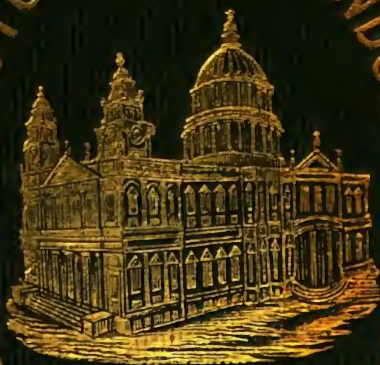


MOGG'S  
PICTURE OF LONDON  
AND  
VISITOR'S GUIDE  
TO ITS SIGHTS.







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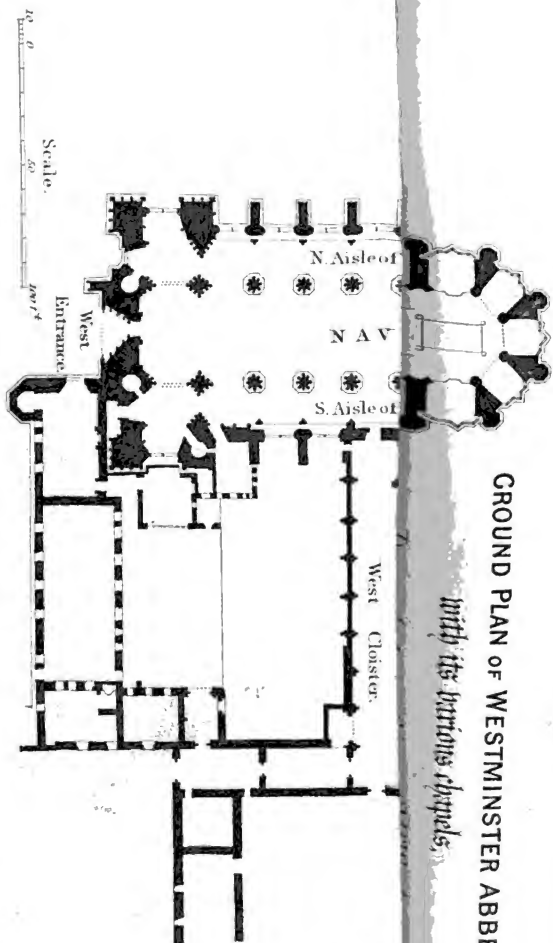
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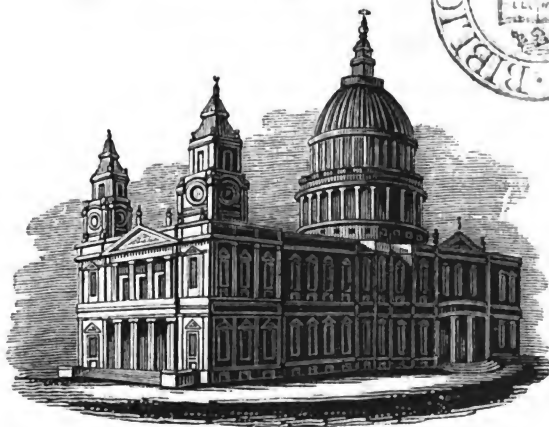
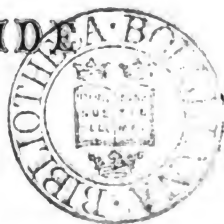




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*with its various chapels.*



MOGG'S  
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OF  
LONDON,  
AND  
VISITORS' GUIDE  
TO ITS SIGHTS.



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PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY  
E. MOGG, No. 14, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,  
COVENT GARDEN.



**MOGG'S**  
**NEW**  
**PICTURE OF LONDON;**

**OR,**  
**STRANGERS' GUIDE**

**TO THE**  
**BRITISH METROPOLIS:**

**DESCRIBING**  
**ITS ORIGIN, RISE, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT STATE;**

Containing ample Information upon every Subject of Interest to  
the Resident, Foreigner, or casual Visitor.

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AND A LARGE COLOURED

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TOGETHER WITH

**A PLAN FOR VIEWING THE WHOLE IN EIGHT DAYS:**

**AND**

**AN APPENDIX,**

FORMING

**A Visitors' Guide to the Sights of London**

**AND**

**EVERY OBJECT OF INTEREST IN THE ENVIRONS**

**BY EDWARD MOGG.**

**THE ELEVENTH EDITION.**

**LONDON:**  
**PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY E. MOGG,**

**14. GREAT RUSSELL STREET, COVENT GARDEN.**

**1848.**



LONDON:  
SPOTTISWOODE and SHAW,  
New-Street-Square.



## P R E F A C E.

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**THE** present work founds its claim to patronage upon the fidelity of its details, the early portion having been drawn from the best pages of history, while the modern has been chiefly the result of personal examination. The Editor's aim in its construction has been to condense, into the smallest possible compass, the largest quantity of valuable information. Omitting no subject of interest, but, at the same time, avoiding all prolixity of description, he has consequently been enabled to present, in a small pocket volume, the essence of all the ponderous works hitherto produced upon the subject. The cursory visitor of most of the places herein pointed out will need no other guide.

In commenting upon the different places of public amusement, and merits of the various exhibitions, unqualified praise, and unmerited censure, have been alike avoided. The observations interspersed throughout are from the pens of writers well calculated, from their intimacy with the several subjects, to perform the somewhat unpleasant task of exposing the many and glaring abuses, that even in this enlightened age exist in great variety. Adopting the motto — "Nothing extenuate, or set down aught in

malice," they have dealt with facts as they have found them; and, startling as in some instances these may appear, they are nevertheless fully capable of substantiation, and, indeed, by their general notoriety are placed beyond the possibility of contradiction. The pages of this work are therefore pregnant with information, in many instances of incalculable value, and may be perused with advantage by all classes. In a word, the whole will be found equally calculated to amuse the resident, and, impressing the stranger with a due sense of its grandeur, magnitude, and extent, readily introduce him to a thorough knowledge of this truly esteemed Metropolis of the world.

It now only remains for the Editor to return his humble but heartfelt thanks to the many gentlemen from whom he has derived assistance in this work during the progress of its pages through the press: in particular to Sydney Smirke, Esq. F.S.A.; Charles Barry, Esq. R.A.; John Weale, Esq.; and a host of private friends. To the Public he owes a heavy debt of gratitude for the increased patronage with which they have honoured his book; and, in acknowledging it, avails himself of the opportunity to say that as no pains or expense have been spared to render it the most complete work of the kind, no effort of his will hereafter be wanting that can possibly conduce to its future improvement.

*Great Russell Street, Covent Garden,  
March 1. 1848.*

# ADVERTISEMENT

TO

## THE ELEVENTH EDITION.

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THE additions to the present edition, which are considerable, consist in an entire remodelling of the first part, the article on the origin and early history of London having been entirely re-written. This, in conjunction with the modern, tracing them consecutively from its earliest commencement to the present time, will be found to contain a faithful record of its most eventful periods.

Under this head, the gradual expansion and subsequent enlargement of the Metropolis, to its present enormous size, have received great attention, and are further accompanied with many interesting particulars, by much the largest portions of which are to the generality of its inhabitants utterly unknown.

The greatly increased and still increasing size of the Metropolis, together with the number of new churches, chapels, and dissenters' meeting-houses that have been added thereto, has induced the editor to print lists of them, separate and copious, classed under their several heads, by which the visitor to the Metropolis will perceive that Mogg's Picture of London has an advantage over every other work of its kind hitherto produced, in possessing information which will in vain be sought in any work at present extant.

The Appendix, forming a complete Guide to the sights of London, and places most celebrated in the Environs, will, he trusts, be esteemed an addition of no mean value, and the Plan of the Tower, as it at present exists, now first published, with its list of prisons, the scenes of some of the most eventful periods of English history, give it increased interest, and supply what has been always deemed a great deficiency in the best accounts of that ancient fortress.

The enlargement of the British Museum has received its due share of attention, and the account of that noble institution been rendered complete to the present time.

To particularise all the additional novelty introduced would be tedious; the Editor, therefore, dismisses the work with the assurance, that it abounds with information upon all subjects connected with the metropolis, and that the resident, foreigner, or casual visitor in quest thereof may peruse with equal advantage the pages of Mogg's Picture of London.

*Great Russell Street, Covent Garden,  
March 1. 1847.*

# APPENDIX,

## FORMING A

### VISITOR'S GUIDE TO THE SIGHTS OF LONDON

SHOWING THE DAYS, HOURS, AND, WHERE MONEY IS NOT TAKEN, MODE OF OBTAINING ADMISSION TO THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS, THE THEATRES, EXHIBITIONS, AND OTHER OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

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**Adelphi Theatre** (see page 176.), open the whole year. Performance commences at 7. Admission to the boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

**Almack's Balls** (see page 178.), generally commence in February, and terminate in June. Admission to them by tickets, obtainable only of the lady patronesses, of whom Mr. Willis, of the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street, has a list.

**Astley's Amphitheatre** (see page 177.), open the whole year. Performance commences at half-past 6. Admission to the boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

**Bank, The** (see page 133.). The public, during the hours of business, viz. from 9 to 4, are permitted to walk through the offices where the public business is transacted.

**Bankrupts' Court** (see page 151.). The public are admitted to the rooms of the several commissioners who hold their sittings here, and are allowed to be present at the examinations.

**Bethlem Hospital** (see page 157.), a noble institution for the insane, is only accessible to visitors by an order from one of the governors; of whom a list may be seen upon application.

**Botanical Society of London (Royal)**, Regent's Park (see page 197.). To the gardens of the Society admission is by tickets only, obtainable of a member.

**Botanical Gardens, The**, Chelsea, is open to medical students, on Mondays and Fridays during the months of May, June, and July, between the hours of 8 and 11 in the morning; but accessible to the public by tickets only, procurable at Apothecaries' Hall.

**British Artists, Society of**, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, established in 1823, for the exhibition and sale of the works of living artists in painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving.

The exhibition of the pictures by the members of this society is opened during the months of May, June, and July. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s.

**British Institution** (see page 170.). Of the two exhibitions that take place here, the first, which consists of the pictures of modern artists for sale, opens the beginning of February, and closes the first week in May; the second consists of pictures of the ancient masters, opens the first week in June, and closes at the end of August.

**British Museum** (see page 160.), admission free at the times stated in that article, p. 165, 166.; to which the reader is referred.

**Chancery, High Court of, or the Lord Chancellor's Court** (see page 150.), whether sitting in Westminster Hall or Lincoln's Inn, is always accessible to the public.

**Chelsea Hospital** (see page 232.). This grand national establishment is shown (from 10 till 4 every day, Sundays excepted), free of charge, with the exception of a small gratuity to the attendant on the visitor. The **Royal Military Asylum** for the maintenance and education of children of soldiers of the regular army is in the vicinity, and is well worthy of a visit.

**Christ's Hospital** (see page 141.). An interesting sight is exhibited in the hall every Sunday evening during Lent, when the children sup together at 7 o'clock. In this hall, likewise, the lord mayor, aldermen, &c., who are governors, attend on St. Matthew's Day to hear orations from the senior boys. Visitors can only be admitted on these occasions by tickets, obtainable from one of the governors; a list of whom may be seen at the hospital.

**Colosseum, The** (see page 194.). This exhibition, one of the most beautiful in London, is open every day, Sundays excepted, from 10 till 10. Admission, 2s.

**Commerce, Universal Hall of** (see page 136.), is open during the hours of business to subscribers only; but persons of respectability will, upon application to the Secretary, find no difficulty in obtaining access thereto.

**Cosmorama, The, Regent Street** (see page 195.). Admission 1s.

**Covent Garden Theatre.** For an account of this theatre, and its conversion to an Italian Opera House, with the cause that led to the alteration, see page 174.

**Custom House, The** (see page 138.), is accessible to visitors every day during the hours of business, viz. from 9 to 4 o'clock.

**Diorama, The, Regent Street** (see page 195.), is open daily from 10 till 4. Admission 1s.

**Drury Lane Theatre** (see page 173.), open from the middle of September to the latter end of May. Admission to the boxes, 5s. ; pit, 3s. ; lower gallery, 2s. ; upper gallery, 1s.

**Dulwich College** (see page 217.). The time of admission will be seen on a reference to that article : and to view the Picture Gallery, which contains a beautiful collection, tickets may be had, gratis, of the publisher of this work, E. Mogg, 14. Great Russell Street, Covent Garden.

**East India Company's Museum, The** (see page 137.), is open to the public, free of all charge, on Saturday, from 11 to 3 ; and on Mondays and Thursdays by an order from a director.

**Electric Telegraph, The.** This, which is one of the grandest inventions of the age, and bids fair, when more widely extended, to be of incalculable advantage to the country, is daily exhibited in operation at the Great Western Railway station, Paddington. Admission 1s.

**Excursions to the Country.** Strangers to the metropolis, as well as residents therein, desirous of visiting the country in its vicinity, may consult with great advantage "Mogg's Maps of the Country round London," a beautiful locality, that, abounding in interest, will be found fully described in Mogg's Road Books and Railway Guides.

**Exeter Hall** (see page 125.). To the oratorios occasionally performed here during the winter and spring, admission is obtainable, by tickets only, price 3s., the evenings of performance, which commence at 7 o'clock, being regularly advertised in the newspapers.

**Greenwich Hospital** (see page 237.). The principal features of this splendid British palace for poverty, are the chapel, and painted hall ; the former, an elegant structure erected in the Grecian style of architecture, is sumptuously decorated, and adorned with an altar-piece, a fine painting by West, illustrative of the preservation of St. Paul from shipwreck, on the island of Melita, now Malta. The latter, the painted hall, formerly the dining-room of the establishment, a noble apartment, 106 feet long, 56 feet wide, and 50 feet high, is now made a depository for marine paintings, commemorative of the most splendid achievements of the British navy ; and here are also portraits of many of our most distinguished admirals. It contains upwards of 130 pictures. The chapel may be seen during divine service, free of charge, and is shown at other times, Sundays not excepted, after the service. Both chapel and hall may be seen from 10 in the morning till sunset. The charge for seeing the chapel is 2d. ; the painted hall, 3d. ; and, if the dormitory is seen, 6d. is expected for the three. The pensioners dine in public at one, and a visit to this repast of the veterans affords a truly gratifying treat.

**Guildhall** (see page 136.). The hall is always open to strangers except at the public meetings of the citizens, and the other apartments may be seen for a small gratuity to the officer in attendance.

**Guy's Hospital** (see page 157.). At the anatomical and surgical theatres here, the lectures are accessible only to students, on terms always advertised in the public newspapers; but to witness any of the great surgical operations here performed, a ticket from one of the principals of the establishment will alone admit.

**Hampton Court** (see page 243.). To an attentive examination of this noble pile, a week might well be devoted; the palace, parks, and gardens, occupying a site of three miles in circumference. But as the major part of the visitors to this royal residence would most probably find it inconvenient to devote that time to its exploration, we shall point out the principal features to which, being of chief interest, the tourist should direct his attention; leaving it to himself to decide as to the time he will employ in an examination of such objects as, be his visit long or short, are best suited to his taste. Of the interior, the rich tapestry, and valuable collection of pictures that, including the cartoons of Raphael, form a total of 850 that adorn its walls. Of the exterior, the park and gardens, the latter finely timbered; the privy garden, ornamented with terraces and a fountain, with its extensive grape house, 70 feet long, and 14 wide, the whole of which is occupied by one vine of the black Hamburgh kind, that in a single year has produced 2000 bunches of grapes, weighing on an average one pound each. Admission free on every day except Friday and the forenoon of Sunday.

**Horticultural Society's Gardens, Chiswick.\*** Admission daily by tickets only, obtainable of members. But for the summer exhibitions of fruit and flowers, always held on Saturdays, and regularly advertised in the public papers, the admission is by tickets generally, price 5s., purchasable at the places named in the advertisement.

**Houses of Parliament** (see page 129.). Persons desirous of hearing the parliamentary debates must bear in mind, that a peer's order will alone admit to the House of Lords, and in like manner by an order from a member only can admission be obtained to the House of Commons. When Parliament is not sitting either of them may be seen for a small fee.

**Kew Gardens** (see page 240.). The botanical garden here is open to the public daily, Sunday excepted; but the portion denominated the pleasure grounds, by which is meant Kew and Richmond Gardens, are open for promenade from Midsummer to Michaelmas, on Sundays and Thursdays only.

\* These gardens are a great attraction in the summer.



**Literary and Musical Societies.** Persons desirous of visiting these institutions, that exist in various respectable localities, and are daily increasing, should apply to the secretary of such, who will point out the plan to be pursued by those who are desirous of becoming members of the establishment, or procure a ticket for any of the meetings.

**Lyceum Theatre** (see page 175.). So complete has been the success of this establishment, under the management of Mrs. Keeley, that the performances were continued almost uninterrupted from the commencement in March, 1844, till the period of her secession, which has just taken place. She is succeeded by Madame Vestris and Mr. Mathews.

**Mansion House** (see page 133.). The state apartments of this noble residence of the Lord Mayor of the City of London may be seen on any day not devoted to public business, upon application to the officer in attendance.

**Monument, The** (see page 139.), may be seen for 6*d.* any day, except Sunday, from 8 in the morning till sunset.

**National Gallery, The** (see page 192.).

**Olympic Theatre, The** (see page 176.). The season here, since the secession of Madame Vestris, under whose management it was open from Michaelmas to Easter, is now of very uncertain duration. Admission to the boxes, 2*s.* ; pit, 1*s.* ; gallery, 6*d.*

**Opera House, Italian\*** (see Her Majesty's Theatre, page 172.). The season here generally commences about the latter end of January, and terminates about the latter end of July. The boxes here are all the private property of the subscribers, or are let out for the season, many of them being again re-let to the West-end booksellers, chiefly the following: Hookham, Andrews, Mitchell, and Ebers, of Bond Street, Sams of St. James's Street, and Seguin of Regent Street, of whom tickets admitting to the pit may be obtained, at 8*s.* 6*d.* each. The following are the regular prices of admission: to the pit stalls, 21*s.* ; pit, 10*s.* 6*d.* ; gallery stalls, 5*s.* ; gallery, 3*s.*

**Panorama, Burford's, Leicester Square** (see page 194.), open every day, Sunday excepted, from 11 till dusk. Admission to each view, 1*s.*

**Polytechnic Institution, The** (see page 198.), is open every day, Sunday excepted, from 11 to 5 in the daytime, and from 7 to 10 in the evening. Admission, 1*s.* Catalogue, 1*s.*

**Princess's Theatre, The** (see page 206.). The performances here, which commence at 7, generally consist of English versions of foreign operas, followed by farces, burlettas, or ballets. Admission to the boxes, 4*s.* ; pit, 2*s.* ; gallery, 1*s.*

\* For an account of the Italian Opera at Covent Garden Theatre, see p. 174.

**Queen's Bench, Court of, The** (see page 150.), is only accessible in Term time, and during the sittings after Term.

**Regent's Park, The** (see page 128.), is open at all hours of the day and night.

**Royal Academy, The.** For an account of this national institution, and annual exhibition of pictures, the reader is referred to page 168.

**Royal Exchange, The** (see page 134.). Of this building the first stone was laid by Prince Albert, on Monday, Jan. 18. 1842, and it was publicly opened by Queen Victoria, Oct. 28. 1844.

**Royal Mint, The** (see page 133.). Admission is not obtainable here unless upon special application.

**Sadler's Wells Theatre** (see page 178.), is now open all the year round. Admission to the boxes, 2s. ; pit, 1s. ; gallery, 6d.

**Soane Museum, The** (see page 196.). Admission free to general visitors on Thursdays and Fridays during the months of April, May, and June in each year ; and likewise on Tuesdays, from the first in February to the last in August, for the accommodation of foreigners, persons making a short stay in London, artists, and those who from particular circumstances may be prevented from visiting the Museum in the months first mentioned, and to whom it may be considered proper that such favour should be conceded.

**Society of Antiquaries** (see page 131.). At the meetings of the Society, held every Thursday evening, from the third Thursday in November to the third Thursday in June, commencing at 8. Strangers are allowed to attend by permission of the president and fellows present.

**Society of Arts** (see page 168.). The rooms of this society, which, were there no other attraction, Barry's pictures would alone render worthy of a visit, are open to the public, free of charge, every day in the year, Sunday and Wednesday excepted, between the hours of 10 and 3.

**Strand Theatre, The** (see page 178.), is generally open in the summer. Performance commences at 7. Admission to the boxes, 2s. ; pit, 1s. ; gallery, 6d.

**St. Paul's Cathedral** (see page 45.). Divine service commences here at three-quarters past 9 in the morning, and a quarter past 3 in the afternoon, the choral parts of which are beautifully performed ; and during the hours above mentioned the lower parts of the cathedral and the monuments may be seen free of charge, which at other times are as follows : — to the body of the church, 2d. ; to the whispering gallery, the outside stone gallery at the base of the dome, and railed gallery at the top of it, 6d. ; to the ball, 1s. 6d. ; to the library, great bell, geometrical staircase, and model room, 1s. ; clock, 2d. ; crypt or vaults, 1s. ; Admission, ex-

cept during the hours of divine service, is obtainable at the north door only.

**Surgeons, Royal College of** (see page 148.). Admission to view the museum is only granted on an order from any member of the college; but it may be as well to state that respectable persons will find no difficulty in obtaining one from any surgeon of eminence. It is open on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from 12 till 4.

**Surrey Theatre, The** (see page 177.), is open all the year; performances commence at half-past 6. Admission to the boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d.

**Surrey Zoological Gardens** (see page 199.), open daily from 10 to 6; but in the summer season are of course best attended, when flower shows, musical promenades, and Danson's dioramic views, accompanied in the evening by a concert, and grand display of fire-works, attract immense numbers.

**Thames Tunnel, The** (see page 146.), is open day and night. Admission, 1d.

**The Tower of London** (see page 131.). Prior to entering on a second notice of the Tower, the editor requests the reader's particular attention to the accompanying plan of that ancient fortress, that, associated with some of the most eventful periods of British history, entitles it to rank as the spot of greatest historical interest in London. Its annexation will, he trusts, be deemed no inconsiderable improvement in his work, more especially as the only duty at present assigned to the warders appointed to show it, is that of conducting the company to the armouries and jewel-house, leaving unnoticed the many prison-towers, wherein, previous to execution, have pined in solitude kings, queens, princes, and nobles; and of whose misfortunes thus reminded, the intelligent reader will, in all probability, visit exteriorly (they are not generally shown) the scenes now for the first time brought regularly under review. The portion of the Tower publicly shown is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 till 4, at the following prices:—to the armouries, 6d.; to the jewel-office, 6d. The reduced price of admission to the Tower, now visited by much greater numbers than formerly, has rendered an alteration in the arrangement, as regards the attendance of warders, indispenably necessary; and the following is the plan at present acted on. Upon entering the Spur Gate, which is nearly opposite Thames Street, the visitor will find the ticket-office, a little beyond it, on the right (see plan), where he will obtain tickets for the exhibitions he is desirous to visit, and from whence

he will be directed to the ante-room, a spacious apartment, amply provided with refreshments, and wholly appropriated to the reception of visitors, who here assemble, and wait the arrival of a warder, of whom one is appointed at the interval of every half hour, to conduct them either to the armouries or jewel-office.

**Trinity House, The** (see page 133.), may be seen for a small fee.

**Tussaud's, Madame, Exhibition** (see page 200.) is unquestionably one of the best in London: it is divided into two parts. Open daily from 10 to 5; and in the evening, from 7 to 11. Admission to each, 1s.

**United Service Museum** (see page 195.). Admission to this, which is open daily from 11 to 4, is obtainable only on presentation of a member's order.

**Vauxhall Gardens** (see page 179.), from the want of patronage, have sadly suffered; and the season, from the same cause, is rendered somewhat irregular. It may, however, be generally stated, as commencing about the first week in June, and concluding the last week in August. The diversity of the entertainments have also altered the prices, that now vary according to the performances, from 1s. to 3s.

**Vice-Chancellor's Court, The** (see page 150.), of which, in addition to that described at page 150, there are two others in the vicinity, always accessible at the sittings of those functionaries.

**Victoria Theatre, The** (see page 177.), is open all the year, at the following prices: boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Performances commence at half-past 6.

**Water Colour Drawings, Exhibition of, Pall Mall East,** (see page 201.). This opens annually in May, and closes in July. Admission, 1s.

**Westminster Abbey** (see pages 55 to 122.). This venerable pile is opened for divine service daily, at 10 in the morning, and 3 in the afternoon, when the choral parts, aided by its powerful organ, are performed in great perfection. Admission to the choir is at those hours free; but to view the whole building, which may be seen for 6d., in the summer from 9 to 6, and in the winter from 10 to 3, admission is obtainable at the door in Poets' Corner, the only one open upon ordinary occasions. The cloisters, that, to the admirers of architectural antiquities, will prove a real treat, are always open; the dwellings therein being principally inhabited by the officials of the establishment.

**Windsor Castle** (see page 243.). The best way of reaching this regal palace, the most splendid of the Queen of England, is by the Great Western Railway, from the Paddington Station,

of which trains start daily at different periods (all named in *Mogg's Great Western Railway Guide*) for Slough; the fast ones performing the distance, 18 miles, in 35 minutes. From Slough there are Omnibusses to Windsor, two miles distant, thus enabling the tourist to gain the town, 22 miles by road from London, in less than an hour. The entrance to the Castle, for persons wishing to see it, is from the Upper Ward, a little beyond the entrance to the Round Tower, a short distance from the White Hart Hotel, the balcony of which affords a good view of this noble pile. The Queen having commanded that, in future, no fees shall be taken from any person visiting the state apartments of Windsor Castle, the practice is of course abolished; and from and after January the 1st, 1846, and, in accordance with regulations issued by the Lord Chamberlain, tickets for the admission of visitors to the state apartments may be obtained (gratis) at Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi, Printsellers, No. 14, Pall Mall East; Mr. Moon, Printseller, No. 20, Threadneedle-street; Mr. Mitchell, No. 33, Old Bond-street; and Messrs. Ackerman and Co., Printsellers, No. 96, Strand.

The days of admission are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; and the hours, from April to October, 11 to 4; from October to April, 11 to 3.

In the grounds surrounding Virginia Water, and at the Fishing Temple, great alterations and repairs have taken place within the last three years; since which, these premises have been reserved exclusively for the use of the royal family, and more particularly for the royal children, who generally pass their mornings there.

Hearne's Oak, immortalised by Shakspeare, distinguishable by its barkless trunk, may still be seen a little to the right of the footpath leading through the Little or Home Park to Datchet, and at no great distance from it is Adelaide Lodge, the small but occasional retreat of the Queen Dowager.

**Woolwich.**—Previous to entering on a description of Woolwich the various means of reaching which will be found at page 152., it may be as well to premise, that parties intending a visit to that immense military dépôt should go prepared to pass some hours there, the magnitude of the establishments, and multifarious objects of ab-

sorbing interest with which it abounds, requiring at least a summer's day: an opinion in which the reader will probably coincide, when informed, that each of the three great establishments here occupies a space of many acres, and that the distance between them is considerable. To a detailed account of the whole of them a volume might well be devoted, but, as an arrangement so diffuse, would render its admission into this, or any work of a similar kind, altogether impossible, and is by no means necessary, the editor has given, in a condensed form, a general description, which, though brief, brings the principal features of each under review; omitting nothing of interest in his sketch, that he trusts will be found to contain all the requisite information. It may not be improper to add, that Woolwich, though abounding in houses of entertainment, is deficient in accommodation for the higher classes, who will, perhaps, best finish the day by dining either at Greenwich or Blackwall.

Mode of admission.—On entering the gate of the Arsenal, two lodges present themselves, and, on applying to the bombardier on duty at the one on the left, the visiter, after writing his name in a book, will receive a card that contains a plan of the Royal Arsenal (to be returned on leaving it), and instructions for his guidance, to which he is expected strictly to conform. As this passport will, however, only permit him to traverse the ground, and view exteriorly the different departments, those who would visit the interior, and witness the operations of the various workshops, must provide themselves with an order from the commandant of the garrison at his office in the Royal Artillery Barracks; a regulation rendered necessary by the interruption that would otherwise occur to the operations of the artisans. The foundery erected by Sir John Vanbrugh, and completed in 1719, contains three furnaces, the largest of which will melt about 17 tons of metal; an operation of this nature is not however, as may be imagined, an every day occurrence, which, when it does take place, naturally attracts a host of visitors, who, provided with an order from the Master-general, are permitted to witness it. In its vicinity is a building for boring cannon, and at no great distance from it is a second devoted to the same purpose, and here also brass guns, having been previously proved at the butt, and found perfect, are turned and beautifully polished, while a third is appropriated to the boring and enlarging the calibre of iron ordnance. On leaving this last building, the Laboratory is next visited, where fire-works for the use of the Navy and Army are manufactured, as are also bomb-shells, carcasses, and grenades. Here are two model rooms, in one of which may be seen all the articles used in the composition of gunpowder, with grinding

mills, sifting machines, and all the necessary implements for its manufacture, with barrels and boxes for the preservation of that dangerous combustible on shipboard and on shore. Models of fire ships, moulds for casting balls of all sizes, with bar, chain, grape, and canister shot, and shells of various sizes, from one pound to two hundred and thirty, together with every description of rocket used in the service. In the pressing room of this department may be seen the machine of Napier, for manufacturing muskets balls from leaden rods, which, far surpassing those cast in moulds, are here produced at the rate of 12,000 per day. Leaving the Laboratory, and proceeding in the direction of the Storekeeper's dwelling and office, in which vicinity are the receptacles of various military stores and accoutrements of cavalry, the visiter crosses the ground, a field covered with many thousand large guns destined for ships and batteries, with shot and shells of all sizes erected in pyramids that form altogether a magnificent spectacle. At no great distance from the storehouse for cavalry accoutrements and harness, is another building wherein fuses are made and fitted into shells, the shells themselves being proved as regards their uniformity of thickness, the final proof of fitness for use taking place under water. Much of the manual labour, the heavy work in particular, in proving the shells, &c., is performed by convicts, who are daily brought on shore from the hulks for that purpose. At the north-east end of the Arsenal is a canal and various powder magazines, and in the vicinity a Butt or mound of earth, into which, when cannon are proved, the balls are fired. A steam saw mill, of twenty-horse power, reduces trees with great rapidity to planks of the required size, which are subsequently converted into the proper form, by a planing machine, erected by Bramah, that greatly facilitates the operations of the carriage-maker, carpenter, and wheelwright. At a distance of about half a mile from the Arsenal gate, occupying a beautiful situation, are the Royal Artillery Barracks, an extensive pile that consists of six ranges of brick building, that, including stabling for a thousand horses, and barracks for an equal number of men, are united by an ornamental centre of stone, having Doric columns in front, and the royal arms and military trophies above, and four other lower buildings filling up the divisions between each range; the latter have also stone fronts, with Doric colonnades, and a balustrade above each. These contain a library and reading-room for the officers, a guard-room, and a chapel capable of containing a thousand persons. A short distance from the chapel is the riding-school, an elegant structure, erected from designs by Wyatt. The parade, a fine level, is in front of the barracks; and on the adjoining common, which affords ample space, the soldiers

are frequently exercised in throwing shells, firing at a flag-staff, which they not unfrequently shiver, and in the acquirement of field practice with the guns of a park of artillery, always kept ready for immediate service; and near it is the mortar and howitzer battery, where, in fair weather, the bombardiers practise three times a week. **The Rotunda\***, always a great attraction here, was first erected by command of the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., in Carlton Gardens, from a design by and under the superintendence of Nash, for the reception and entertainment of the allied sovereigns at a grand banquet given on the occasion of their visit to this country at the conclusion of the peace in 1814, and, after serving its original purpose, was thence transferred to Woolwich, and converted into a depository for models of various kinds; amongst which may be named the city of Quebec, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Deptford, Woolwich, and Chatham Dock-yards, St. James's Park, with the Horse Guards, and gardens of Carlton House, and the rock of Gibraltar, with models of mortars, bombs, guns, and howitzers, Congreve rockets, scaling-ladders, pontoons, ordnance shells, and various implements of destruction. **The Royal Military Academy**, an elegant and commodious structure, situate at the south-east corner of Woolwich Common, affords accommodation to about one hundred and thirty young gentlemen, the sons of military men, and the more respectable classes, who are here instructed in mathematics, land-surveying, with mapping, fortification, engineering, the use of the musket and sword exercise, and field-pieces; and for whose use twelve brass cannon, three-pounders, are placed in front of the building, practising with which they acquire a knowledge of their application in the field of battle. This department is under the direction of a lieutenant-general, an instructor, a professor of mathematics, and a professor of fortification; in addition to which there are French, German, and drawing masters. The whole of the military, as well as civil, establishments at Woolwich, are under the immediate superintendence of the Master-general and Board of Ordnance, and all the works carried on there are under their immediate control.

**Woolwich Dock-Yard**, supposed to be the oldest in the kingdom, has been progressively enlarged from the time of its establishment, and in its present state includes an area of about five furlongs in length by one in breadth, surrounded, save on the river side, by a lofty wall. Within this space are several slips, dry-docks, and mast-ponds; a smith's shop, with forges and ponderous hammers, moved by steam-power, for making anchors of the largest size, and bolts for ships of greatest burthen, a model-loft,

\* Shown on application.



store-houses of various descriptions, a mast-house, sheds for timber, dwellings for the different officers, and other buildings. The landing place, on the wharf, is the point where foreigners of distinction generally disembark on their arrival in this country, and embark when quitting it. The largest ships in the British navy have been built here; in particular, the *Sovereign of the Seas*, of 176 guns, in the reign of Charles I.; the ill-fated *Royal George*; the *Invincible*, 74; the *Venerable*, 74; the unfortunate *Boyne*, 98; in later times, the *Lord Nelson*, 110; and recently, the *Trafalgar*, 120. An additional basin, of capacious size, has been recently added to this establishment, and a manufactory for the formation, fitting, and repairing of the engines of the different steam vessels belonging to the British navy. A considerable space is here appropriated to the reception of anchors, some of which are of the largest size, weighing 45 cwt. The offices of the establishment occupy a neat building opposite the principal entrance, on right of which is the Dock Yard Police Office, where visitors, having entered their name and address in a book kept for the purpose, are then permitted to view the Yard, but must quit it an hour before the artificers leave work. An order from the Admiralty will alone entitle the visiter to inspect the interior of the different departments.

**York Column** (see page 185). Admission is attainable, and ascent to the summit accessible, during the hours of 12 and 3 in winter, and 12 and 4 in summer. Admission 6d. each.

**Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park**, are open from ten till dusk upon every day, save Sunday (when they are accessible only to the members and their friends), and may be seen upon payment of one shilling at the entrance, and presentation of a member's order, obtainable of any of the subscribers, of whom a list may be seen at the Society's office, No. 11. Hanover Square.

**British Museum.** The following are the regulations under which the Museum is maintained at the present moment for public use. The reading-room of the same is open every day except on Sundays, on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and on any Fast or Thanksgiving Days ordered by authority; except also between the first and seventh of January, the first and seventh of May, and the first and seventh of September, inclusive. The hours are from nine till seven during May, June, July, and August; and from nine till four during the rest of the year. The days on which the public in general are admitted to view the Museum are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; the reading-room opens at nine in the morning, but the Museum is not accessible to the public till ten.



# MOGG'S

## NEW

### PICTURE OF LONDON.

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**BEST TIME FOR VISITING THE METROPOLIS; PLACES BEST ADAPTED FOR TEMPORARY RESIDENCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE OBJECT OF THE VISITOR'S PURSUIT.**

**THE** visitor whom fortune has left to the freedom of choice, should select, above all others, the season of the year when "merry larks are ploughmen's clocks"—in other words, the smiling month of May—for his sojourn in the Metropolis. The reasons for this preference will, it is presumed, in the following remarks be rendered sufficiently apparent.—1. The length of days at the period above mentioned are decidedly in favour of accomplishing objects, which at other times would be altogether unattainable; indeed, such is the magnitude of this vast metropolis, that in an excursion to its extremities, to say nothing of its environs, parties will not unfrequently find it necessary to call a carriage to their aid, unless possessed of more than ordinary powers of locomotion.—2. The Queen holds on Wednesdays her levees, and her drawing-rooms on Thursdays, throughout this month: they generally, however, commence in April, and are not unusually continued through June. Upon these occasions the Palace of the British Sovereign presents an appearance that, for beauty, brilliancy, rank, wealth, and respectability, may safely challenge a comparison with every court in Europe. The admission to the presence being strictly limited to those only who have previously experienced the honour of presentation, it follows as a matter of course the multitude must be excluded. This magnificent display is, nevertheless, not entirely confined to the interior; the approaches to the Palace from the vast concourse of spectators being considerably thronged, the progress of the visitors is thereby rendered necessarily slow, and in consequence becomes to the assembled multitude a great source of attraction; the company all superbly dressed—the ladies literally loaded with diamonds, attending in carriages of

the most costly description; a strong muster of the military necessary for the preservation of order, gives dignity to the whole and the performance of the most beautiful music by their several attendant bands contributes to the completion of a coup d'œil of a most interesting and imposing character. — 3. The high court of Parliament, the courts of Law and Equity, hold their sittings at this season; the Royal Academy, the British Museum, the scientific and literary institutions are all now open; the Italian Opera offers the fascination of music and dancing in its own peculiar style; the theatres actually abound; public concerts are of perpetual occurrence, and from the masterly manner in which they are performed afford to the musical amateur an abundant source of gratification. To these may be added assemblies, at the head of which stands Almack's, unquestionably the first in the world, which, on Wednesdays, the only evenings of meeting, may literally be said to exhibit "the glass of fashion, and the mould of form." Public dinners and fancy fairs prove also at this season an agreeable relaxation, and, at the same time, a fruitful source of revenue to the numerous charities on whose behalf they are held. Horticultural and floricultural fêtes, aquatic sports, and a host of amusements now put forth their attractions; and combined with the excitements of Epsom and Ascot races, each attended by admiring thousands, close the long catalogue of May's allurements.

#### CHOICE OF SITUATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE OBJECT OF THE VISITOR'S PURSUIT.

The selection of a situation must mainly depend upon the motives that have drawn the stranger to the metropolis. If pleasure be his pursuit, the western extremity will afford abundance of accommodation in any of the numerous hotels with which the vicinity of the fashionable squares abounds; if parliamentary proceedings or attendance on the courts of law have called him hence, the central situations of Covent Garden and Charing Cross may with great propriety be pointed out, as, from their proximity to both, with the additional advantage of contiguity to the public offices, the parks and theatres, no situation in London can be named at all comparable with either in regard to general convenience: from both points the remotest parts of the metropolis are placed within easy reach, by means of any of the numerous carriages that, under the name of omnibuses, from the hour of nine in the morning till eleven in the evening are continually traversing the town. The medical student will be placed almost at the portals of all the great schools of medicine, the Borough hospitals alone excepted; and even they are but a remove of two miles from the

above-named advantageous sites; if, however, a rigid attendance on these justly celebrated anatomical theatres be his object, he will find no difficulty, if so disposed, in domiciling in their vicinity. If mercantile pursuits have attracted him to the grand mart of commerce, the City will not be found wanting in accommodation to the stranger who may be desirous of residing within its walls; metaphorically speaking, however, it falls to a great discount when put in competition with either of the above-named sites, and sustains the additional drawback of a nuisance, intolerable to strangers, in the noise occasioned by the incessant transit of carriages through the streets. In pursuance of his object, however, it is by no means necessary that the commercial man submit to such a sacrifice of his comfort and convenience; in proof of which it needs only to remark, that by far the largest portion of the monied and mercantile classes have long since relinquished the City as a place of residence, and removed either to the western extremity or the environs of the metropolis.

### ORIGIN, EARLY HISTORY, AND ANCIENT EXTENT OF LONDON.

Although the true origin of London is unknown, and its early history is involved in obscurity, no doubt can be entertained but that it was founded in times long prior to the Christian era; since Tacitus, in his account of the revolt of the Iceni, under the brave Boadicea, which broke out in the reign of the Emperor Nero, about the year 61, describes the London of that day as the "chief residence of merchants," and great mart of trade and commerce, though not dignified with the name of a colony. It is most probable, indeed, that this vast city was indebted for its foundation to the Celtic Britons; its natural situation being such as that people were accustomed to select for the site of their fortified towns. In its ancient state it was protected by an extensive morass (of which even the name, Moorfields, no longer remains,) and an immense forest, that as late as the reign of Henry the Second, was filled with wild animals, chiefly those of the chase, and of which small portions still exist in Epping and Hainault Forests. Its eastern side was bounded by the high grounds now forming the site of the Tower and Tower Hill, and the marshes beyond, extending from Wapping into Essex. Its southern side was defended by the Thames and the marshes of Surrey; and its western limits were skirted by the Fleet river, which was once navigable, if tradition may be credited, as far as Pancras Church. Ancient writers have assigned to it a situation, some on the north, others, though with much less probability, on the south side of the Thames. The evidence, however, that the original site of this

capital was within the circuit of the city walls is incontestable; for, omitting other arguments, it is evident that previously to the embankment of the Thames (which the best informed antiquaries allow to be a Roman work) the whole of St. George's Fields must have been overflowed every spring tide, and was therefore utterly unfit for human residence at that early period. The most decided proofs of the Roman occupation of ancient London are to be found in the numerous articles of Roman antiquity that have been dug up, not only in the very heart of the city, but also in its vicinity. The famous LONDON STONE (which is mentioned in history as remotely as the Saxon times) is supposed to have been the Milliarium Aureum of Britain, from which, as from a centre, the Romans began the admeasurement of their roads. This venerable relic of antiquity was originally of considerable magnitude, fixed very deep in the ground, and fastened with iron bars; it is now, however, reduced to a fragment not much larger than a bomb-shell, which has been encased in freestone, and fixed against the south wall of St. Swithin's Church in Cannon Street, nearly opposite the spot where it formerly stood.

The etymology of the name of London has been the subject of much discussion, though without arriving at any determinate conclusion. The most probable, and, indeed, prevailing opinion, is, that it was derived from Llyn-din, or the "town on the lake;" Llyn being the British term for a lake, or broad expanse of water; and that appearance must have been strikingly exhibited when all the low grounds on the Surrey side of the Thames were overflowed, as well as the marshes extending from Wapping to the Isle of Dogs. The transition from Llyn-din to London would be of easy growth.

The consequence which London had attained at a very early period may be satisfactorily deduced from the celebrated *Itinerary* of Antoninus, by which it appears that no fewer than seven of the fifteen *Iters* either commence or terminate in this city; and that it was considered by the Romans as the metropolis of the island is established by the fact of its having been made the residence of the vicars-general of Britain under the Roman emperors.

At what particular era the original walls of London were erected has not been correctly ascertained; it is probable that it was not walled round till after the massacre of the inhabitants by the Iceni; subsequently to that event, however, it was certainly fortified in the Roman manner. The ancient walls commenced at a fort built on the site of the present Tower, and were thence continued in a northern direction to *Ald-gate*; then curving to the north-west they extended to *Bishops-gate*, and from the latter, in nearly a straight line, westward to *Cripple-gate*; thence, veering

towards the south-west, they reached *Alders-gate* and *Old New-gate*, and, turning southward, continued to *Lud-gate*; at a short distance beyond which they formed an angle, and ran westward to the Fleet river; where, turning to the south, they extended to the Thames. Another wall, of somewhat more than a mile in length, was carried along the skirts of the latter river to the fort at the Tower. The course of the outer walls was rather more than two miles in extent, and the area which they included was nearly five hundred acres. They were defended, at different distances, by fifteen strong towers or bastions; the remains of one of which may be seen in Cripplegate Churchyard, and its internal part now forms the semicircular end of Barber Surgeons' Hall. The height of the walls, when perfect, is thought to have been twenty-two feet, and that of the towers forty feet. Not any traces of Roman masonry can be found in the few remains which are now visible, and which are chiefly confined to London Wall (at the back of Fore Street), Cripplegate Churchyard, and the court leading from the Broadway, Ludgate Hill, to Little Bridge Street, Blackfriars. From the numerous remains of sepulture which have been dug up, it would seem that the great cemetery of Roman London was in the vicinity of Spital Fields and Goodman's Fields. The centre of the Roman city is supposed to have been crossed by Watling Street. Besides the fort near the Tower, the Romans had a specula, or watch-tower, on the north side of Barbican. There was also a strong outwork on the west side of the Old Bailey, the remains of which may yet be seen in Sea-Coal Lane; another fortress is supposed to have occupied the brow of the high ground near Printing-House Square, in the immediate vicinity of Apothecaries' Hall.

**Historical Events.** — When the distractions of the Roman empire, in the early part of the fifth century, had occasioned the withdrawal of the Roman troops from all the distant provinces, London once more became a British town, and is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle as early as the year 457; at which time the Britons, under Vortimer, fled hither, on their discomfiture by the Saxons, under Hengist, at Crayford, in Kent. About twenty years afterwards it was surrendered to that chieftain by the impolitic Vortigern; but after his decease it was retaken by the great Ambrosius, whose nephew, Mordred, was crowned here about the year 532. Within fifty years afterwards it became subject to the newly-erected kingdom of Essex; and on the conversion of the East Saxons to Christianity it was nominated a bishop's see. Shortly after, between the years 610 and 616, St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey were both founded.

During the Saxon heptarchy but few notices of London ap-

pear to have been recorded. In 664 it was ravaged by the plague; and in 764, 793, 798, and 801 it suffered greatly from fires; in that of 798 it was almost wholly burnt down, and numbers of the inhabitants perished in the flames.

On the union of the Saxon kingdom under Egbert, London, though not the royal residence or seat of government, was advancing in consequence; as appears from a wittenagemot having been held there in 833, to consult upon the best means of expelling the Danes, who had now begun to desolate the country by their ravages. At this assembly Egbert himself was present, together with Ethelwolf, his son; Withlaf, the tributary king of Mercia, and most of the prelates and great men of the realm; their deliberations, however, were of little avail, for the Danes twice plundered the city during the ensuing twenty years, and massacred numbers of its inhabitants. The first time of their obtaining possession was in 839, when they committed "unheard of cruelties;" the next was in 851 or 852, when, having landed from a fleet of 350 sail, they pillaged and laid waste by fire both London and Canterbury. In the same year, however, their whole army was routed at Okely (now Ockley) in Surrey, after a most sanguinary conflict, in which but very few of the Danes escaped. This victory freed the country from their ravages till about 860, when the Danes renewed their invasions; and, by the aid of continual reinforcements, were enabled to obtain a permanent settlement in England in the reign of Ethelred the First, though not till they had fought many desperate battles with that sovereign, and with the great Alfred, his brother. In the year 872, Alfred, having recently succeeded to the crown, was constrained to make a treaty with the Danes; who, retiring to London, which they had again taken in the late wars, made it a place of arms, and garrisoned it. During the following ten or twelve years all the resources of Alfred's genius were brought into exertion by Danish perfidy and rapine; yet, after many struggles and various success, he at length obtained a decided superiority; this was principally accomplished by the creation of a fleet. To this measure of true policy he united the further one of securing the interior of the kingdom; and knowing the importance of London, both from its extent and situation, he forced it to surrender after a short siege, about the year 834. Immediately afterwards, he repaired and strengthened the fortifications.

After the union of the kingdoms under Egbert, London attained increased importance; and King Athelstan, who succeeded Edward the Elder in 925, had a palace here. Its comparative consequence in his reign may be estimated by the laws respecting coinage, eight minters being established in London, whilst seven



only were allowed to Canterbury, and six to Winchester; no other town being permitted to have more than three. The Danes repeatedly pillaged and laid it waste; yet, after the accession of Canute, it recovered from those disasters, and its powers progressively increased till the Norman invasion.

The defection of the clergy, who traitorously swore fealty to William at Berkhamstead, induced the magistracy of London to join with the prelates and nobility in inviting that successful adventurer to accept the title of King of England, and he was accordingly (on Christmas Day, 1066) crowned at Westminster. Soon afterwards he granted a charter to the citizens (which is beautifully written in the Saxon character, and still preserved among the City archives), engaging to maintain their accustomed rights. Suspecting their fidelity, however, he subsequently (1088) built the White Tower, for the purpose of keeping them in awe. In the same reign, also, and unquestionably with his permission, the strong castles called Baynard's and Montfichet's were erected within the city walls, by two of the Norman chiefs who had accompanied him to England. These various events prove the high consequence to which London had now attained; and from this period it may be regarded as the metropolis of the kingdom.

The immediate successors of William alternately harassed the city with their usurpations and lawless acts, and soothed it with new charters to confirm its old privileges, or granted new ones; till at length the civil government of London took a form very little different from that by which it is at present administered. The title of Portreeve was lost in that of Bailiff, Shirereve, or Sheriff; the title of Mayor, derived from the Norman language, was afterwards given to the chief magistrate; and the municipal power became gradually vested in the citizens, uncontrolled by the court.

In the reign of Henry I., London obtained a most important grant by the annexation of the county of Middlesex to its jurisdiction, with the power of appointing a Sheriff of that county from among themselves. The King, however, reserved to himself the power of appointing the Portreeve and chief officers of the city, and, although the citizens to this day make their election of the Mayor and Sheriffs, those officers are nevertheless presented to the Crown for its approval: the Mayor to the Lord Chancellor, and the Sheriffs to the Cursitor Baron of the King's Exchequer.

In the reign of King John the civic importance of London was greatly increased, and the Corporation finally assumed that form and predominancy which, with a few alterations, it has maintained till the present time. John granted the City several charters. By one he empowered the "Barons of the City of London" to choose

a Mayor annually, or to continue the same person from year to year at their own pleasure. In the civil feuds which marked the latter years of John, the Londoners sided with the Barons; and when the humbled monarch was compelled to sign Magna Charta, it was therein expressly stipulated that the City of London should have all its ancient privileges and free customs as well by land as by water.

The long reign of Henry III. affords but few events worthy of notice respecting London, excepting the unworthy conduct of the King, who checked its growing prosperity by a series of extortions and gross oppressions. In 1258 the price of corn was so excessive that a famine ensued, and, according to the chronicles of Evesham, twenty thousand persons died of hunger in London only. Between the years 1314 and 1317, the metropolis suffered greatly from famine, although divers ordinances were made by the parliament to limit the consumption and restrain the prices of provisions.\*

There followed this famine, says Stow, "a grievous mortalitie of people, so that the quicke might vnneth bury the dead. The beasts and cattell, also by the corrupt grasse whereof they fedd, dyed, whereby it came to passe, that the eating of flesh was suspected of all men, for flesh of beasts not corrupted was hard to finde; horse-flesh was counted great delicates; the poor stale fat dogges to eate; some, (as it was saide,) compelled through famine, in hidde places, did eate the flesh of their own children; and some stole others which they devoured. Theeves that were in prisons did plucke in peeces those that were newly brought amongst them, and greedily devoured them half-alive."

King Edward III., at the commencement of his reign, granted to the City two charters; by the first, all its ancient privileges were confirmed, and additional ones bestowed; and, by the other, Southwark was granted to the citizens in perpetuity. In that reign, also (anno 1354), the privilege was given for gold and silver maces to be carried before the chief magistrate; and from that time the imposing baronial appellation of Lord was prefixed to that of Mayor.

In 1348, and during several subsequent years, London suffered

\* The following prices were then fixed, and the goods of the vendor were subject to forfeiture for any additional charge:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
The best grass fed Ox alive,				The best Goose, at	-	0	0 3
at	-	0	16 0	The best Capon, at	-	0	0 2½
The best grain fed Ox, at	-	1	4 0	The best Hen, at	-	0	0 1½
The best Cow, at	-	0	12 0	The best Chickens, two for	0	0	1½
The best Hog of two years				The best young Pigeons,			
old, at	-	0	3 4	three for	-	0	0 1
The best shorn Sheep, at	-	0	1 4	Twenty Eggs, at	-	0	0 1

from a dreadful pestilence, which, first breaking out in India, eventually extended its ravages to every country in Europe. The common cemeteries proved insufficient for the interment of the dead, and various plots of ground without the city walls were assigned for burial places; among them was the waste land now forming the precinct of the Charter House, wherein upwards of 50,000 bodies were deposited. The year 1356 will be ever memorable in the history of England, from the victory obtained by Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Poitiers, in which John, King of France, was taken prisoner. The prince made his public entry into London after his victory, on the 24th of May in the succeeding year, accompanied by the captive monarch, whom he treated with the most generous respect. In 1361 the plague was again so destructive that more than 2000 persons fell victims to it in two days. This reign was also distinguished by the dawning of the Reformation under the celebrated Wickliffe, who was much esteemed in London. In 1380, a desperate insurrection, headed by Wat Tyler, took place, which, in its progress, threatened the overthrow of the political and civil establishments of the country; but from the personal intrepidity of the young Richard II., then a stripling, aided by the active courage of Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, the peace of the metropolis and of the kingdom was speedily restored.

At the coronation of Henry IV., in 1399, who, in consequence of the excessive exactions of Richard, was received with open arms, the mayor, as usual, officiated as chief butler. The citizens were also gratified by a repeal of some obnoxious statutes; and had granted to them an extension of their privileges. The return of Henry V., after the glorious victory obtained at Agincourt, in 1415, was celebrated in London with great magnificence. In the reign of Henry VI. another insurrection arose, of so formidable a nature, that for several weeks all the power of the crown was insufficient to quell it. This tumult is supposed to have been raised by the instigation of the Duke of York, in order to sound the inclinations of the people, and prepare the nation for his design of seizing that sceptre which Henry so feebly swayed. By the secret instructions of the Duke, Jack Cade, who had served under him in the French wars, assumed the name of Mortimer, and, under the popular pretext of a redress of grievances, collected a strong body of malcontents. They entered the city in triumph, and for some time bore down all opposition; and beheaded the Lord-treasurer (Lord Say), and several other persons of note. On this occasion, Cade struck his sword against London Stone, and exclaimed, "Now is Mortimer Lord of London!" The insurgents at length losing ground, a general pardon was

proclaimed ; and Cade, finding himself deserted by his followers, fled ; but, a reward being offered for his apprehension, he was discovered in the woods, at Hothfield in Kent, and, refusing to surrender, he was killed by the sheriff, Alexander Iden.

In the fatal and bloody contests between the houses of York and Lancaster, London generally evinced a disposition in favour of that of York. On the victorious return of Edward IV. to the metropolis, after the decisive Battle of Barnet, in 1471, in which the great Earl of Warwick was slain, he bestowed the honour of knighthood on the Mayor, Recorder, and twelve of the Aldermen. The year 1472 will ever be memorable in the annals of the metropolis, from the introduction of the art of Printing by William Caxton, citizen and mercer. In this reign, also, we have the first notice of the manufacture of " bricks made of earth, dug, tempered, and burnt in Moorfields, and of their introduction into buildings." The short reign of Richard III. has no particular reference to the concerns of the city, beyond the base imposition practised on the citizens by the Duke of Buckingham, on behalf of the tyrant king.

In the reign of Henry VII., anno 1485, an epidemic disorder, of a singular nature, called the *Sweating Sickness*, raged with great violence in London. The persons attacked by this before unknown disease were thrown into a violent perspiration, which mostly occasioned their deaths in twenty-four hours. It appears, from Hall's Chronicle, that two Mayors and six Aldermen died of this affliction in one week. In the year 1500, the plague carried off 20,000 persons in London ; and, during this reign, the City also suffered greatly from the iniquitous exactions made under the King's connivance, if not positive commands, by his ministers Empson and Dudley. The odium excited by these acts Henry sought to remove by an ostentatious display of charity, to which his apprehension of the chances of another world unquestionably contributed. He also endowed several religious foundations, and, in 1502, commenced the very beautiful chapel, still bearing his name, at the eastern extremity of Westminster Abbey.

In the reign of Henry VIII., the citizens gave such a determined opposition to the King's attempt to raise money without the aid of parliament, that the measure was abandoned in full council, and a pardon granted to all who opposed it. On Henry's marriage with the lady Anne Boleyn, in 1533, she was conveyed from Greenwich to the Tower by water, and thence through the City to Westminster, with all the magnificence and pageantry that unbounded prodigality could devise ; her reign, however, was unfortunately very short ; for, in less than three years, she was basely charged with adultery, and on the 19th of May, 1536, beheaded.

at the Tower : the next day Henry was privately married to Jane Seymour, who, regardless of shame and decency, was at "Whitsuntide openly showed as Queene." In 1542, the Bible was first printed in English by royal permission. The remainder of this reign was notorious for the tyranny and cruelty of the King, who, having thrown off the Pope's supremacy, sacrificed all who adhered to it; and, while professing a zealous attachment to the doctrines of the reformed church, he put to death all who presumed to differ from him. Hence the promoters of the Reformation and its opposers perished in the same flames; the blood of the Roman Catholic and Protestant was shed upon the same block; and Henry, whilst vehemently contending against the Pope's infallibility, supported his own with the most vindictive cruelty. In these sanguinary scenes, London had its full share; and great numbers of all ranks were continually executed, either for heresy or treason. The suppression of the monasteries now took place; opposition to the King's will was fatal; and the partial insurrections that broke out in consequence only served to forward his measures, by giving the colour of necessity to the vengeance that was inflicted. Notwithstanding these events, many improvements were made during this reign in the City and suburbs. The police was improved, nuisances were removed, old conduits were repaired, and new ones erected; the streets and avenues were amended and paved; and various regulations were carried into effect for supplying the metropolis with provisions, to answer the demands of an increasing population.

**Edward VI.** The great number of poor thrown helpless upon society, through the suppression of the monasteries in the last reign, rendered it necessary to adopt some measures for their relief; and the benevolent Edward founded Christ's Hospital for the education and maintenance of the young; the Hospitals of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, and St. Thomas in the Borough, for the reception of the sick; and the Palace of Bridewell, the ancient demesne of many English sovereigns, for the reception of poor youths who had been virtuously brought up, to be taught some useful trade; and for the correction of idle and disorderly vagabonds and strumpets.

From the accession of Edward, the Reformation, which during his father's lifetime was a monstrous compound of Catholicism and Protestantism, proceeded with more steadiness and regularity; but, on the accession of Mary, the church of Rome again gained the ascendancy. On the projected union between the Queen and the King of Spain, a formidable insurrection, headed by Sir Thomas Wyatt, ensued, in which the City was particularly affected: the suppression of this revolt was followed by a dreadful

scene of sanguinary triumph. The statutes against heretics were now, also, enforced with extreme severity, and a great number of Protestants were burnt in Smithfield: but Providence happily interposed: her reign was short; and the fires which were then kindled for the holy martyrs, who sealed their faith with their blood, were among the last efforts, under the sanction of law, made by religious tyranny in this kingdom to overthrow the Reformation. In the year 1556 a manufactory of the finer sort of glasses was established in Crutched Friars; and fine flint glass, little inferior to that of Venice, was at the same time made at the Savoy. About five years afterwards, the manufacture of knit stockings is said to have been introduced into England by one William Rider, an apprentice on London Bridge, who, seeing at the house of an Italian merchant a pair of knit silk stockings from Mantua, very ingeniously made a pair exactly like them, which he presented to William, Earl of Pembroke, being the first of that kind worn in England of English manufacture. About two years afterwards, a manufacture of knives was commenced by Thomas Mathews, of Fleet Street.

**Queen Elizabeth.**—The reign of Elizabeth forms a splendid era in the commercial and trading annals of the metropolis; and great credit is due to that princess for the introduction of many useful arts and manufactures. In the year 1560, silk stockings, (a pair having been presented to her majesty, by whom cloth hose had only, prior to that period, been known), from her adoption, became general. In 1564 coaches were first introduced, by a Dutchman, who became the Queen's coachman; and about the fifth or sixth year of her reign pins were first introduced; in the eighth year, the manufacture of needles; and, shortly after, gloves, first brought from Italy, were worn by that monarch. About the year 1577 pocket-watches were first brought from Nuremburg, in Germany, where they are supposed to have been invented.

Shortly after the accession of Elizabeth, viz. January 1. 1559, the church service was again read in English throughout London, and it was commanded that all churches in the kingdom should conform to the practice of the Queen's chapel: the elevation of the host was also expressly forbidden. In 1560, at Bartholomew-tide, were burned, says Stow, "in Paul's church-yard, Cheape, and divers other places of the Citie, all the roods and other images of churches." In 1563 the plague again made dreadful ravages in London, more than 20,000 persons falling victims to its virulence. In July, 1566, the foundation of the Royal Exchange was laid by the munificent Sir Thomas Gresham, and the building was completed in the following year. Persecution, in a great measure, now ceased, and the Reform-

ation proceeded with accelerated strides. The year 1575, however, furnishes a lamentable instance of the power of intolerance and religious bigotry, in the cruelties committed on the Anabaptists, and that at a time when the councils of Elizabeth were aided by the talents of a Bacon (Sir Nathaniel, Lord Keeper), a Cecil, and a Walsingham.

The time had now arrived when the streets were no longer to be crowded with monks and friars of various orders, in different and uncouth habits, walking with their heads shaven and bare, with long beards, and a rosary hanging at their girdles; when the nobility and gentry were to be no longer affronted in the streets by cardinals, attended by a great retinue of servants; by the lordly knights of religious orders, or the wealthy priors of convents; when the streets were no longer to be adorned with crosses and the images of the saints, the objects of much superstition; and when many of the largest, most conspicuous, and stately buildings were no longer to consist of priories, friaries, nunneries, and guilds of religious fraternities. Thus the appearance of the City, with respect to its buildings, ornaments, and inhabitants, received a considerable alteration from the abolition of Popery; and the reader will probably be pleased at seeing at one view a list of these religious houses, which will the better enable him to form an idea of the difference between London at that time and the present. The Priories then were, that of St. John of Jerusalem, near Clerkenwell; of the Holy Trinity, of Christchurch, or Creechurch, within Aldgate; of St. Bartholomew the Great, between Newgate Street and West Smithfield; the Priory or Abbey of Bermondsey, Southwark; the Priory of the Knights Templars, in Fleet Street; and the old Temple of Holborn. The Friaries were, that of the Crutched or Crossed Friars, in St. Olave's, Hart Street; of the Brethren de Sacca, or de Penitentiae Jesu Christi, in the Old Jewry; the Charter-house Monks, or the house of the Carthusians, between St. John Street and Goswell Street; the New Abbey, by East Smithfield; and Westminster Abbey. The five following were convents of begging friars:—Blackfriars in Holborn; the Blackfriars, Dominicans, or Preaching Friars, near Ludgate; the Greyfriars, or Franciscans, near Newgate; the Augustine Friars, in Broad Street; and the Whitefriars, or Carmelites, in Fleet Street. The convents of women were, that of Clerkenwell, of St. Helen Within, Bishopsgate; of St. Clare, in the Minories; and of Holiwell, by Shoreditch. The guilds or fraternities were, the Brotherhood of St. Fabians and St. Sebastian, in St. Botolph's, Aldgate; the fraternity and chapel of the Holy Trinity, in Leadenhall, and innumerable others, founded in most churches.

The year 1586 was productive of Babington's conspiracy to assassinate Elizabeth, and release the queen of Scots from the captivity in which she had languished for eighteen years. The unfortunate Mary, whose imprisonment had given rise to various attempts upon the Queen's life, is said to have been implicated in it; and this, whether true or false, furnished a plausible pretence for those proceedings which shortly after brought her to the block. The conspirators, fourteen in number, were executed as traitors in Lincoln's Inn Fields, where they had been accustomed to assemble. In the preparations made to repel the attack of the much vaunted Spanish armada, the Londoners took a most distinguished share, by furnishing large supplies of men, money, and ships. The purposed invasion was delayed a whole year by the patriotic conduct of Thomas Sutton, Esq., a wealthy merchant of London, and munificent founder of the Charter House, who contrived to drain the bank of Genoa of nearly all its cash; so that the Spanish bills, which had been issued to victual the Armada, could not obtain credit. According to a map, or, more properly speaking, a plan, published in this reign, and still extant, the far greatest part of the metropolis was contained within its walls; and even in these narrow limits were many gardens, which have since been converted into lanes, courts, and alleys. The buildings of London were on the east, bounded by the Monastery of St. Katharine, the site of which is at present occupied by the south-western extremity of the docks of that name. East Smithfield was open to Tower Hill, and Rosemary Lane was unbuilt. Of the Minories, the west side only was built, which fronted the city walls; cattle grazed in Goodman's Fields; and Whitechapel extended but a little beyond the Bars, and had no houses to the north; for Spitalfields, which of itself would now form a large town, lay entirely open. Houndsditch consisted of a row of houses fronting the City wall, with gardens behind opening into the fields. From Bishopsgate Without to Shoreditch church there were only a few houses and gardens on each side, and no collateral streets or alleys. Moorfields lay entirely open to the village of Hoxton; and Finsbury Fields, in which were several windmills, extended to the end of Whitecross Street. Chiswell Street was not erected; Goswell Street was called the road to St. Albans; St. John's Street extended by the side of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, to the Monastery of Clerkenwell and Cow Cross, which opened into the fields. On leaving the City walls, the buildings were much less extensive; for, though the village of Holborn joined London, the backs of the houses, particularly on the north side, opened into gardens and fields: part of Gray's Inn Lane were the only houses that extended out



of the main street; great part of High Holborn had no existence, and St. Giles's was a distant village. The Strand had gardens on each side, and, to the north, fields behind those gardens, except a few houses where is now the lower end of Drury Lane. On the south side of the street the gardens generally extended to the Thames, though many of the nobility had houses at the backs of their gardens next the waterside. The present names of Buckingham Street, Villiers Street, Salisbury Street, Cecil Street, Somerset Place, Surrey Street, Norfolk Street, and Arundel Street, point out the relative situations of many of them. At that time it was customary for noblemen, resident on the banks of the Thames, to proceed to the court at Whitehall in their own barges, and, in consequence, they retained a number of watermen in livery, who were thereby protected from impressment. Convent Garden, so called because it belonged to the Convent of St. James's, extended to St. Martin's Lane, and the fields behind it reached to St. Giles's. St. Martin's Lane had few edifices except the church; for Convent Garden wall was on one side, and a wall which enclosed the mews on the other, and all the upper part was a lane between two hedges, that extended a little to the west of the village of St. Giles. Dorset Place and Whitcombe Street was a lane between two hedges. The extensive street now called the Haymarket had a hedge on one side and a few bushes on the other. Neither Pall Mall, St. James's Street, Piccadilly, nor any of the streets or squares in that part of the town, were built. Spring Gardens was what the name implies; and Westminster was a small town on the south west and south side of St. James's Park. Lambeth was at that time a little village; and upon that, the Surrey side of the Thames, there were but six or seven houses from Lambeth Palace to the shore opposite White Friars, where a line of houses with gardens commenced, which were continued to Winchester House, the Palace of the Bishops of Winchester, in the Borough. Opposite to Queenhithe were the circular buildings appropriated to bull and bear baitings, which Elizabeth often witnessed; here also was situated the Globe, the principal theatre of its time, where the plays of the immortal Shakespeare were first represented; this also enjoyed the patronage of the Queen, whom the bearward of that day memorialised for its suppression. Near the site of the present Christchurch, in Blackfriars' Road, stood a theatre, with gardens, called Paris Garden. The Borough extended a considerable distance from the Bridge to the south, and the buildings to the east as far as the Tower. This was the state of this great metropolis in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and how inconsiderable soever it may appear, when contrasted with its present dimensions, yet, by order

of that monarch, a proclamation was published, by which all persons were prohibited from building upon new foundations; and this order was twice repeated in the following reign.

The preparations for crowning James the First, in 1603, were interrupted by another dreadful plague, and upwards of 30,500 persons became its victims. In 1604, the horrible conspiracy, known in history by the name of the Gunpowder Plot, the grand object of which was to prepare the way for the restoration of the Roman Catholic religion, was commenced by its daring contrivers, with every possible precaution that seemed necessary to insure success. The destruction of the King and Parliament was the preliminary measure through which the conspirators thought to accomplish their design; and the blowing up of the Parliament House with gunpowder, at the moment when the sovereign should be commencing the business of the session, by the accustomed speech from the throne, was the dreadful means by which the destruction was intended to be accomplished. All the principal conspirators were bigotted Roman Catholics, who had, for many years, been plotting the downfall of Protestantism in this country, and had even applied for aid to Spain and Flanders. Being disappointed of the assistance they required, they resolved to depend on their own efforts; and, about Easter, 1604, formed the idea of the Gunpowder Plot, to be carried into effect on the meeting of Parliament, in February, 1605. Accordingly Percy, one of the conspirators, hired a house immediately adjoining the House of Lords, and the operations commenced by digging through the foundation wall, which was nine feet in thickness. Just at this juncture, a vault under the Parliament House, used as a depository for coals, was to be let, and the coals to be sold. As nothing could have happened more favourable to their purpose, Percy hired the cellar, and bought the coals, as if for domestic use, and without any appearance of concealment. The prorogation of Parliament from February to October gave the conspirators sufficient leisure to further their design; and, at convenient opportunities, thirty barrels and four hogsheads of gunpowder, which had been procured from Holland, were conveyed into the cellar by night, and covered with billets, faggots, iron bars, and stones. This was done without exciting any suspicion. Parliament had again been prorogued to November the 5th, and the conspiracy wore every prospect of success. It had now been on foot eighteen months, and confided to more than twenty persons; yet nothing had led a single step towards discovery, when the plan was happily frustrated by a circumstance apparently trivial. One of the conspirators, wishing to save Lord Monteagle, sent him a letter, advising him in ambiguous terms to absent

himself from parliament, on account of a sudden danger to which he would be exposed. This notice Monteagle carried to the Secretary of State, who laid it before the Privy Council. A secret search was determined on; but, to prevent suspicion, was delayed till the eve of the meeting of Parliament; and then made only by the Lord Chamberlain, as if in a formal discharge of his office. When he entered the cellar, and saw the great store of coals and wood, he inquired to whom it belonged, and was informed the cellar was let to Mr. Percy, and the fuel was for his own consumption. The Chamberlain heard this with seeming carelessness, and left the cellar with apparent negligence, but at midnight a further search was made: Guy Fawkes, a principal conspirator, to whom the final execution of the plot was assigned, was apprehended in the cellar; the fuel was removed, and the gunpowder discovered. Fawkes gloried in the plot, and refused to discover his accomplices. The sight of the rack, however, subdued him, and he made a full disclosure of the whole conspiracy. His associates fled into Warwickshire, where they endeavoured to excite a rising of the Roman Catholics, but without effect. A proper force was sent against them, four were killed in resistance, and the rest were taken and brought to London, where, with Fawkes, they suffered the just punishment of their guilt. In the year 1609 the City acquired a considerable accession of power and property: almost the whole province of Ulster in Ireland having fallen to the Crown, the King made an offer of the escheated lands to the City, on condition that they would establish an English colony there. The proposal was accepted; and so rapid was the colonisation forwarded, that within seven years arose the two capital towns of Londonderry and Coleraine. The growth of London has at all times kept pace with the extension of its commerce; and, notwithstanding several proclamations by James I. to restrain the increase of buildings, it was rapidly enlarged. The population was also greatly benefitted, in the year 1613, when Sir Hugh Myddelton completed his ever-memorable undertaking, of supplying the metropolis from the New River, which was first admitted into the reservoir at Spa Fields, near Islington, on Michaelmas Day, in the presence of an innumerable concourse of spectators.

The commencement of Charles the First's reign was marked by the return of the plague, which carried off, in the metropolis, 35,000 persons. This reign was fruitful in calamity; but to advert to all the important and melancholy transactions that took place in London during the eventful struggle between Charles and his people would far exceed the limits of this work; a brief review must therefore suffice. The excessive oppressions to which

the nation was subjected were more particularly felt in the metropolis than in other parts of the kingdom, from its being more within the vortex of the Star Chamber and high commission courts, and from the effects of the monopolies, which for a time had the most pernicious influence on trade and commerce. The capital, therefore, became the great source from which the Parliament derived its supplies during the civil war, and was the theatre of the most important events. The commerce of the metropolis, notwithstanding the checks it was destined to experience, progressively increased; and though the civil wars, during their continuance, had a very contrary operation, yet in the end they certainly proved beneficial. The energies of the mind were more awakened; the habits of thinking, and modes of action, which then became general, taught man to feel his dignity as an individual; the different ranks of society were more closely united; the exertions of industry were better directed; and the means of acquiring wealth thereby greatly augmented. The injurious tendency of the numerous monopolies which had been granted by the crown was eminently counteracted; for, though never abolished by any direct statute, yet many persons, regardless of the prerogative whence they were derived, gradually invaded the privileges they conferred, and eventually commerce increased with the increase of liberty. In the year 1643, in consequence of the differences between the King and Parliament, the entire City and its liberties, including Southwark, were surrounded with a strong earthen rampart, defended by trenches, redoubts, bastions, &c. In the disputes between the King and the Parliament, London took part with the latter, its sufferings inclining it to that side of the question. The army having now determined to bring the King to trial, the Commons, on the 6th of January, 1649, passed an ordinance for that purpose. The trial took place in Westminster Hall on the 8th. The King, when placed at the bar, refusing to acknowledge the legal jurisdiction of the court, during that and the two following days, the court adjourned to the Painted Chamber, and proceeded to hear charges against him on the charge of "traitorously levying war against the people." On the 27th the court resumed its sittings in Westminster Hall; and the King, being again brought up, received sentence of death, which sentence was, in three days after, January 30th, carried into execution, on a scaffold erected in the street before Whitehall; the King submitting to his fate with exemplary and truly Christian fortitude.

During the civil wars very little addition was made to the metropolis; but, under the Commonwealth, it again advanced with rapidity, in spite of a proclamation, with certain exceptions,

made to impede it. Some of these exceptions were the building of Covent Garden, by the Earl of Bedford, as also the building of Long Acre, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and Clare Market, built by the Earl of Clare. Upon the death of Richard Cromwell, the City heartily and zealously joined with General Monk in bringing about the Restoration. On the 26th of May, 1660, Charles II. landed at Dover; and, on the 29th, made his public entry into the metropolis. The attention of the legislature was now called to the improvement of the capital, by acts for paving and lighting the streets, and widening the avenues.

The year 1665 became memorable in London by the dreadful ravages of the Great Plague, so denominated to distinguish it from the preceding visitations of that dreadful malady. Upon this occasion it first made its appearance in December, 1664, and had not entirely ceased till January, 1666. Its progress, the first two or three months, was comparatively small; but it continued to advance, notwithstanding every precaution was used to abate its fury. From May to October, 1665, it raged with the greatest violence; the deaths progressively increased from 500 to 8000 weekly. The pestilence was now at its height: its ravages, which commenced in Westminster and the western suburbs, extended through the City to Southwark, and to all the parishes eastward of the Tower. The digging of single graves had long been discontinued, and large pits had been excavated, in which the dead were deposited with some little regularity and decent attention; but now all regard to ceremony became impossible: deeper and more extensive pits were dug; and the rich and the poor, the young and the aged, the adult and the infant, were all promiscuously thrown together in one common receptacle. Whole families, and even whole streets of families, were swept away together.

By day the streets presented a most frightful aspect of desolation and misery; and at night the dead-carts, moving with slow pace by torch-light, and with the appalling cry, "Bring out your dead," thrilled horror through every heart that was not hardened by suffering to calamity. The stoppage of public business was so complete that grass grew within the area of the Royal Exchange, and even in the principal streets in the City; all the inns of court were shut up, and all law proceedings suspended. The entire number returned in the bills of mortality, as having died of the plague within the year, was 68,950; yet there can be no doubt this total fell short of many thousands of those who actually died by the infection, but whose deaths were not officially recorded. The aggregate is estimated at about 100,000: the whole number of deaths within that year, as given in the bills, was

97,306. Since this dreadful period the plague has entirely ceased in London, a circumstance that must be regarded as the more remarkable, when it is considered how frequent had been its ravages for ages past, and when reference is made to the bills of mortality for the preceding part of that very century in which scarcely a year passed without many persons falling victims to its visitation.

The most important event that ever happened in this metropolis, whether considered in reference to its immediate effects, or to its remote consequences, was the tremendous fire, which historians have emphatically named the Fire of London, and which broke out on the morning of Sunday, September 2. 1666; and, being impelled by strong winds, raged with irresistible fury nearly four days and nights, nor was it entirely mastered until the fifth morning. The destructive extent of this conflagration was, perhaps, never exceeded in any part of the world. Within the walls it consumed almost five sixths of the city; and without the walls it cleared a space nearly as extensive as the one sixth part left unburnt within. Scarcely a single building that came within the range of the flames was left standing. Public buildings, churches, and dwelling houses were alike involved in one common fate; and, making a proper allowance for irregularities, it may fairly be stated that the fire extended its ravages over a space of ground equal to an oblong square, measuring upwards of a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. In the summary account of this great devastation given in one of the inscriptions on the monument, and which was drawn up from the reports of the surveyors appointed after the fire, it is stated, that "the ruins of the city were 436 acres; viz. 373 acres within the walls, and 63 in the liberties of the city; that, of the six-and-twenty wards, it utterly destroyed fifteen, and left eight others shattered and half burnt; and that it consumed 400 streets, 13,200 dwelling houses, 89 churches, besides chapels, four of the city gates, Guildhall, many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, and a vast number of stately edifices." The immense property destroyed in this dreadful conflagration could never be calculated with any tolerable degree of exactness; but, according to the best estimates that have been made, the total value must have amounted to the immense sum of ten millions of pounds sterling. As soon as the general consternation had subsided, the rebuilding of the city became the first object of consideration; an act of parliament was passed for that purpose; and, though all was not done that might have been, the city was principally rebuilt within little more than four years, and that in a style of far greater expense and regularity, and infinitely more commodious and healthful, than the

ancient capital. A very considerable extension of the metropolis arose from that calamity; the people having been forced to seek refuge in the suburbs, and in Southwark, whilst the city was rebuilding: a great number of additional workmen also were attracted to the capital as the labour proceeded; and most of them afterwards made it the place of their settled abode. Nearly the whole of what is now called Spital Fields was then completed, together with almost all the streets between Brick Lane and the east side of Bishopsgate Street. A similar increase also took place towards Goodman's Fields, Rosemary Lane, and Welclose Square, which, with nearly all the ground beyond to Limehouse, had previously been open fields. The western side of the Minories was built over the ditch which had surrounded the ancient city wall, and had been filled up. Soho Square was also commenced; and the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth began a splendid house on the south side, where Bateman's Buildings now stand, and Monmouth Street was so named from respect to his memory.

In the year 1687, a dreadful persecution raging in France against the Protestants, upwards of 13,000 of them came over and settled in various parts of the metropolis; their avocations being chiefly the manufacture of ornamental jewellery, watch-making, and silk weaving. The former established themselves in the vicinity of the Seven Dials, Soho, and Monmouth Street; the western extremity whereof, from the numbers there congregated, obtained the appellation of the French Change; while the silkweavers settled in Spitalfields, which in a great measure may be said to have been colonized by them. In the system of tyranny and oppression which marked the reign of Charles II., the City largely participated; having its ancient liberties and privileges invaded, and magistrates arbitrarily forced on the citizens at the pleasure of the King. Every principle of law and justice was violated; and in this humiliating state London continued till the Revolution. The judicial murders and systematic oppressions which had been committed in it under James II. greatly contributed to that event; which was the more *glorious*, because it established the right of the nation to expel any dynasty that should dare to make the will of the sovereign the supreme law.

In the first year of William and Mary, all the proceedings of former reigns, against the city charters were reversed, and the rights and privileges of the citizens fully re-established. In the year 1697 a measure of great utility to the metropolis was carried into execution, namely, the *suppression of Sanctuary*, which at that time existed in various parts of the city and suburbs; viz. the Sanctuary in the Minories; those in the neighbourhood of Fleet Street; as Salisbury Court, White Friars, Ram Alley, and Mitre

Court; Fulwood's Rents, in Holborn, and Baldwin's Gardens, in Gray's Inn Lane; the Savoy, in the Strand, Montague Close, Deadman's Place; the Clink and the Mint, in Southwark; the latter, however, was not finally suppressed till the reign of George I. The Sanctuary in Westminster\*, supposed to have been the work of Edward the Confessor, was a structure of immense strength. Dr. Stukeley, who wrote about the year 1724, saw it standing, and says it was with very great difficulty it was demolished. Here were two Sanctuaries, the Great and the Little, or rather, perhaps, two branches of the same institution. In the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne, the buildings and population considerably increased, particularly in the parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn†, St. James, Clerkenwell, and Shore-ditch. The neighbourhood of Soho was also much augmented, and the parishes of St. Giles and St. Martin-in-the-Fields became incorporated with the capital.

London was visited by a dreadful storm of wind, which arose on the night of the 26th of November, 1703, about ten o'clock, and continued to rage with extreme violence till seven the next morning, when it gradually moderated. The devastation was most extensive, and every part of the kingdom experienced its ravages. The damage sustained by the City of London alone was estimated at two millions sterling; and vast loss was also sustained in other parts of the metropolis. Upwards of 2000 stacks of chimneys were blown down, and the streets were covered with broken tiles and slates from the roofs of houses.

\* Within the precincts of this sanctuary was born Edward V.; and here his unhappy mother took refuge with her son, the young Duke of York, to secure him from the villanous proceedings of his cruel uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, who had possession of his elder brother.

† The increase in this parish was principally made on fourteen acres and one rood of meadow-land, which had been purchased in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for one hundred and eighty pounds, by Sir William Harpur, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, in 1561, and invested by him in the corporation of Bedford, for the support of a school, &c. in that town, of which he was a native. The annual rental of the devised land, till the year 1668, was about forty pounds; but the corporation then let it on lease for the term of forty-one years, at the yearly rental of ninety-nine pounds; and six years afterwards a reversionary lease was granted for the further term of fifty-one years, at the improved rent of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum. In consequence of these leases, a great number of houses were erected, and the following streets, &c. were all formed on the land above mentioned:—Bedford Row, Bedford Street, Bedford Court, Prince's Street, Theobald's Road, North Street, East Street, Lamb's Conduit Street, Queen Street, Eagle Street, Harpur Street, Green Street, Boswell Court, Richbell Court, Hand Court, Gray's Inn Passage, Three Cups Yard, and some other contiguous places. The *present* rental of this estate amounts to between six and seven thousand pounds annually. In consequence of this vast increase of revenue, a very considerable extension of the Bedford charity has taken place, under the powers of various acts of Parliament obtained for that purpose.



The lead on the tops of several churches was rolled up like skins of parchment; and at Westminster Abbey, Christ's Hospital, St Andrew's, Holborn, and many other places, it was carried off from the buildings. The roof of the guard room at Whitehall was carried entirely away; several houses near Moorfields were levelled with the ground, as were about twenty others in the out parts, with a great number of brick walls, and gable ends of houses innumerable. Twenty-one persons were killed by the fall of the ruins, and about 200 others were sadly maimed. All the ships in the river Thames, between London Bridge and Limehouse, except four, were broken from their moorings, and thrown on shore; upwards of 400 wherries were entirely lost; more than sixty barges were driven foul of London Bridge; and as many more were either sunk or staved between the bridge and Hammersmith: these events were attended with the loss of many lives. The destruction at sea far exceeded that on land; and, in this dismal night, twelve men of war, with upwards of 1800 men on board, perished within sight of their own shore; great numbers of merchantmen were also lost; and the whole of the damage was so great that its amount defied computation. About this time glass globular lamps, with oil burners, were first introduced.

### PROGRESSIVE INCREASE.

The increase in the population of the metropolis having occasioned a great insufficiency in places for divine worship, an act of Parliament was passed in 1711 for erecting fifty new churches in and about London, to defray the expenses of which, a small duty per chaldron was laid upon coals for about eight years. The year 1720 will be ever famous in the annals of London, from the destructive system of speculation and fraud which history has denominated the South Sea Bubble, and which so completely infatuated the people, that they became the dupes of the most barefaced impositions. Nearly 200 subscription projects were on foot at the same time, and, in the mania of the day, there was scarcely one of them that did not bear a premium, even upon its lowest shares. The greater part of the estates of the directors were eventually confiscated, for the benefit of those whom their villany had ruined: the sum thus obtained amounted to 2,014,000*l*. Several officers of Government, including Aislabie, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Craggs, the Secretary of State, and his father, the Postmaster-General, and many members of the House of Commons, were implicated in these disgraceful transactions.

At the commencement of the last century, the village of Marylebone was nearly a mile distant from any part of London; the

most contiguous street being Old Bond Street, which at that time scarcely extended to the present Clifford Street. Soon after the accession of George I., however, some extensive plans were formed for increasing the buildings of this vicinity; and New Bond Street, George Street, Conduit Street, Woodstock Street, &c. were erected on part of a large tract of land, called *Conduit Mead*, belonging to the City of London; and upon which, near the present Stratford Place, in Oxford Street, the Lord Mayor's Banquetting House formerly stood. Hanover Square and Cavendish Square were open fields in the year 1716, and almost the whole of Oxford or Tyburn road was in a similar state; yet both those squares, and various adjacent streets, appear in maps of the date of 1720, although they were not completely built till several years after that time. As an inducement to proceed, the erection of Oxford Chapel and Oxford Market was projected, and those buildings were completed about 1724; but the latter was not opened till 1732, in consequence of the opposition of Lord Craven, who feared that it would affect the profits of Carnaby Market, which had been built but a few years before. The north side of Oxford Road, to the vicinity of Mary-le-bone Lane, was pretty generally built on about 1729 and 1730, and that avenue at its eastern extremity, then named Oxford Street. About the same period, most of the streets connecting with Cavendish Square and Oxford Market were erected, and the ground was also laid out for several others; yet there still remained a considerable void between the new buildings and the village of St. Mary-le-bone, which stood contiguous to the old parish church: this space was occupied as pasture fields. The buildings in Berkeley Square, and of several streets in its vicinity, which had been commenced in the time of Queen Anne, were carried on prodigiously throughout the whole of this reign. Several of the fifty new churches, also, which had been voted by Parliament in 1710, to be built in London and its vicinity, were erected about the same period: among them were those of St. George, Bloomsbury, St. Anne, Limehouse, and St. Paul, Deptford; the population of which neighbourhoods was so much increased as to occasion them to be formed into parishes.

**George II.** The metropolis in the early part of the reign of George II. was dreadfully infested with robbers: they paraded the streets in bands, and had actually planned a robbery of the Queen, on her return from the city in her private carriage; and this intention appears to have been frustrated by their own heedlessness in suffering her to pass them while engaged in plundering Sir Gilbert Heathcote, on his return in his chariot from the House of Commons. The winter of 1739-40 became memorable

from its uncommon severity, and the occurrence of one of the most intense frosts that had ever been known in this country and which, from its piercing coldness and long continuance, has been recorded in our annals by the appellation of the Great Frost. It commenced on Christmas Day, and continued, with unabated severity, till the 17th of February, when it began to relax, but did not wholly break up till near the end of the month. Above London Bridge the Thames was completely frozen over, and booths were erected on it for selling liquors, toys, cutlery, &c., to the multitudes that daily flocked thither. In the rebellion of 1745, London again distinguished itself in aid of the reigning family. Great improvements were made in different parts of the metropolis during this reign; and health, safety, and convenience were more generally attended to. Grosvenor Square, and various streets in its vicinity, were built; Westminster Bridge was erected; and several mean and inconvenient streets were removed to make way for Bridge Street, Great George Street, and Parliament Street. New roads were made across St. George's Fields, now called the Borough and Kent Roads. The new road from Paddington to Islington was also formed, the houses on London Bridge were pulled down, most of the city gates were removed, and many improvements made in the avenues of the city and its liberties. A general lighting of London by parish assessment was adopted. The metropolis now expanded itself on all sides; and that spirit of improvement began to manifest itself by which this vast capital has ever since been distinguished. The erection of Blackfriars' Bridge, between the years 1760 and 1767, led to the building of that beautiful avenue, Bridge Street and Chatham Place, to the formation of that noble approach to the metropolis known as Blackfriars' Road, or Great Surrey Street, and to numerous streets on the Surrey side of the Thames. In 1763, the new paving of the metropolis, according to the present mode, was commenced in Westminster; and the enormous signs which, hanging across the streets and footpaths, prevented the free circulation of air, were removed under the authority of Parliament. In 1764 another important act was passed, for regulating the construction of new buildings and party-walls, so as to prevent "mischiefs" by fire, &c. The removal of projecting water-spouts, penthouses, and other obstructions, and the lessening of protruding cellar-windows, were also enacted, as well as many other regulations for the general comfort. About 1705, the buildings of St. Mary-le-bone were much increased, Portman Square was commenced, and Berner's Street, Charlotte Street, and Percy Street, as well as other streets in their vicinity, were in progress. About 1770, that noble pile of building, the Adel-

phi, was begun by the Messrs. Adams, four brothers ; and, within a year or two afterwards, the same ingenious artists commenced the building of that grand avenue, Portland Place. The streets adjoining, together with Bentinck Chapel, were raised about the same time. Somerset House, in the Strand, was commenced in 1776 ; and, between 1774 and 1780, Stratford Place, in Oxford Street, Portland Chapel and Street, Fitzroy Chapel, Titchfield Street, Portman Chapel, and parts of Manchester Square and Cumberland Place, were built. The Riots of the year 1780 commenced on Friday, the 2d of June, on the occasion of Lord George Gordon presenting a petition to parliament against the recent concessions which had been made in favour of the Roman Catholics. The rioters were principally composed of the very lowest of the people, assisted by thoughtless boys, till the prisons were destroyed, when all the ruffians and desperadoes of the metropolis united with the mob. At first, the destruction was confined to the Romish chapels, and houses of the principal Roman Catholics ; but, as the tumult gathered strength, the houses of Lord Mansfield, and several justices of the peace, were either burned or gutted, as the phrase is. The King's Bench Prison, the New Bridewell, Newgate, and the Fleet Prison, were set fire to ; and the mob openly avowed their intention to demolish the Bank, the Inns of Court, the Royal Palaces, and various other places. The attack upon the Bank was actually made twice in one day (Wednesday) ; but both attempts were feebly conducted, and the rioters easily repulsed. The outrages of this day were excessive. The inhabitants of most parts of the town, who, on the preceding night, had been obliged to illuminate their windows, were now compelled to chalk up the words " No Popery " on their doors and window-shutters. Blue ribands and pieces of blue silk were hung out of most houses to avert the fury of the insurgents ; and those whose business called them into the street were anxious to mount a blue cockade, in order to preserve themselves from personal insult. Thirty-six fires were all to be seen blazing at one time in different parts of the metropolis ; and it became at length necessary to give an uncontrolled license to the military power, " to act without waiting for directions from the civil magistrates." The devastations of the rioters were now no longer committed with impunity, and numbers of them fell in the course of the night by the musket and the sword. Many of these misguided wretches died, also, of inebriation, particularly at the distillery of Mr. Langdale, in Holborn (whose premises had been destroyed by fire), and from whose vessels the liquor poured in streams down the kennels, whence it was taken up in pails, and held to

the mouths of the besotted multitude. Others were killed by drinking unrectified spirits; and many became so miserably intoxicated, that they were either burnt in the flames, which themselves had kindled, or buried in the falling ruins. During the Thursday the riots were effectually quelled; between three and four hundred of the mob having been killed or mortally wounded by the soldiery, and the rest intimidated or taken into custody. On this day London may be said to have borne great similarity to a city recently stormed. The Royal Exchange, the public buildings, the squares, and the principal streets were all occupied by troops; cannon were planted in the Parks; the shops were closed, and business entirely at a stand; whilst volumes of dense smoke were still rising from the ruins of consumed buildings. Fifty-nine persons were afterwards capitally convicted in London and Southwark for rioting, and the most active of them executed within a few days subsequently to their trials, in those parts which had been the scenes of their respective devastations. Lord George Gordon was afterwards tried for high treason, but acquitted; and Brackley Kennet, Esq., the Lord Mayor in 1780, was convicted at Guildhall, in the following month, of "neglecting to do his duty," by not having properly exerted himself to suppress the rioters in an early stage of the tumult: in consequence of his decease, however, shortly afterwards, no sentence was pronounced. In the summer of 1784, Vincent Lunardi, an Italian, ascended in a balloon from the Artillery Ground. This was the first aerial voyage that was ever carried into effect in Great Britain; and from 150,000 to 200,000 spectators are supposed to have attended to witness the experiment. The winter of 1788-9 was remarkable for a very severe frost, which began on the twenty-fifth of November, and lasted exactly seven weeks. The river Thames was completely frozen over below London Bridge; and from the variety of the booths, &c. erected on the ice, it assumed all the appearance of a fair; and even shows and wild beasts were exhibited.

On the 23d of April, 1789, that being St. George's Day, the metropolis displayed a most splendid scene of festivity and show, in celebration of his majesty, George the Third's, recovery from the calamitous state of insanity which had attacked him in the preceding October. Their majesties on that day went in great state to St. Paul's Cathedral, accompanied by the royal family, the foreign ministers, all the great officers of government, the principal nobility and members of the House of Commons, the Lord Mayor and corporation of London. At night the metropolis was more brilliantly and generally illuminated throughout than upon any previous or subsequent occasion. The Bank

exhibited several beautiful transparencies, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and all the principal public buildings, as well as the houses of the nobility and gentry, were either decorated with similar paintings, many of them by the first masters, or rendered brilliant by the glare of coloured lamps, arranged in various designs.

### EVENTS.

During the years 1792, 1793, and 1794, the metropolis was greatly agitated by political contentions. The numerous political associations formed in the metropolis, soon after the revolution in France, and during the early stages of the war with that country, for the purpose of obtaining a more pure and equal representation in Parliament, constitute an important feature in its history. The two principal of these associations were "The Friends of the People" and "The London Corresponding Society," the principal leaders of which were at length arrested by the government, and brought to trial for high treason. Among these were Hardy, Horne Tooke, Bonney, Holcroft, Richter, Thelwall and others: all of them, however, after a long investigation, were acquitted; yet the habeas corpus act having been suspended in 1794, and some severe enactments passed to prevent political combinations, the people judged it prudent to discontinue their proceedings. A dreadful fire broke out in the afternoon of July 23. 1794, at Cock Hill, Ratcliffe Highway, that, in its progress, consumed more houses than any one conflagration since the great fire of 1666: nearly 700 houses were destroyed, and the distress was immense. Government provided tents from the Tower, and the public soon raised nearly 20,000*l.* for the relief of the sufferers. The year 1797 was distinguished by the extraordinary circumstance of the suspension of payments *in specie* by the Bank of England; a precaution required by the situation of public affairs. This suspension continued until 1819, when the Bank returned to cash payments. The continued threats of invasion from France, towards the end of the last century, led to the general establishment of armed associations of volunteers throughout the kingdom; and the metropolis was the first to display the patriotic example. On the 4th of June, 1799, there was a grand review in Hyde Park of the volunteers of London and its environs, in presence of their majesties and most of the royal family; the total number that appeared under arms on that day was 8989, of whom 1008 were cavalry; but on the 21st of the same month, when the volunteers underwent a royal inspection in the neighbourhood of their respective parishes, their numbers amounted to 12,208. The General Peace, signed at Amiens, on the 27th of March, 1802, (and which was

celebrated in the metropolis with extraordinary splendour,) occasioned the dissolution of this force; but, after the renewal of the war with France in the following year, almost every parish and public office had its distinct body. The squares, gardens and even church-yards of London and its vicinity, became places of military exercise; and within a few months, viz. on the 26th and 28th of October, the number of effective volunteers reviewed on those days by the King, in Hyde Park, amounted to 27,077. The year 1805 was marked by the death of the great, "and ever to be lamented," hero, Lord Nelson; a man whose consummate skill and daring intrepidity advanced the naval superiority of the British nation to a height and splendour before unparalleled. He was mortally wounded, in the ever-glorious victory of Trafalgar, on the 21st of October in this year. His body having been brought to England in his own ship, the *Victory*, was enclosed, at Chatham, in a coffin made out of the mainmast of *L'Orient*, which blew up in the Battle of the Nile; and, being thence conveyed to Greenwich Hospital, was laid in state during three days. It was then removed, in a grand procession by water, to the Admiralty, and on the following day, Thursday, January 9th, 1806, was conveyed to St. Paul's, amidst a solemn procession, and a most imposing military display, accompanied by all the honours that a sorrowing country could bestow. On this occasion, the interior of the cathedral displayed a scene the most impressive and affecting, perhaps, that was ever beheld within its walls. The Prince of Wales, and all the other princes of the blood, with a considerable concourse of nobility and gentry of the first rank, the Lord Mayor, corporation, and chief citizens of London, many naval and military officers, a detachment of seamen and marines from the *Victory*, and an immense number of spectators, were present; and, after a grand funeral service, intermingled with music and anthems, by the conjoined choirs of St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and the Chapel Royal, the remains of the departed hero were lowered into the vault, and the ceremonial was concluded by the verse and chorus, "His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth evermore." In the course of the year 1806, the obsequies of two other distinguished personages, viz. the Right Hon. William Pitt, and the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, were also celebrated in London with great solemnity and funeral pomp. The former died on the 23d of January, and was buried on the 22d of February; the latter died on the 13th of September, and was interred on the 10th of October. These eminent statesmen were both deposited within a few yards of each other in Westminster Abbey. The entrance of his majesty into the fiftieth year of his reign, on October the 25th, 1809, was celebrated as a Jubilee; and every part

of the kingdom, but more particularly the metropolis, partook in the festive rejoicings which this event produced.

**Retrospect.** We shall now take a retrospect of the vast additions and improvements that have been made to the metropolis, commencing from the year 1780. About this time, the buildings of the extensive chapelry of Pentonville, an adjunct to St. James's Clerkenwell, were begun: the chapel was completed about 1788, and, since that period, a great number of very respectable streets have been erected in this suburb, and various others are building in the fields to the north. The erection of Sloane Street commenced about 1785; but the beautiful addition of Cadogan Place, and formation of its enclosures into a botanical garden, were not commenced till about twenty years afterwards. Somers Town was commenced about 1786; and has so rapidly increased within these few years, that it now extends from the New Road very nearly to the southern side of Camden Town. Camden Town was commenced about 1791: it has gradually increased ever since, and, by an extension of buildings already in progress, will shortly be connected with the metropolis. Since that period, also, the entire mass of buildings that constitute the upper part of Tottenham Court Road, together with its spreading neighbourhood on the west, including Fitzroy Square, Montague Square, Bryanstone Square, York Place, Gloucester Place, Baker Street, &c., and many others of almost equal beauty, have been erected. So extensive have been the building plans in this quarter of the town, that even the once distant village of Paddington has been united with the metropolis, and is itself in a very rapid state of enlargement. About the year 1790, a great augmentation was made to the Bank; and a new thoroughfare, Princes Street, formed on its western side. About the year 1796-7, the City experienced a great improvement in the erection of Skinner Street; and the western extremity of the Strand an equal advantage, by throwing open St. Clement's Church, and the formation of Picket Street. Finsbury Square and Place were also erected about this time, the approaches from Smithfield thereto much improved, and many new streets and avenues were built in its vicinity; others have also since been raised along the line of the City Road, and eastward from thence to the Curtain Road, at Hoxton. One of the most comprehensive, complete, and uniform of all the plans that have been adopted of late years for enlarging the capital was carried into execution on the *Foundling Fields*, and on the estates of the Duke of Bedford and others, extending northward from Bloomsbury Square, over what were called the Long Fields, to the New Road, near Somers Town. These buildings, which for the most part consist of respectable and



stately mansions, were begun in Guildford Street about 1769, and since that period have been continued almost unceasingly to the present time. Bedford House, which formed the north side of Bloomsbury Square, was pulled down in 1800; and Bedford Place, Montague Street, &c. were erected on its site and gardens within three years afterwards.

Russell Square was commenced about the same time; and to this, in a northern direction, have since been added Upper Bedford Place, Tavistock Square and Place, Torrington Square, Woburn Square, Euston Square, &c.: another, viz., Gordon Square, is also in progress. On the east and north east side of Russell Square, Grenville Street, Mecklenburgh Square, Brunswick Square, Regent Square, Burton Crescent, and many very beautiful streets, have all been erected since the year 1801. The West India Docks were first opened in 1802, the London Docks in 1805, and the East India Docks in the following year; and the latter, with the West India Docks, led to the formation of the Commercial Road, which followed upon the eve of their completion. All these have added greatly to the buildings and population of Shadwell, Stepney, Poplar, and Blackwall, where many new streets have been built and others are now in progress. Between the years 1804 and 1808, Westminster experienced a very great improvement, for which the public are indebted to the late Lord Colchester, at that time speaker of the House of Commons, in the removal of many narrow streets and lanes, the new fronting of the Law Courts, on the western side of Westminster Hall, and the repairing and beautifying the northern gate of that noble structure; and in the formation of the fine opening, as also the enclosing and planting, of Parliament Square, on the northern side of Westminster Abbey. Vauxhall Bridge, and Vauxhall Bridge Road, were first thrown open to the public in 1816, by which the approaches to the counties of Kent and Surrey, from the western extremity of the metropolis, were rendered much more direct and easy. That noble structure, Waterloo Bridge, and the fine avenue leading thereto, known as Waterloo Bridge Road, were first opened to the public in 1817. The whole of the Spa Fields, the improvements whereon were begun in 1818, are now occupied by Wilmington Square, and numerous new streets and buildings. Finsbury Circus was erected, between the year 1819 and 1820, upon the only remaining open space of what was within memory known as Moorfields, and the site of Bethlem Hospital, which formerly occupied its southern extremity. In the neighbourhood of Bethnal Green, and on the roads branching off towards Hackney and Kingsland, several fields have successively been covered with dwellings. A vast accession to the

suburbs of the metropolis has likewise been made in the vicinity of Whitechapel, Mile End, and Mile End Road, during the last twenty years; and the whole line of road, from Mile End to Bow, is now almost skirted with buildings on each side, independent of various avenues which branch off to the right and left at intermediate angles.

During the long reign of George III., the buildings, improvements, and population of London increased to a degree very far beyond that of any former period of similar duration; and though every successive war, in which the nation was unhappily involved during that period, for a time impeded the regular progress of the augmentation, yet after some lapse, the increase was continued with additional celerity. It may be affirmed with truth, perhaps, however paradoxical it may appear, that to those very hostilities the metropolis owes much of its extension; since the vast resources that were brought into action through the consequent financial arrangements, and the creation of a paper currency beyond all parallel, were the means of enabling individuals to expend a much larger capital than could otherwise have been done; whilst, on the one hand, the multifarious operations attendant upon the wars obliged the government, as well as the different commercial and trading companies, to employ a much greater number of persons in London than at any preceding time; the vast increase in the commerce of the metropolis, within the same period, proved, also, the means of augmenting the population and extending its suburbs.

The limited space to which these remarks are necessarily confined renders it impossible to particularize all that was effected during this reign; nor is it absolutely necessary, as so much has been done within memory. Be it recorded, however, to the lasting honour of the inhabitants, that nearly all these improvements have been made by individuals, or by associated companies, without any assistance from government.

Previously to entering upon the reign of George IV., it will be necessary to advert to some of the events that occurred in his Regency, which occupied a period of more than nine years, during the life of his father, at that time incapacitated by age and infirmity from holding the reins of government. The 11th of May, 1812, was remarkable for the assassination of Mr. Percival (the prime minister of the day) by Bellingham. February 14th, 1814, a fair was held on the Thames, which was rendered remarkable by a frost that lasted six weeks. The 31st of March in this year was also marked by the arrival of the Duchess of Oldenburgh, sister of the Emperor Alexander of Russia. On the 21st of April, Louis XVIII. King of France, who, during his

exile in this country, occupied Hartwell House, in Buckinghamshire, entered London; and, after holding his Court for several successive days at Grillon's Hotel, in Albemarle Street, quitted England to reascend his throne. On the 6th of June, the Emperor Alexander, of Russia, the King of Prussia, Prince Blucher, Prince Platoff, and an immense number of distinguished foreigners, arrived in London on a visit to the Prince Regent; and, on the 18th, his royal highness, accompanied by his illustrious visiters, went in state to Guildhall, where they were entertained at a splendid banquet, which cost 20,000*l*. On the 1st of August, the centenary of the accession of the House of Brunswick, and the return of peace, was celebrated in the parks by a grand display of fire-works, the erection of a temple of concord, the construction of a bridge and pagoda across the canal, and by a fair in Hyde Park, which lasted for several days. A very great improvement, viz. the lighting the metropolis with gas, commenced on Christmas Day, 1814. It first began to be publicly introduced into the shops and houses on January the 26th of the succeeding year, and shortly after extended itself to the bridges, squares, and streets. At first the effect produced was brilliant and beautiful; cupidity, however, too common among capitalists, has extended its pernicious influence over the gas companies; and, except in a few situations of great publicity, the gas lights of the present day are not much better than the glimmering oil lamp, it was the good fortune of the gas proprietors to supersede. The insufficiency of gas is not the only ground of complaint; it extends also to the quality, described as possessing a degree of impurity that, upon being introduced into private dwellings, proves exceedingly injurious to health. The year 1814 was characterised by a spirit of improvement, that, patronised by the Prince Regent, (himself the projector of no inconsiderable portion thereof,) added many new and beautiful features to the metropolis. The Regent's Canal was commenced, however, in the preceding year; but the Regent's Park had its origin in this, as had also the beautiful and extensive suburb, generally known as St. John's Wood. The year 1820\*, the first of George IV., was the commencement of a series of improvements, that were continued throughout the whole of his reign. The vicinity of Carlton House, then the royal residence, was crowded by inferior buildings, was disfigured also by St. James's Market, Market Lane, and a number of small avenues composed of buildings of a very inferior character; the whole of

\* The Cato Street Conspiracy, so called from the circumstance of that thoroughfare being the rendezvous of the parties whose object was the assassination of his majesty's ministers, was defeated on the day appointed for carrying their plan into execution, viz., February 9th, 1820, by the seizure of Thistlewood and his associates, who were executed on the 1st of May following.

which were removed, and Waterloo Place, and the southern extremity of Regent Street, were forthwith erected thereon. The eastern extremity of Pall Mall was also widened, the Opera House surrounded by a colonnade, and Charles Street, St. James's, thrown open to the Haymarket. The formation of that noble avenue, Regent Street, was now also commenced, and proceeded in with great vigour. The ruinous state of Carlton House rendering the King's removal necessary, the repair of Buckingham Palace was forthwith ordered: it was eventually, however, between the years 1825 and 1829, all but rebuilt, and the beautiful triumphal marble arch erected in front; the gardens in the rear of the palace were also highly improved, and an entirely new set of royal stables added to the whole. The rebuilding of Buckingham Palace, in 1828, led to an entire remodelling of St. James's Park, a full account of which will be found under that head. In the year 1827 was commenced, upon a part of the Grosvenor estate lying between Knightsbridge and Pimlico, and generally known as the Five Fields, a series of improvements that, from their great extent, will yet require some years to complete. The disposition of the ground evinces great talent in the projector of this vast plan, and is alike creditable to his taste and judgment. Its leading features are Wilton Crescent, the stately range of buildings known as Eaton Square, which, in point of fact, is a succession of squares, with a noble avenue running through the centre, Eaton Place upon its northern side, and Belgrave Square; which last, from its magnificent character, is justly deemed one of the most distinguished ornaments of the metropolis: to these are also to be added, though upon a scale of diminished splendour, Lowndes Square, Chester Square, Chesham Place, and a number of streets all laying claim to great respectability of character, at present in progress. About this time, also, commenced a series of improvements in the vicinity of Charing Cross, by the removal of Suffolk Street, the northern side of Cockspur Street, the southern extremity of the Haymarket, and of St. Martin's Lane, and clearance of the ground occupied by the southern portion of the King's Mews; and, shortly after, arose Pall Mall East, presenting a fine view of St. Martin's Church from the Haymarket; Suffolk Street and Cockspur Street improved in character; and upon the open space in front of the King's stables, then standing, was formed Trafalgar Square, and its western side erected. In 1828, additional security to property and facility to commerce were afforded in the opening of St. Katherine's Docks. In 1829 the Strand experienced a great improvement in the removal of Exeter Change, and the ruinous old houses in its vicinity; and in the following year was erected, upon the ground thus cleared, Exeter Hall, and

a range of buildings of a superior character. In 1829-30, Covent Garden experienced a great improvement: the celebrated market there held, hitherto in old and ruinous buildings and sheds, under went a complete change, by the entire clearance of the ground, and the erection thereon of a series of buildings, a combination of convenience and simple elegance, from designs by Mr. Fowler.

The destruction of the English Opera House by fire, on February 15. 1830, led to the opening of Wellington Street North, in the Strand: this is of a character, however, that reflects little credit upon the projector, who has proved himself, in this instance, anything but an improver of the metropolis. In 1831, a vast improvement was effected in the City by the opening of the New London Bridge, on the 1st of August, by his Majesty King William IV., who was entertained at a splendid banquet given on the occasion. In this and the succeeding year the completion of the Charing Cross improvements was effected by the removal of upwards of 500 old and ruinous houses, and the erection of about 200 new ones; and hence arose the eastern side of Trafalgar Square, Duncannon Street, King William Street, Adelaide Street, Agar Street, with the Lowther Arcade; and an entirely new line of houses, on the north side of the Strand, extending from Charing Cross to near Bedford Street, all of which were completed about the latter end of 1832: the Strand itself was also at this time much widened; and not only was the appearance of the town in this vicinity greatly improved in beauty, but in convenience also, by the formation of new lines of communication, at once open and spacious, in every direction. About this time, also, a very great improvement was effected on the south side of the Strand, by the erection of New Hungerford Market, upon ground previously occupied by dilapidated dwellings, sheds, and stables. The present erection is an elegant and spacious structure, amply furnished with shops, taverns, a beautiful terrace, landing places, and a spacious wharf; and presents, in its present shape, one of the very best, most convenient, and striking alterations of the metropolis. The beautiful buildings that, bearing the name of Club-houses, have lately been erected in Pall Mall, have conferred upon that noble avenue an air of dignity that justly entitles it to the appellation of one of the finest streets in Europe.

In the vicinity of Pimlico, a plan of very considerable extent, for the improvement of what was formerly known as Tothill Fields and the Neat Houses Gardens, has been commenced (under the direction of Mr. Cubitt, a gentleman distinguished by great skill, spirit, and enterprise), by the erection of two bridges over the Grosvenor Canal, the formation of Belgrave Road, in a direct line from Belgrave Square to Vauxhall Bridge, with ample

avenues in different directions, and in the inclosing and planting of Eccleston Square, the buildings of which are at present in progress. Upon the Surrey side of the Thames, the increase of buildings, though not on so important a scale, has been equally rapid; and Newington, Kennington, Vauxhall, Camberwell, Peckham, and, it may almost be added, Greenwich, have been successively annexed to London. It is computed that the metropolis contains about 10,000 streets, lanes, alleys, courts, &c., with 80 squares (many of the latter, however, though passing under that denomination, possess no claim to the imposing title, and may be considered as little better than courts); and that the houses amount to about 170,000. Independently of its various local and civil divisions, it may be said to comprise the following parts: — The “City,” properly so called, which is the central and most ancient division. This is the great centre of trade and commerce, and is occupied by the superb establishments of the Bank, East India, and other trading companies; and the warehouses, shops, and dwellings of merchants and tradesmen. The “West, or Court end of the town,” including Westminster, is the most splendid and fashionable district; here are the Royal Palaces, the Houses of Lords and Commons, the Law Courts, many of the offices of government, and the town residences of the principal nobility and gentry. In an enlarged view, this division may be described as comprising the greatest portion of the buildings north westward from Parliament Street and Charing Cross, to Hyde Park Corner, Paddington, and the Regent’s Park. The most fashionable shops are in Regent Street, Old and New Bond Streets, in Piccadilly and Oxford Street. The “East end of the town” and its inhabitants are devoted to commerce, to ship building, and to every collateral branch connected with merchandise. This division of London has assumed a novel character, since the commencement of the present century, by the vast commercial docks and warehouses that have been formed and constructed here. The southern bank of the Thames, from Lambeth to Deptford, bears some resemblance to the east end of the town, in being occupied by persons engaged in commercial and maritime affairs; docks, wharfs, and warehouses being abundant: this part of London has, however, one distinguishing feature from any other, as it abounds with numerous and various manufactories, iron founderies, gas works, glass houses, chemical works, soap boilers, tanneries, dye houses, boat builders, shot, lead, and hat manufactories, &c.; and many other similar establishments. From the great number of fires employed in these buildings, and the offensive effluvia arising from some of them, this district is rendered rather unpleasant for human residence. South-

wark itself, or the Borough, as it is generally termed, has one principal street (besides numerous streets and lanes branching from it), extending from London Bridge to Newington Causeway, which is chiefly inhabited by merchants, mostly engaged in the hop trade, and by general dealers, and is skirted on the east side by extensive inns.

## GOVERNMENT OF THE METROPOLIS.

The city and liberties of London are under three distinct modes of government, *Civil*, *Military*, and *Ecclesiastical*. The *Civil* divides it into wards and precincts, under a Lord Mayor, twenty-six Aldermen, two Sheriffs, 236 Common Councilmen, a Recorder, or Common Serjeant, a Remembrancer, a Town Clerk, a Water-Bailiff, and various subordinate officers; the *Military* is under the authority of a Lieutenancy, vested in the Mayor, Aldermen, and principal Citizens, the City being by charter a county corporate and lieutenancy in itself; and the *Ecclesiastical* is directed by a Bishop, Archdeacon, and subordinate Clergy. The *Civil Government* of the City bears a general resemblance to the legislative power of the empire; the Lord Mayor exercising the functions of monarchy, the Aldermen those of the peerage, and the Common Council those of the third branch of the legislature; the principal difference is, that the Lord Mayor himself has no negative. The laws for the internal regulation of the City are wholly framed by these officers, acting in common council; and the administration of them is also exclusively in the corporation, the Lord Mayor being the chief magistrate, and all the aldermen justices of the peace. The Lord Mayor is chosen annually, in the following manner:—On the 29th of September, the Livery, in Guildhall or common assembly, choose two aldermen, by show of hands, who are presented to a court, called the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, by whom one of the aldermen so chosen (generally the first in seniority) is declared Lord Mayor elect; and on the 9th of November following he enters upon his office. Should a poll be demanded, it commences upon an appointed day, and terminates upon the sixth day following. Although the office of the Lord Mayor is elective, his supremacy does not cease on the death of the sovereign; and, when this happens, he is considered as the principal officer in the kingdom, and takes his place accordingly, in the privy council, until the new king is proclaimed. His power is very extensive; for he is not only the monarch's representative in the civil government of the City, but also first Commissioner of Lieutenancy, perpetual Coroner and Escheator within the city and liberties of London, and the borough of South-

wark ; Chief Justice of Oyer and Terminer, and goal delivery of Newgate ; Judge of the Court of Wardmote at the election of aldermen ; Conservator of the rivers Thames and Medway ; perpetual commissioner in all affairs relating to the river Lea ; and Chief Butler to the King at all coronations. No corporation business is valid without his authority, and no election of a mayor for the next year is legal without his presence, he being living. The inauguration of the chief magistrate is attended by much civic festivity ; and the annual cavalcade, generally called the *Lord Mayor's Show*, excites great interest, and exhibits no ordinary display of municipal splendour. On the ninth of November, that being the day upon which the Lord Mayor elect enters upon his office, the Aldermen and Sheriffs attend him to Guildhall in their carriages, and about noon proceed to London Bridge, where the Lord Mayor elect, the Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, go on board the splendid city barge, and, attended by the several city companies in their barges, adorned with flags and pendants, proceed in great state to Westminster, where his lordship, who has previously been presented to the Lord Chancellor for the Sovereign's approval, after certain ceremonies, takes the prescribed oaths before the Barons of the Exchequer, whom he then invites to the banquet. He then proceeds with his several attendants to the other courts of law, to invite the judges to dinner, and afterwards returns by water to Blackfriars' Bridge. The Lord Mayor, having landed, returns, attended as before ; the business of the day being concluded by a grand banquet, given at Guildhall, which is elegantly decorated for the occasion, when about thirteen hundred persons sit down to dinner, among whom may be generally distinguished some branches of the royal family, the members of the administration, the great law officers, the judges, and many noblemen and gentlemen of the first families in the kingdom. The two Sheriffs are chosen annually by the livery, not only for the City, but for the county of Middlesex, the same persons being sheriffs for London, and jointly forming one sheriff for the county ; and it is their duty to inspect the prisons, summon impartial juries, keep the courts of law, and execute all writs and judgments. They are sworn in at Westminster, on the 30th of September. The number of Aldermen is twenty-six, that is, one for each ward ; they are chosen for life, by the householders of the several wards, being freemen, one for each ward, except Bridge Ward Without, on a vacancy for which, the senior alderman, or Father of the City, as he is commonly called, is removed to this ward, and a new alderman is elected for the ward which he vacates. The aldermen are the principal magistrates in their several wards, and one of them sits daily at the justice room in



Guildhall Yard, to hear complaints. The Common Councilmen are chosen annually, upon St. Thomas's-day, by the householders, being freemen, in their several wards, the number for each ward being regulated by ancient custom, the body corporate having a power to extend the numbers. The debates in the Common Council are occasionally highly interesting, and its sittings open to the public.

The Livery is a numerous, respectable, and important elective body, being the livery of the several companies, in whom reside the election of members of Parliament, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Bridge-Masters, Ale-Conners, and Auditors of the Chamberlain's accounts, all of whom are chosen by their respective guilds or companies, from among the freemen forming the body of the livery. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and Livery of London form altogether the most important popular assembly (the Commons' House of Parliament excepted) in the empire. On occasions of the greatest moment, their decisions have been regarded as the voice of the nation; their example has inspired general patriotism, and the legislature itself, when under evil influence, has been arrested in its course, and has prudently listened to warnings solemnly pronounced by this great assembly.

There are various courts in the City for the trial of civil and criminal causes, as well by the judges of the land as by the officers of the corporation. The Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the Common Serjeant (the principal law officers of the City), and the Aldermen are judges to try capital offences and misdemeanors in the City of London and County of Middlesex. The principal courts are held at Guildhall, and at the Sessions' House in the Old Bailey. Southwark was long independent of the City of London; but in consequence of the inconveniences arising from the escape of malefactors into that district, Edward III. granted it to the City in consideration of the annual payment of 10*l*. It was then called the village of Southwark; and afterwards the Bailiwick, a bailiff being appointed by the corporation to govern it. In the reign of Edward VI. it was formed into a twenty-sixth ward, under the name of Bridge Ward Without, and it is always bestowed on the senior alderman, it being considered as a sinecure, and consequently as best adapted for the "Father of the City." Here, at the Town Hall, St. Margaret's Hill, a court of record is held weekly by the Lord Mayor's steward, and also a quarter sessions for the borough by the Lord Mayor and aldermen.

Westminster, in respect to its local jurisdiction, is a distinct city, the government of which, both civil and ecclesiastical, was

once vested in the abbot and convent of Westminster ; but, since the Reformation, in the dean and chapter, the civil part being by them committed to laymen. Of these, the High Steward, who is generally a nobleman of rank, has an under steward, who officiates for him, and is commonly chairman of the quarter sessions. Next to the High Steward is the high bailiff, chosen also by the dean and chapter. His power resembles that of a sheriff; for by him juries are summoned, and he makes the return at the election of members of parliament.

The chief regulations of the suburbs is vested in the justices of the peace for Middlesex and Surrey ; the former of whom hold their meetings at Hicks's Hall, on Clerkenwell Green, and the latter at the Sessions House, in Horsemonger Lane, Southwark.

### POPULATION TABLE.

The following is an account of the Population of the Metropolis, according to the Parliamentary Returns of 1841 :—

City of London, within the walls	-	-	54,626
City of London, without the walls, (including the Inns of Court)	-	-	70,382
Borough of Southwark	-	-	98,098
City of Westminster	-	-	222,053
Parishes within the Bills of Mortality	-	-	906,828
Adjacent Parishes not within the old Bills of Mortality, including 2669 Metropolitan Police			521,689
			<hr/> 1,878,676

### MARKETS AND PROVISIONS.

**Smithfield Market.** — Smithfield has long been famous for the sale of oxen, sheep, lambs, calves, and pigs, on Mondays and Fridays, and upon the latter day for inferior horses. Hay and straw is also sold there three times a week. The number of animals annually consumed in London has been estimated at — oxen, 110,000 ; calves, 50,000 ; sheep, 770,000 ; lambs, 250,000 ; pigs, 200,000 ; besides animals of other kinds. For the sale of all these Smithfield is the principal market ; and the total value of butcher's meat annually sold there is stated at 8,000,000*l*.

**Leadenhall Market** is the greatest market in London for the sale of country-killed meat, particularly beef, and was till lately the only skin and leather market in the metropolis.

**Newgate Market** is the second great place for country-killed meat ; and at both Leadenhall and Newgate markets are sold pigs and poultry killed in the country, together with hog-

meat, game, fresh butter, eggs, &c. to an astonishing amount. These markets supply the butchers of London and its vicinity almost entirely, and the surrounding towns and villages pretty generally to the distance of twelve miles and upwards; the prevailing opinion among these people being that cattle can be bought cheaper at Smithfield than at any other place: the poulterers and porkmen of London and its vicinity all purchase their supplies at Leadenhall and Newgate markets.

**Billingsgate** is the great fish-market, which is principally supplied by fishing-smacks and boats coming from sea up the river Thames, and partly by fresh fish brought by land carriage from all the southern and western parts of England; vast quantities of salmon also reach Billingsgate from Scotland by the steam packets, curiously packed in boxes of ice. The quantity of fish consumed in the metropolis is on the increase, on account of the very moderate price which it now generally bears. There are, on an average, annually brought to Billingsgate market 2500 cargoes of fish, of 40 tons each, and about 20,000 tons by land carriage; in the whole 120,000 tons. The supply of poultry being inadequate to a general consumption, and the price consequently high, that article is mostly confined to the tables of the wealthy. Game is now publicly sold, and a considerable quantity, by presents, is consumed by the middling classes. Venison is sold, chiefly by pastry cooks, at a moderate rate; but the chief consumption, which is considerable, is amongst the gentry and proprietors of deer-parks. The annual consumption of wheat in London may be averaged at 900,000 quarters, each containing eight Winchester bushels; of porter and ale, 2,000,000 barrels, each containing thirty-six gallons; spirits and compounds, 11,000,000 gallons; wines, 65,000 pipes; butter, 21,000,000 lbs.; and cheese 26,000,000 lbs. The quantity of coals consumed is about 1,800,000 tons. About 9600 cows are kept in the vicinity of London for supplying the inhabitants with milk, and they are supposed to yield nearly 7,900,000 gallons every year: even this great quantity, however, is considerably increased by the dealers, who adulterate it by at least one fourth with water before they serve their customers.

**Covent Garden Market**, recently erected from designs by Mr. Fowler, is unquestionably the first of its kind, not only in the metropolis, but most probably in the world. The building consists of three distinct ranges, united at the eastern extremity by a colonnade that supports a spacious terrace, or balustraded gallery, upon which have been erected two conservatories; these are furnished with the most rare and choice productions, native and exotic, of the flower garden, and are further enlivened by a fountain, that, by a mechanical contrivance, is regulated according

to the wind. This is the grand front; and faces Great Russell Street. The central range, a large and lofty avenue, is occupied by the dealers in the more expensive fruits and vegetables, and in their several seasons exhibit a grand display of hothouse and other produce of surpassing beauty and most exquisite flavour. The range of buildings on the northern side consists of shops with small dwellings, and is chiefly occupied by the dealers in fruit and vegetables. The southern side, in exact conformity with the northern, is entirely confined to the dealers in esculent roots, chiefly potatoes, carrots, &c. The partially covered space between the northern and central ranges is principally occupied by the wholesale dealers in fruit, and some few vegetables; an observation that applies to the open space upon the southern side, where the business, though similar, is upon a comparatively diminished scale. Covent Garden Market is in the summer season a great object of attraction, and a visit to this grand mart of vegetable produce cannot fail to gratify, by the abundance and excellence of its supply, every admirer of fruit, flowers, and vegetables, whether of foreign produce or of British growth.

**Hungerford Market** was for many years a disgrace to the metropolis: as a market, it existed in name only, and was altogether a nuisance. The present elegant and convenient structure was erected from designs by Mr. Fowler in 1831 and 1833. It consists of three grand divisions. The upper one forms a quadrangle, flanked by colonnades with dwellings and shops. The centre, or great hall, a lofty building, is formed of four rows of granite columns, with arches springing from them to support the roof; both quadrangles are appropriated to the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, fruit, vegetables, butter, eggs, &c. The lower quadrangle, the descent to which is by a spacious flight of steps, contains the fish-market: this is also a large quadrangle; at the lower end of which a wharf or quay, with convenient landings, has been formed. Hungerford Market is altogether one of the greatest improvements the metropolis has experienced. Its opposition to Billingsgate has been hitherto ineffectual; and as a rival to Covent Garden it has entirely failed, to the great regret of all the respectable residents in its vicinity, arising from the very improper manner in which it is conducted.\* The establishment of a good fish-market here has, however, proved a great convenience to the public. The formation of floating piers at the quay, to facilitate the arrival and departure of the numerous steam-boats that start from hence during the summer every quarter of an hour, for the City, Westminster, and Vauxhall, and at other times for Greenwich and Woolwich, are advantages for which the public are indebted to the spirited proprietors of Hungerford Market.

\* This cause of complaint no longer exists.

The markets for hay and straw are held three times a week in Cumberland Market, near the Regent's Park; Portman Market, Paddington; at Smithfield, Whitechapel, and Southwark.

**The New Leather Market**, situated in New Weston Street, Bermondsey, is a large and lofty quadrangular building, with a fine open area and other conveniences, and is well adapted to the purpose for which it was erected. The skin and leather trade, heretofore carried on entirely in Leadenhall Market, has since been in a great measure removed here.

**The Coal Exchange**, in Thames Street, is, legally, an open market; but the great dealers having obtained a complete monopoly, the consumers are prevented from buying.

**The Corn Exchange**, Mark Lane, was erected in 1828 from designs by Mr. Smith, at an expense of 90,000*l.*, and is a very fine specimen of the Greek Doric style of architecture. The wholesale corn trade of the city of London is entirely conducted here; and oats, beans, and all other kinds of grain are sold by sample in this market, which is held three times a week — viz. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; but by far the best attendance is on Mondays.

In addition to those already named are the following:—Spitalfields and the Borough Market, for vegetables; the Borough Hop-Market. Newport Market, Clare Market, Oxford Market, and Grosvenor Market, all for butcher's meat. It may also be added, that, with some few exceptions, markets are, generally speaking, on the decline; a circumstance sufficiently explained by the occupation in most of the trading streets of butchers, bakers, poulterers, greengrocers, and fishmongers.

## ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.

**The Arts.**—Upon this subject the limited space to which our remarks must necessarily be confined leaves little room for enlargement, and our notice thereof must be rendered brief; but as these, in an enumeration of the exhibitions, will hereafter be noticed, as a general observation the following must for the present suffice,—that, generally speaking, they enjoy the most extensive patronage; that painting and engraving are here practised to perfection; and that pictures, prints, maps, and it may be also added books upon all subjects, are annually produced in great numbers.

**The Manufactures** of London at the present day extend almost to every kind of article, either of utility or consumption, or of ingenuity, taste, science, or convenience; and of these, for this small volume, the following summary must suffice.

Independent of ship-building, here carried on upon a great scale and to a vast extent, may be enumerated the manufacture of steam-engines, many of them with powers of propulsion that, applied to sea-going vessels, enables them successfully to contend against the united force of wind and tide, and when attached to steam-carriages propels them upon railroads at a speed varying from fifteen to forty miles an hour; to these may be added the conversion of iron and steel to every useful and domestic purpose, from the massive anchor, chain-cable, and heavy kitchen range, down to the highly polished register stove, and diminutive needle. The breweries, distilleries, the chemical, the wine, and vinegar works, together with tanning, the businesses of sugar-baking and soap-making, are all conducted upon an extensive scale. The manufacturers of the metropolis are also distinguished for their excellence in articles of elegant use, all of which are brought to the greatest perfection; such as cutlery; optical, mathematical, musical, and surgical instruments; jewellery, articles of gold and silver, japan ware, cut glass, cabinet work, and gentlemen's carriages. The silk manufactories of Spitalfields have been known to employ upwards of 7000 men, besides women and children; and in Clerkenwell, a like number were engaged in the different branches of clockmaking and watchmaking—manufactures in which the English are acknowledged to have attained unrivalled excellence. Coachbuilders and harness-makers are very numerous, as are also the piano-forte makers; all of whom may be said to have brought their works to a higher degree of perfection and elegance than any other in the world. Typefounders and bookbinders are a numerous body, alike distinguished for excellence in their respective trades. The brassfounders, by combining boldness of design with brilliancy of execution, have succeeded to an extent that has rendered their work, when introduced ornamentally into buildings, a successful competitor with gold.

**The Commerce of London.**—Of the commerce of London it may be briefly remarked, that more ships sail from this port in a year than from all the other places in the world. It has been computed that the total value of property shipped and unshipped in the Thames annually is upwards of 70,000,000*l.*; and that there are employed about 3000 barges and craft, 3000 watermen, and 4000 labourers, in lading and unlading ships, besides the crews of all the vessels, which occupy a space of five miles below London Bridge, and the number of which moored there in 1832 were 13,112, exclusive of those that entered the docks and canals: 2300 barges, of from 30 to 70 tons burden, are engaged in the inland trade; and 2000 wherries or small boats are otherwise employed. The average number of British ships and vessels always lying in the Thames and Docks is about 13,000.

## ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, AND OTHER CHURCHES.

\* **St. Paul's Cathedral**, from its majestic dimensions and great altitude, is the most conspicuous edifice in the metropolis ; and from the above circumstances, and the general style of Grecian architecture in which it is composed, it is always mentioned immediately after St. Peter's at Rome. It stands on an eminence, to the north of the river Thames, on the same spot where, in majestic pomp, stood the ancient Gothic cathedral, so excellently delineated by Dugdale and Hollar, and which perished in the memorable conflagration of 1666. Its great restorer, Sir Christopher Wren, was of opinion that there had been a church on this spot in the time of the Romans, which was confirmed by his discovering the foundations of the original presbyterium, or semi-circular chancel ; but he exploded the notion of there having been a temple of Diana, as vulgarly supposed. The first stone of the present edifice was laid on the 21st of June, 1675 ; and the last, or highest stone on the top of the lantern, 1710 ; shortly after which, her majesty Queen Anne, accompanied by both Houses of Parliament, attended divine service in the new cathedral : the interior decorations, however, were not completed till 1723. The expense was defrayed by the nation, (principally by a small tax on coals,) and it amounted to about 1,500,000*l.* sterling. In compliance with the general custom of the Christian world, this edifice is built in the form of a cross, having a noble dome, rising from the intersection of the nave and transept. The west front consists of a grand portico, flanked by capacious towers, and consisting of twelve columns of the Corinthian order below, (within which are the entrances,) and eight columns of the Composite order above, supporting a triangular pediment, in which is a large basso-relievo of St. Paul's conversion. On the apex of the pediment is a statue of St. Paul, and to the right and left St. Peter and St. James ; these statues are eleven feet high. The choir is terminated by a semicircular recess for the altar, and it displays some fine carving by Grinling Gibbons. Round the dome is a circular gallery, denominated the *Whispering Gallery* ; above which are eight paintings, by Sir James Thornhill, illustrative of the principal events of St. Paul's history. Over the arches of the nave and dome, and in other parts of the buildings, are displayed various flags, the trophies of recent wars ; a few of which were taken at Valenciennes by the Duke of York, but the greater part were captured by our gallant naval admirals, Howe, Nelson, Duncan, and Keith ; the flags so gloriously won in the battle of Trafalgar are mostly hung beneath the dome. The monuments and statues which have been erected here within the last forty-two years (the first being

\* The first cathedral of this name is supposed to have been erected about the year 610.

that of the illustrious Howard in 1796), in commemoration of those who have bravely fallen in the service of their country, or promoted its best interests by the cultivation of the moral virtues, have greatly increased the attractions of this capacious edifice. Here, immediately under the centre of the dome, in the vaults beneath the pavement, inclosed in a tomb of granite, repose the mortal remains of the hero Nelson, who fell at Trafalgar on the 21st of October 1805. He was interred on the 9th of January 1806, after one of the most splendid naval and military processions (by water from Greenwich and by land from the Admiralty) that was ever witnessed in this kingdom. His brave companion in arms, Admiral Lord Collingwood, was buried near his tomb. Various other illustrious persons have also been deposited in these vaults, particularly its architect, Sir Christopher Wren; the eminent painters, Sir Joshua Reynolds, B. West, and Sir Thomas Lawrence, successively presidents of the Royal Academy; J. Barry, J. Opie, H. Fuseli, Esq.; and J. Rennie, engineer. Many of the monuments in the area of the cathedral are extremely fine, but it is impossible to describe them in this sketch; they record the memory of the following personages: — John Howard the philanthropist, Dr. Johnson, Sir William Jones, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Viscount Nelson, Captain Duff, Marquis Cornwallis, Captain John Cooke, Captain Burgess, Captain Faulkner, Captain Miller, Captain Hardinge, Major-General Dundas, Captain Westcott, the Generals Crawford and Mackinnon, Major-Generals Mackenzie and Langworth, Lord Rodney, Captains Moss and Riou, Earl Howe, Sir Ralph Abercrombie (an equestrian monument), Sir John Moore, K.B., Admiral Lord Collingwood, Sir Isaac Brock, Major-General Hoghton, Sir William Myers, and Major-General Le Marchant.

Feet.

The dimensions of St. Paul's from east to west, within the walls, are	-	-	-	-	-	-	510
From north to south, within the doors of the porticos	-	-	-	-	-	-	282
Its height within, from the centre of the floor to the cross	-	-	-	-	-	-	340
Ditto, from the vaults below	-	-	-	-	-	-	404
The circumference of the dome within is	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
The diameter of the ball	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
From the ball to the top of the cross	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
The breadth of the west entrance	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
The diameter of the columns of the porticos	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
The height to the top of the west pediment under the figure of St. Paul	-	-	-	-	-	-	120



		Feet.
The height of the towers of the west front	-	287
The circumference of the clock-dial	-	57
The length of the minute-hand	-	8
The length of the hour-figures	-	2 ft. 2½ in.

There are two splendid celebrations annually in this church; namely, the Music Meeting, in the month of May, for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen; and the assembly of the Parochial Charity Schools, in the month of June. The principal objects of curiosity, independently of the monuments, are, the Vaults, the Whispering and Golden Galleries, the Ball and Cross, the Library, the Model and Trophy Room, and the Clock-work and great Bell; the latter weighs 11,470 lbs.\* The prospects from the upper gallery are extremely interesting. From this height the metropolis and its busy multitudes assume the mimic appearances of a fantoccini.

The Crypt beneath the Cathedral contains inscriptions to Sir Christopher Wren and his daughter, to Bishop Newton, the painters Barry and Opie, and other eminent persons, but the chief object of curiosity is the tomb of Nelson. The body of Lord Collingwood rests under an altar-tomb on one side of that of his illustrious friend and commander, and on the other are deposited the remains of the late Earl of Northesk. In the middle aisle is a slab inscribed to Lord Chancellor Rosslyn, near which is the grave of Dr. Boyce. Here also may be seen the celebrated figure of Dr. Donne the poet, representing him as a corpse; it was executed in his lifetime, and was frequently the object of his daily contemplation. To this portion of the building, however, from its being of a somewhat gloomy character, the Editor would not recommend the introduction of either females or juveniles.

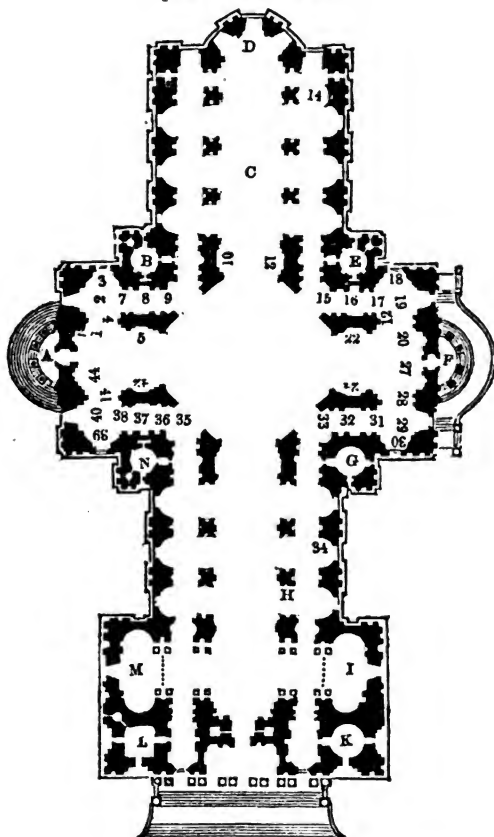
Having now conducted the reader through the whole of the Cathedral of which we have taken a general survey, we shall next proceed to a separate notice of the several monuments, that arranged as figured in our annexed ground plan, occur in the following order, commencing near the north door, and by beginning his inspection immediately on left of the entrance.

\* The highest or last stone on the top of the lanthorn was laid by Mr. Christopher Wren, the son of the great architect, in the year 1710; and thus was this noble fabric, lofty enough to be discerned at sea eastward and at Windsor to the west, begun and completed in the space of thirty-five years by one architect, the great Sir Christopher Wren; one principal mason, Mr. Strong; and under one Bishop of London, Dr. Henry Compton; whereas St. Peter's at Rome, the only structure that can come in competition with it, continued one hundred and fifty-five years in building, under twelve successive architects, assisted by the police and interests of the Roman see.

- No. 1. is the monument to **GENERALS GORE and SKERRETT**, who fell in the assault of Bergen-op-Zoom in the attack of that fortress, commanded by Sir Thomas Graham, in March, 1814. Chantrey.
- No. 2. **SIR WILLIAM PONSONBY**. The horse of this distinguished officer sank under him from exhaustion while charging a body of French cuirassiers on the field of Waterloo in 1815. His remains were brought to England, and deposited in the family vault at Kensington. By Bailey, R. A.
- No. 3. is a monument to **CAPTAINS MOSS and RIOU**, who both fell in the memorable attack on Copenhagen, under Lord Nelson in 1801. Captain Moss commanded the *Monarch*, which was much exposed to a galling fire from the tremendous batteries of the fort, which she most gallantly sustained. Captain Riou, who commanded the *Amazon*, was killed in the early part of the same action by a chain shot. This brave officer had risen to his honourable position solely by his own merit. Upon other occasions he had signalised himself by great energy and perseverance, and displayed great presence of mind, particularly when in command of the *Guardian* frigate, which ship he navigated under circumstances of singular peril in her passage home across the great Atlantic. Rossi.
- No. 4. is a monument to **ADMIRAL VISCOUNT DUNCAN**, who is represented standing in his boat cloak, his hands clasping his sword. This valiant commander, among other services rendered to his country, is chiefly celebrated for his brilliant victory obtained over the Dutch fleet, commanded by Admiral De Winter, in July, 1797. This statue is described as being an excellent likeness of one of the bravest and best of Britain's heroes. He died 1804. Westmacott, R. A.
- No. 5. is a monument to **MAJOR-GENERAL DUNDAS**. This gallant commander, who signalised himself by his eminent services in the West Indies, the French islands of which he added by his conquest to our colonial empire. He did not live long, however, to enjoy the laurels he had won, for being seized by the fever incidental to the climate, he fell a victim to its virulence on the 3d of June, 1794. Bacon, R. A.
- No. 6. **MAJOR-GENERAL MACKENZIE and BRIGADIER-GENERAL LANGWORTH**, both of whom were slain in the bloody and hardfought battle of Talavera, 1809. Especial mention of these two brave officers was made in his dispatches by

# ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

## GROUND PLAN.



## ST. PAUL'S. — EXPLANATION.

- |                               |                              |                           |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. North Portico or Entrance. | F. South Portico.            | K. Geometrical Staircase. |
| B. Prebendaries' Vestry.      | G. Staircase to the Gallery. | L. Bell Tower.            |
| C. Choir.                     | H. Marble Font.              | M. Morning Chapel.        |
| D. Altar.                     | I. Ecclesiastical Court.     | N. Lord Mayor's Vestry.   |
| E. Dean's Vestry.             |                              |                           |



Lord Wellington, of his deep sense of their value and regret for their loss. By Manning.

- No. 7. MAJOR-GENERAL FOORD BOWES, who fell in the attack of Salamanca, 1812, in the command of the storming party. The General is here represented at the head of his troops in the breach, he having been previously obliged to retire to have a wound dressed; on his return to the attack he received a shot, and was bayoneted by the enemy while cheering on his men. By Chantrey.
- No. 8. MAJOR-GENERAL LA MARCHANT. One of the heroes who gloriously fell at Salamanca, having received the incredible number of 36 balls in his body. By J. Smith.
- No. 9. DR. JOHNSON. The great luminary of English literature is represented in the attitude of profound meditation. All the labours of this great and good man tended to the amelioration and instruction of mankind. Despite some weak prejudices, warmth of temper, and severity of manner, Dr. Johnson's moral character abounded in noble points; a scrupulous respect for virtue, manifested in the unvarying tenor of his language and writings, a warm sympathy for human suffering, crowned by the most fervent piety. He died 1784, in his 76th year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.
- No. 10. The MARQUIS CORNWALLIS. This imposing structure was erected to commemorate the high and distinguished services of the Marquis Cornwallis. As lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he acquired a high reputation for his firmness and humanity at an unhappy period in that country. For his military achievements in India he received the thanks of both houses of parliament. His lordship died at Gauzepool, in the province of Bengal, just subsequent to his second appointment to the governor-generalship of India, which high office was conferred on him in the year 1786. Rossi.
- No. 11. CAPTAIN COOKE. Another of the heroes of the battle of Trafalgar. He was slain while in command of the Bellephophon on that glorious day.
- No. 12. LORD NELSON. The immortal hero is represented attired in the pelisse presented to him by the Grand Seigneur. The statue of Nelson is deemed very characteristic, although it is occasionally regretted that the eminent artist should have submitted to the prevailing affectation, by the assemblage of sea gods, Britannias, and sailor boys, with which the monument is encumbered; the words "Copen-

hagen," " Nile," and " Trafalgar " are infinitely more expressive of the undying glory of Nelson's name, than a crowd of such absurdities. By Flaxman, R. A.

- No. 13. **CAPTAIN DUFF.** Another of the heroic companions of Nelson, who had the command of the Mars, and fell at the battle of Trafalgar.
- No. 14. **REGINALD HEBER**, second Bishop of Calcutta. This happy effort of the great artist, represents the pious and amiable prelate in his robes, in the act of confirming two native Indians. The career of Bishop Heber was too brief for his eminent talents to mature that usefulness which promised so richly. He was found dead in his bath, during a journey through his Indian diocese. His remains were interred on the north side of the altar of the church of St. John, Trichinopoly, March 1826. Sir F. Chantrey.
- No. 15. **JOHN HOWARD.** One of the benefactors of the human race, whose exertions on behalf of the unhappy inmates of prisons, has effected an entire change throughout Europe, by which the miseries of the unfortunate captive have been ameliorated. He is represented in Roman costume, trampling upon fetters, and holding in his hand a scroll, inscribed, " Plan for the improvement of prisons and hospitals." In pursuing these objects of philanthropy in a foreign land, he fell a victim to his humane exertions at Cherson, on the Black Sea, 20th Jan. 1790. Bacon, R. A.
- No. 16. **MAJOR-GENERAL ROSS**, who having successfully conducted the victorious operations of the army entrusted to his command, against the city of Washington, fell in a successful attack on a superior force of the enemy near Baltimore. His remains were deposited in the churchyard of St. Paul, in that city. General Ross's personal character had won for him golden opinions of every rank. Like Wolfe, he lived long enough to give earnest of what might have been expected to adorn his career.
- No. 17. **COLONEL CADOGAN.** The artist has happily chosen the closing scene of the hero's life,—at the battle of Vittoria, where he received his death-wound, 1813. The dying hero is represented as being borne by several of his men to an eminence, at his own request, with his face towards the enemy, whence he might witness the fate of the day; and here, in the cry of victory, he expired in his 33d year. In Chelsea church is also a monument by Chantrey to Col. Cadogan, erected by his brother officers. Chantrey.

- No. 18. **EARL HOWE.** This hero, so eminent in naval history for his gallant achievements, especially his great victory of 1st June 1794, is represented leaning on a telescope. The monument is embellished with the attributes of Britannia, History, and Victory. Flaxman.
- No. 19. **LORD COLLINGWOOD.** Exhausted with care and fatigue, this great and good man expired on board the *Ville de Paris*, in the Mediterranean. His remains were brought to England, and deposited next those of his friend and companion in arms, the immortal Nelson, to whom he was second in command in the ever memorable battle of Trafalgar. The friendship of those eminent men commenced in early life. It may with equal truth be said, the race of both was devoted to the glory and renown of their country. He died 1810. Westmacott.
- No. 20. **GENERALS PACKENHAM and GIBBS.** These officers fell gloriously while leading their troops to an attack in front of the enemy's lines near New Orleans. General Packenham was one of the most promising officers of the rank to which he attained, having been trained by the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula, to whom he stood in the relation of brother-in-law. General Gibbs was not less admired for his conduct in the field, than beloved for his many amiable qualities in private life. Westmacott.
- No. 21. **LORD HEATHFIELD.** The great and brave defender of Gibraltar in 1782, is here represented by a figure of colossal heroic size, clad in military costume. He died 1790. Rossi, R. A.
- No. 22. **CAPTAIN FAULKNER.** In command of the *Blanche* frigate; he fell gloriously in an action with *La Pique*, a French frigate of very superior force, at the moment that he was lashing the bowsprit of his opponent to the capstan of his own ship, with the view to board the enemy, 1795. Rossi, R. A.
- No. 23. **CAPTAIN MILLER.** Commanded the *Theseus* at the battle of the Nile, on board which ship he died very soon after off Acre. This monument was erected to his memory by his companions in victory. Flaxman, R. A.
- No. 24. **CAPTAIN BURGES.** Had the command of the *Ardent* in Lord Duncan's victory, off Camperdown, 1797, to which he greatly contributed. His ship was one of the division appointed to break the line of the enemy, in executing which important evolution he gloriously fell. The naval service is indebted to this brave officer for many improve-

ments in the art of navigation. Lord Duncan, in his despatches, said of him, "the country has lost a good and gallant officer, myself and others a sincere friend." Banks, R. A.

- No. 25. **CAPTAIN HARDINGE.** Who in one of the most brilliant actions found recorded, even in the naval history of our own country, being appointed to the *St. Fiorenzo* frigate of forty guns, captured *La Piedmontaise* French frigate of superior force, near Ceylon, he, having renewed the contest three successive days, gloriously fell in the 27th year of his age, by a grape shot in the second broadside on the last day of contention. Captain Hardinge was next brother to Viscount Hardinge, the present Governor-General of India. Manning.
- No. 26. **SIR WILLIAM HOSTE, Bart.** One of Britain's distinguished sons, for zeal, courage, and intrepidity, on divers important occasions, especially at the Isle of Lissa, in the year 1811, and in the Adriatic, where he defeated an enemy's squadron of superior force, and also for the capture of the fortress of Cattaro. He died 1828. Campbell.
- No. 27. **MAJOR-GENERAL GILLESPIE.** Who was mortally wounded in an attack on the fortress of Kallenga, in the kingdom of Nepaul, 1814. Chantrey.
- No. 28. **SIR ASTLEY COOPER, Bart.** Of this eminent surgeon it may with truth be said that he studied from the book of nature. An ample fortune, hereditary honours, and lasting fame, have rewarded the merits of one who has done much towards lessening the amount of human suffering. He died 1841. Bailey.
- No. 29. **SIR JOHN MOORE.** "The gallant and the good," who gloriously fell at the battle of Corunna, 1809. He was buried in the citadel; the guns of the enemy paid his funeral honours. A soldier from his early youth, he thirsted for the honours of his profession; fortune frowned without subduing his constancy. In the agonised moments preceding his death his last words were, "I hope my country will be satisfied." Bacon.
- No. 30. **SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY.** Who, after a long life of active and important services, was appointed commander-in-chief of the expedition against the French in Egypt, was mortally wounded at the battle of Aboukir, 21st March, 1801. He died a week after on board the *Foudroyant*. Westmacott.



- No. 31. DR. BABINGTON. A most kind, liberal, and enlightened physician. This monument was erected by subscription of those who best knew and could best appreciate his excellent qualities and soundness of judgment. He died 1841. Behnes.
- No. 32. MAJOR-GENERAL ISAAC BROCK, who fell at Queenstown, Upper Canada, 1812, whilst in the heroic act of cheering on his men and encouraging them to sustain their position in opposition to an infinitely superior force. Westmacott.
- No. 33. SIR WILLIAM JONES. The pre-eminently profound Oriental scholar. The statue is represented in a sitting position, his arm resting on the "Institutes of Menu." He died 1794. Bacon, R.A.
- No. 34. BISHOP MIDDLETON, THOMAS FANSHAW MIDDLETON, D.D. The first Protestant bishop in India, to which diocese he was appointed in the year 1814.
- No. 35. SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS. The first President of the Royal Academy. Of Sir Joshua it has been aptly said, "All nature and all art was his academy. His reflection was ever on the wing, with taste to perceive all the varieties of the picturesque, judgment to select, and skill to combine, whatever was available to his purpose; both as a man and a painter he cannot be studied too much." He died 1792. Flaxman, R.A.
- No. 36. MAJOR-GENERAL HOGHTON. The glorious fall of the brave hero, the subject of this monument, is beautifully told by the artist. He was slain at the battle of Albuera, 1811, one of the hardest contested in the whole Peninsula campaign. General Hoghton just survived long enough in the field to witness the total rout of the enemy. Chantrey.
- No. 37. SIR WILLIAM MYERS, who also fell gloriously in the same well-contested field of Albuera, in 1811. Kendrick.
- No. 38. SIR PULTENEY MALCOLM. Solely to his own merit, and not to any adventitious aid, was Sir Pulteney Malcolm indebted for his eminent position in his profession. He was one of seven sons, three of whom, for their distinguished merits, had the honourable badge of Knight Commanders of the Bath. The monument of Sir John Malcolm, his brother, the historian of India, graces Westminster Abbey. Sir Pulteney was the companion and friend of Nelson. Of the varied and important posts assigned to him, one was that of commander-in-chief on the St. Helena station, during the exile of Napoleon, who, on first seeing

him. is said to have thus expressed himself: "Ah, there is the face of an Englishman; his countenance bespeaks his heart, and I am sure he is a good man." He died 1838. Bailey, R. A.

- No. 39. **LORD RODNEY.** This magnificent structure presents a fine statue of the great naval hero. It was not until recently that due justice was done to Lord Rodney, by enrolling his name in this the Pantheon for British heroes. He died 1792. Rossi.
- No. 40. **SIR THOMAS PICTON.** The bravest of the brave; his honourable career was finished in the field of Waterloo, in the daring enterprise of leading a body of infantry against a square of French cavalry, an attempt hardly ever made except by himself, but which he had more than once accomplished in the Peninsula. His remains were brought to England, and were interred in the cemetery of St. George's chapel, in the Uxbridge road. Gahagan.
- No. 41. **EARL ST. VINCENT.** In the resplendent achievements of the British navy, that of St. Vincent is placed in the highest rank. A colossal figure presents an excellent vrairesemblance of the hero. He died 1823. Bailey, R. A.
- No. 42. **CAPTAIN WESTCOTT.** Slain in the early part of the battle of the Nile, 1798, while in command of the *Majestic*. He was a native of Honiton, Devon. He first entered the naval service as cabin-boy, and to his own indomitable energy was entirely indebted for his rank as commander of a first-rate ship of war. Banks, R. A.
- No. 43. **GENERALS CRAUFORD and M'KINNON,** to whom the thanks of both houses of parliament had been awarded for the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, in 1812. General Crauford died of his wounds, and was buried in the breach of that fortress. General M'Kinnon also fell on the same occasion, after a life of devotion to the military service of his country in Holland, Egypt, Germany, and at Copenhagen. Bacon, R. A.
- No. 44. **SIR ANDREW HAY.** Fell before the fortress of Bayonne, in France, 1814, on the eve of the close of the Peninsula campaign. Hopper.

# WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

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## INTRODUCTION.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, as we now view it, is, with a few alterations and additions, the Abbey Church of Henry III., who did not live to carry out his intention, which was not completed till 1285, about fourteen years after his decease, and this is the date of the building as it now stands. Various kings at a later period, and the abbots themselves, carried on the plan of the third Henry. With so little alacrity, however, did the works advance, that the west end at the accession of the house of Hanover was unfinished, and the great towers of a very mean and unequal height, when Sir Christopher Wren had the honour of finishing the great work. This magnificent pile is built in the form of a Latin cross, in the pointed style of architecture; and to its eastern extremity is attached the Chapel of Henry the Seventh, who founded it as a royal burial place for himself and succeeding sovereigns and princes.

The Abbey Church, which was stripped of many of its decorations by Henry VIII., and was much damaged, both within and without, during the unhappy civil commotions that defaced the ancient beauty of most of the religious houses in the kingdom, continued for a long series of years in a dilapidated state, when the parliament interposed, and ordered a thorough repair at the national expense. This venerable fabric was accordingly new coated on the outside, and the west end adorned with two stately towers; but though such pains have been taken in the coating, to preserve the ancient Gothic grandeur, that the church in its distant prospect has all the venerable majesty of its former state, yet the beautiful carving, with which it was once adorned, is irretrievably lost; the buttresses, once capped with turrets, are now made in plain pyramidal forms, and topped with freestone; and the statues of our ancient kings, that formerly stood in niches near the tops of those buttresses, are for the most part removed.

Three of these statues are still standing next the towers on the north side, and indeed that is the only side where you can take a view of the Abbey, the other side being so encumbered with buildings, that even its situation cannot be distinguished.

What next to the towers principally engages the attention on the outside, is the Gothic portico which leads into the north cross, which by some has been styled the Beautiful, or Solomon's Gate. This was probably built by Richard II., as his arms, carved in stone, were formerly over the gate, and over it is a window admirably well executed. Besides these, there is little in the outward appearance capable of engaging the attention, and its principal beauties are to be found within. The extent of the building is very considerable, for it is 360 feet in length within the walls, at the nave it is 72 feet broad, and at the cross 195 feet. The Gothic arches and side aisles are supported by 48 pillars of grey marble, each composed of clusters of very slender ones, and covered with ornaments. The moment you enter the west door the whole body of the church opens itself at once to your view, the pillars dividing the nave from the side aisles being so formed as not to obstruct the side openings, nor is your sight terminated to the east, but by the fine painted window over Edward the Confessor's chapel, which anciently, when the altar was low, and adorned with the beautiful shrine of that pretended saint, must have afforded one of the finest prospects that can be imagined.

The pillars are terminated to the east by a sweep, including the chapel of Edward the Confessor, in a kind of semicircle. Answering to the middle range of pillars there are others in the wall, which, as they rise, spring into semiarches, and are everywhere met in acute angles by their opposites, and meeting in the roof are adorned with a variety of carvings. On the arches of the pillars are galleries of double columns, 15 feet wide, covering the side aisles, and enlightened by a middle range of windows, over which there is an upper range of larger windows, and by these, together with the four capital windows facing the north, east, south and west, the whole fabric is so admirably enlightened, that in the day you are never dazzled with its brightness, nor incommoded by its being too dark. But before we leave these capital windows, which are all finely painted, it is necessary to observe, that in the great west window is a curious painting of Edward III., to the left of which, in a smaller window, is a painting of one of our kings, supposed to be Richard II., but the colours being of a water blue, the features of the face cannot be distinguished. On the other side the great window is a lively

representation of Edward the Confessor in his robes, and under his feet are painted his arms. At the bottom of the walls between the pillars are shallow niches, arched about eight or ten feet high, on which the arms of the original benefactors are depicted, and over them are their titles, &c., but these are almost all concealed by the monuments of the dead placed before them, many of which are extremely noble, and which we shall particularly examine after having gone through the several parts of the edifice.

After viewing the open part of the church, the next thing to be seen is the choir, which can only be done during the hours of divine service. The grand entrance into it is by a pair of fine iron gates, on each side of which is a very magnificent tomb. The floor is paved with the finest black and white marble. The ancient stalls are covered with Gothic acute arches, supported by small iron pillars, and are painted purple.

The next thing worthy of observation is the fine altar enclosed with a curious balustrade, within which is a pavement of mosaic work laid at the expense of Abbot Ware, in the year 1272, and is said to be one of the most beautiful of its kind in the world; the stones of which it is composed are porphyry, jasper, lydian, and serpentine. The modern marble altar-piece, which was designed by Sir C. Wren for the chapel at Whitehall, and given to this Abbey by Queen Anne, was taken down at the coronation of George IV. and the original altar-piece restored as nearly as possible to its ancient design. On each side of the altar are doors opening into St. Edward's Chapel.

Of the several chapels in Westminster Abbey, besides that of Henry VII., which, as we have already observed, is a separate building, and will therefore be mentioned by itself when we have finished our survey of the Abbey, there are ten chapels round that of St. Edward the Confessor, which stands, as it were, in the centre, and as has been said, is enclosed in the body of the church; at the west end of the choir behind the altar, these beginning from the south cross and passing round to the north cross are in the following order:—St. Benedict, St. Edmund, St. Nicholas, St. Paul, St. Erasmus, Islip, otherwise St. John the Baptist, St. John, St. Michael, and St. Andrew, the three last being now laid into one. "King Henry built it," writes Wren, "not by a model well digested at first, for I think the chapels without the aisles were an after-thought." This is the opinion of one who has a right to be heard with deference and respect upon an architectural question.

However inappropriately the additions, if they are such, have been made, it is well known that it was the custom of the time to

erect at the head of the high altar small chapels dedicated to different patron saints, and at the east end of the church a larger chapel to the Virgin Mary.

The Abbey is rich in its associations. Chaucer had a tenement in a garden adjoining ; some of the finest scenes in Shakespeare are laid within its walls, and the first book printed in England was printed within its precincts. In its aisles and in its chapels the descendants of Robert Bruce sleep, as the wearers of the English crown, by the side of the first Edward ; the English Queen Elizabeth lies in the same sepulchre with the Scottish Queen Mary ; the beheader and the beheaded in the same tomb : —

The grave unites, where e'en the great find rest,  
And blended lie the oppressor and th' oppress. — POPE.

Pitt within a yard of Fox ; Gifford near the grave of the man (Ben Jonson) whose character he had freed from the foulest aspersion, and whose works he had edited with a tact and taste but seldom met with : and Macpherson and Dr. Johnson, Ossian and Anti-Ossian, in the transept : —

But where are they, the rivals — a few feet  
Of sullen earth divide each winding sheet.  
How peaceful and how powerful is the grave  
Which hushes all. BYRON.

Having now taken a general survey of the Abbey, we shall next proceed to conduct the visitor through the church, pointing out the tombs as we pass along, conformable to the order in which they are shown by the vergers ; premising that the entrance is at Poets' Corner, as shown in our ground plan.

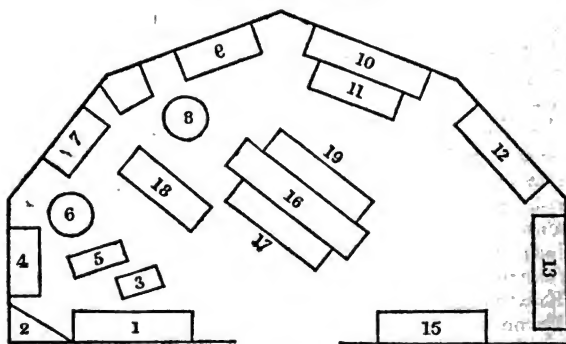
## CHAPEL OF ST. BENEDICT, OR THE CHAPEL OF THE DEANS.

[\*\* *To this Chapel no entrance is allowed, but it may easily be seen from either side of Dryden's monument. The floor retains traces in parts of having been covered with heraldic tiles.*]

1. **LANGHAM**, Archbishop of Canterbury. — On your left is a recumbent figure of Simon Langham, Abbot of Westminster, Bishop of Ely, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord High Chancellor, and a Cardinal (d 1376). This tomb had once a canopy of wood.
2. **CRANFIELD**, Earl of Middlesex. — In the centre are two recumbent figures in white marble, on an altar-tomb, representing Lionel Cranfield, first Earl of Middlesex, and Anne his lady. He was lord high treasurer in the reign of James I., and for many years a favourite with Villiers, the first Duke of Buckingham; indeed, was indebted for his rise, as he was for his fall, to that influential but infamous minister. In vain did James oppose his impeachment, for Cranfield's were imaginary crimes, but Buckingham remained unmoved, and nothing could dissuade the duke and the prince (afterwards Charles I.) from the impeachment of Lord Middlesex, who died 1645. It was on this occasion that the King, in anger, said somewhat prophetically to his son, "that he would live to have his bellyfull of impeachments."
3. **DEAN BILL**. — Raised about a foot from the ground is a brass inlaid plate, on which is cut the effigy of Dr. William Bill, Chief Almoner to Queen Elizabeth, and the first Dean of this church in her reign, who died 1561.
4. **COUNTESS OF HERTFORD**. — Built against the east wall is a stately monument 28 feet high, formed by Corinthian columns and obelisks; and a recumbent figure of Frances, Countess of Hertford, in the attitude of prayer. This lady was sister to Lord High Admiral Nottingham, so famous for his share in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Erected by her husband, Edward, Earl of Hertford and Baron Beauchamp, "in testimony of his great love towards her." She died 1598.

5. **DEAN GOODMAN.** — On the south wall is a kneeling figure of Dr. Gabriel Goodman, the fifth Dean of this church, who died 1601.
6. **DEAN SPRATT'S SON.** — On the same wall is a tablet to the infant son of Bishop Spratt, the intimate friend of the poet Cowley, who died 1683. Here also lies interred Catherine, daughter of Dr. Dolben, Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster, and afterwards Archbishop of York.
7. **DEAN VINCENT.** — In this chapel is buried Dr. Vincent, the dean of Westminster, "under whose auspices and under whose exertions, in the year 1809, the restoration of King Henry the Seventh's Chapel was begun." He died 1815.
8. **ARCHBISHOP SPOTSWOOD.** — Here lies buried, the place unmarked, John Spotswood, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, and author of "The History of the Church and State of Scotland" (died 1639). Before you enter the Chapel of St. Edmund is a large stone that covers the remains of Sir John Galofre, famous for his wisdom and valour in the reign of Richard II. Next to it is a tombstone with an inscription on a brass plate to Dr. Billson. Opposite to the gate of entrance is the ancient monument to Sebert, King of the East Saxons, who died July 610, and Adelgotha his queen, who died 615.

### OF THE TOMBS IN THE CHAPEL OF ST. EDMUND.



CHAPEL OF ST. EDMUND.



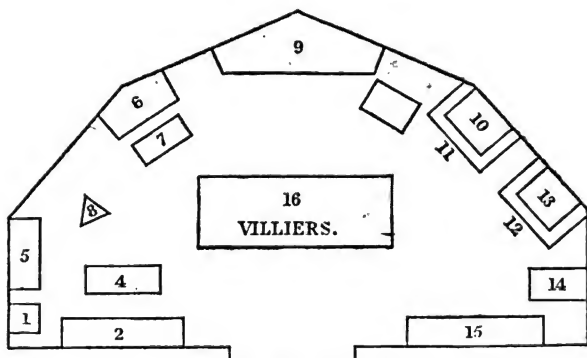
1. **JOHN OF ELTHAM.** — On your left, as you enter, is the tomb of John of Eltham, son of Edward II., who died in 1334 at the early age of 19. The effigy is of alabaster, and around the base in niches are numerous statues of the same material, many shamefully broken.
2. **EARL OF STAFFORD,** a plain mural monument to John Paul Howard, Earl of Stafford, who died in 1762, when the earldom became extinct.
3. **EDWARD III.'S CHILDREN.** — On a small tomb of Petworth marble are two small alabaster figures, representing William of Windsor, and Blanch de la Tour, children of Edward III.
4. **MONK, Bishop of Hereford.** — Built against the east wall is a pyramidal monument of white and grey marble erected to Nicholas Monk, Bishop of Hereford, who died 1661. He was brother to General Monk, the restorer of Charles II.
5. **LADY JANE GREY'S MOTHER.** — On an altar-tomb is the effigy of Frances, Duchess of Suffolk, who died 1559. She was grand-daughter of Henry VII., and mother of Lady Jane Grey.
6. **FRANCIS HOLLES.** — A sitting figure, in a Grecian costume: near here the work of Nicholas Stone, perpetuates the name of Francis Holles, second son of John, Earl of Clare, who died at the age of 18, in 1622. This figure is, as Horace Walpole remarks, of most antique simplicity and beauty. It was a favourite with the late Sir Francis Chantrey.
7. **LADY JANE SEYMOUR.** — Affixed to the wall is a mural monument to Lady Jane Seymour, daughter of the protector Somerset: she "departed this lyfe in her virginitie at y<sup>e</sup> age of xix. yeares," A. D. 1560.
8. **ELIZABETH RUSSELL.** — Near to Lord Russell's monument is an alabaster statue of Elizabeth Russell, his youngest daughter, in 1680, who "is said to have bled to death by a prick she received in the fore-finger of her left hand by a needle," that doubtless produced locked-jaw.
9. **LORD RUSSELL.** — Beneath the central window is a curious monument to John Lord Russell, who died in 1584, and Francis his infant son. Lord Russell's effigy lies with its face turned to you within a recess formed by Corinthian columns, the child being laid like a doll at the father's feet.
10. **SIR BERNARD BROCAS.** — Under the south-west window is a curious Gothic monument, in the recess of which is laid

the recumbent figure of a knight in plate-armour, his head rested on a helmet, surmounted by a Saracen's head. This figure represents Sir Bernard Brocas, who was beheaded by Henry IV. in 1399 for a conspiracy to restore King Richard II.

11. HUMPHREY BOURGCHIER (d. 1470). — In front of Sir Bernard Brocas' monument is a low tomb of grey marble on which has been inlaid the brass figure of a knight, with a leopard and eagle at his feet. This monument *took in trust* the name of Humphrey Bourghier, son and heir of John Lord Berners, who was slain at the battle of Barnet Field, in the cause of King Edward IV., A.D. 1470.
12. SIR RICH. PECKSALL. — The next monument consists of three kneeling figures of Sir Richard Pecksall (Master of the Buckhounds to Queen Elizabeth), and his two wives. Below are sculptured his four daughters by his first wife.
13. TALBOT, Earl of Shrewsbury. — Next to Valence, and against the west wall, is a sumptuous monument to Edward Talbot, eighth Earl of Shrewsbury, who died 1617, and of Jane his Countess, whose effigies in a recumbent posture are placed under a richly carved canopy.
14. LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY. — A blue marble slab, with a few traces remaining of armorial bearings, &c., marks the burial place of Lord Herbert of Chisbury, who died 1678.
15. WILLIAM DE VALENCE, Earl of Pembroke. — Immediately within the screen to the right on entering, is the altar-tomb of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, half brother to Henry III., and father of the far-famed Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke (died 1296). His effigy in oak and covered with thin plates of copper, engraven to represent chain mail, lies on a wainscot chest, around which there were originally thirty small statues in niches, long since stolen or destroyed.
16. ELEANOR DE BOHUN, Duchess of Gloucester. — In the area of this chapel is an altar-tomb raised about two feet from the ground, and inlaid with a brass figure beautifully cut, representing Eleanor de Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, wife of Thomas of Woodstock, youngest son of Edward III. She died 1399.
17. MARY, COUNTESS OF STAFFORD. — Adjoining, is the monument of the Duchess's lineal descendant, Mary Countess of Stafford, wife of Viscount Stafford, beheaded for alleged treason in the reign of Charles II.: she died 1719.

18. In this Chapel also is interred Henry Ferne, D.D., Bishop of Chester.
19. WALDBY, Archbishop of York. — A grey marble slab, inlaid with a brass figure, covers the remains of Robert Waldby, Archbishop of York, who died 1397.
20. On the right, on leaving this chapel, is a fine bust of Richard Tufton, third son of Sir John Tufton, Bart., and brother of Nicholas, Earl of Thanet. He died Oct. 4. 1631.

### OF THE TOMBS IN THE CHAPEL OF ST. NICHOLAS.



CHAPEL OF ST. NICHOLAS.

1. LADY JANE CLIFFORD. — On the left as you enter, is a monument to Lady Jane Clifford, great grand-daughter to Edward Earl of Somerset, uncle to King Edward VI., who "died in 1679."
2. SIR ROBERT CECIL'S WIFE. — Near the doorway, on your left when entering, is an altar-tomb of alabaster to Elizabeth, wife of the famous Sir Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury. She died 1591.
3. On a small tablet is this inscription, with the motto, "Espérance en Dieu." — ISABELLA SUSANNAH, wife of Algernon Percy, Earl of Beverley, died Jan. 24th, 1812, aged 61.
4. SIR HUMPHREY STANLEY. — In front of Lady Cecil's monument is a grey marble slab, inlaid with a brass figure, representing Sir Humphrey Stanley, knighted by Henry VII. for his valour at the battle of Bosworth Field (died 1505).

5. **DUCHESS OF SOMERSET.** — In a recess, surrounded by Corinthian columns and obelisks, lies the effigy of Anne, Duchess of Somerset, wife of the Protector Somerset, and aunt to Edward VI., who died in 1587.
6. **SIR GEORGE AND LADY FANE.** — Under a canopy, the curtains of which are drawn aside, are two kneeling figures in alabaster, representing Sir George and Lady Fane, of the time of James I. ; they died 1613.
7. **LORD AND LADY CAREW.** — Beneath which is an ancient tomb of grey marble, placed over the remains of Nicholas Baron Carew and Margaret his lady, who died 1470.
8. **N. BAGENALL.** — Near the Carew tomb is a monument surmounted by an urn, commemorating an infant when two months old "by his Nurs unfortunately overlayd the 7th of March, 1687-8," as the inscription informs us.
9. **LADY BURLEIGH AND DAUGHTER.** — The next monument, one of the most magnificent in the Abbey, was erected by the great Lord Burleigh, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the memory of his wife Mildred, and their daughter Anne, who died 1588, 1589, whose effigies lie under a carved arch, surrounded by costly Corinthian columns and obelisks.
10. **DUDLEY, Bishop of Durham.** — In a beautiful Gothic recess are the remains of an inlaid brass figure, representing William Dudley, Bishop of Durham, who died 1483.
11. **LADY ST. JOHN** lies in this recess ; she was daughter of Sir William Dormer, of Bletsoe, and died in 1614.
12. Another stately monument, to the memory of Lady Winifred, married first to Sir Richard Sackville, Knight, and afterwards to John Paulet, Marquis of Winchester. She died in 1586.
13. Over the last is an ancient monument to the memory of Lady Ross, daughter of Edward, Earl of Rutland. She died April 11. 1591.
14. **DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND,** the monument in white marble, the next in order, was designed by Adam the architect, and executed by Read, to the memory of the Duchess of Northumberland, who died 1776.
15. Against the screen is a Gothic monument, with the effigy of a lady in robes, erected to the memory of Philippa, second daughter and coheirress of John, Lord Mohun, of Dunstar ; married first to Sir Walter Fitzwalter, secondly to Sir John Galofre, Knight, and lastly to Edward Plantaganet, Duke of York, who was slain at the battle of Agincourt, October 25th, 1415.

16. In the middle of this chapel is a fine monument by Nicholas Stone, to Sir George Villiers, who died 1618, and his lady, who died April 16. 1618, and whose son was by favour of King James I. created Duke of Buckingham, and afterwards in the third year of Charles I. stabbed by Felton, having by his measures incurred the public hatred.
17. Near this tomb was buried a son of the Marquis of Hamilton, who died in 1638, the Marquis himself, after a life of strange vicissitudes, being engaged in the long and bloody civil war during the reign of Charles I., was at length, after the murder of his royal master, cut off by the usurper.
18. Near the last-mentioned tomb is interred Elizabeth, Countess of Derby, wife of William Stanley, Earl of Derby, eldest daughter of Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and granddaughter of Lord Burleigh. She died 1626.
19. In this chapel also lies interred Algernon Seymour, Duke of Somerset, who died Feb. 7. 1750; also Frances, relict of the said Duke, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the Honourable Henry Thynne, who died July 7. 1754.
20. As you leave this chapel, you tread upon the remains of that great and learned antiquary, Sir Henry Spelman, who, dying at a very advanced age, was buried at the door of this chapel in 1641.
21. On leaving this chapel, and facing you, there is affixed to the corner of Henry the Fifth's monument a bust with a long Latin inscription to the memory of Sir Robert Aiton, Knt., who died 1638, and in the reign of James I. was in great reputation for his poetical effusions.
22. On the left of the doorway of the chapel of St. Nicholas is a monument erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Ingram, Knt., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Privy Councillor to King Charles II. He died Feb. 13. 1671.

For the sake of regularity, in viewing every place, that none may escape observation, as soon as you ascend the steps, enter in at the door on the right hand side, which is the south aisle of Henry VII.'s Chapel.

#### OF THE TOMBS IN THE SOUTH AISLE OF HENRY VII.'S CHAPEL.

1. LORD DARNLEY'S MOTHER. — The first tomb on entering is that of "the noble Lady Margaret Douglas, Countess of Lennox," mother to Lord Darnley, and grandmother to

James I. ; she died 1577. Her children are represented kneeling on each side of the tomb.

"This ladye," says the inscription, "had to her Great Grandfather K. Edward the 4: to her Grandfather K. Henry the 7: to her Vncle K. Henry 8: to her Covsin Germane K. Edwarde the 6: to her Brother K. James of Scotland the V. : to her Sonne Kinge Henry the First: to her Grandchild K. James the 6."

2. **MARY, Queen of Scots** (d. 1587). — This stately monument, the work of Cornelius Cure, was erected in the year 1606 by James I., to the memory of his mother, the lovely and unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. King James removed the remains of his mother from Peterborough Cathedral, and deposited them here. The face of the Queen, on her recumbent figure, is extremely beautiful. She died 1587.

3. **HENRY VII.'s MOTHER.** — The next monument is that to Margaret, Countess of Richmond, the mother of Henry VII., who died 1509. The effigy, which is of brass, and the tomb itself, are, without question, the work of Peter Torrigiano, the Italian sculptor of the tomb of Henry, already noticed. The face and hands of this figure have apparently been cast from moulds made after death. We have here, then, a correct portrait of King Henry's mother.

The will of this noble lady is still in force, and the poor of Westminster are still in the receipt of her noble charity ; while the masses to be said for her son have been silenced for three hundred years, and the tapers no longer glimmer on the altar before his tomb.

4. **SIR ROBERT WALPOLE's WIFE.** — Against the north wall is a statue of Lady Walpole, the wife of the great whig minister, Sir Robert Walpole. She died 1737. This figure (tall to an excess) was brought from Italy by her son Horace, the witty Lord Orford. The sculptor, Vallory, of Rome.

5. **GENERAL MONK AND HIS SON.** — Against the same wall is a monument, designed by Kent, the architect, and executed by Scheemakers, to Monk, the Parliamentary General, and his son the second Duke of Albemarle.

6. **CHARLES II.** — Here stood, for 150 years, in a wainscot press, the old funeral effigy in wax of Charles II., who lies buried in a vault at the east end of this chapel. He died 1684-5.

ROYAL VAULT. — In the same vault repose the remains of —

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 7. MARY, Queen of William III.         | d. 1694.   |
| William III.                           | d. 1702-3. |
| Prince George of Denmark, Queen Anne's |            |
| husband                                | d. 1708.   |
| and                                    |            |
| 8. QUEEN ANNE                          | d. 1714.   |

### NAVE OF HENRY VII.'S CHAPEL.

**KNIGHTS OF THE BATH.** — In this chapel are installed the Knights of the Bath, an old order of merit, long neglected, but revived in the reign of George I. On canopies, on the north and south walls, are fastened their swords and helmets; above hang their banners. The oaken stalls, beneath the canopies whereon the knights sit, many of which are tastefully and curiously carved, were erected at three different periods, in the reigns of Henry VII., Charles II., and at the last installation, in 1812. These seats, which are made to rise and fall, merit of themselves a lengthened examination. Some of the carvings are Gothic, and grotesque in the extreme.

The Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath is the next in rank and importance, in this country, to the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Like all our ancient orders, it has its origin in our chivalric institutions. A garter accidentally dropped by a lady, and the chance exclamation of a king, on picking it up, gave rise, it is said, to the ancient Order of the Garter; but the Order of the Bath is founded on knightly ceremonies, observances, and oaths. Before a knight was installed, he had to go through a kind of baptism, in a bathing-tub, to be put to bed, and to perform vigils. When George I. revived the order, and made his boy-grandson a knight, he exempted him from the fatigues of the bathing and long vigil, "by reason of the tenderness of his age;" and, to make the ancient ceremonies agree with the constitutions of the more tender knights of that time, the bathing-tub was covered with tapestry for "defence against the cold," while a warm mat was laid before it, and strict injunctions given, that as soon as the knight was taken from his tub, and his body was

made dry, "they shall clothe him very warm in consideration that he is to watch that whole night."

The vigils were performed in Henry VII.'s chapel for the first time, when Charles, afterwards Charles I., was created Prince of Wales. The first express mention of the Order, as a distinct order, that Selden or Camden could discover, occurs in the early part of the reign of Henry IV.

It was, of old, the custom to invest knights with the order on solemn occasions only, such as a coronation, or the creation of a Prince of Wales, or a Duke of York. The number was then unlimited; but George I., in 1725, thought fit, as a political expedient, to remodel and revive the whole, and limit its numbers to thirty-six. Our successes in the late great war justified another change, and George IV. enlarged it to the present number.

The classes are G. C. B. (*Knights Grand Crosses*), K. C. B. (*Knights Commanders*), and C. B. (*Companions*). The Insignia are, *The Star*, inscribed with the motto *Tria juncta in uno*; the Collar, and the Badge, suspended from a red riband. The order is not restricted to officers of the army and navy, but is granted to civil servants as well. The Duke of Wellington is a G. C. B., and the Dean of Westminster is Dean of the order.

The amount of fees paid on Sir Thomas Picton's investiture with the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath was 428*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* The fees were paid by the public.

**ROYAL VAULT.** — In the Royal Vault in the nave of this chapel lie buried: —

Queen Caroline, consort of George II.	d. 1737.
Frederic, Prince of Wales, father of George III.	d. 1751.
King George II.	d. 1760.
William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden	d. 1765

&c. &c. &c.

George III. made a Royal Vault for himself and family at Windsor, by converting Wolsey's tomb-house into a mausoleum.



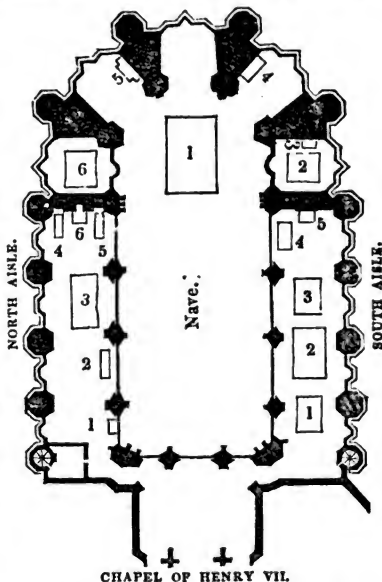
This beautiful building consists of a nave, with five small chapels at the east end; and two side aisles, north and south.

The entrance gates to the nave are of oak, overlaid with brass gilt, and skilfully wrought into various devices. The portcullis, so frequently observable throughout the whole of the chapel, exhibits the descent of the founder from the Beaufort family; and the crown and twisted roses, the union that took place, on Henry's marriage, of the White Rose of York with the Red Rose of Lancaster.

By a flight of twelve steps, beneath the beautiful Oratory of Henry V., you enter the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, "vulgarly called," says

Keepe, "the Chapel of Henry VII." The darkness of the porchway contrasts finely with the flood of light that bursts upon you, when entering this exquisite specimen of florid Gothic; while the groups of angels around, the numerous statues on the walls\*, the airy windows, the tomb of the founder, and the elaborately-wrought ceiling, with its hanging key-stones, that seem like the effect of fairy frost-work, inspire in every breast a feeling of extreme delight, when once within this most gorgeous sepulchres.

1. HENRY VII. AND QUEEN. — The tomb of Henry VII. and his Queen, in the chancel of the chapel, is, to use the language which Lord Bacon applies to it, "one of the stateliest and daintiest in Europe." Henry, in his will, left



\* It has been said that the number of statues within and without the chapel originally amounted to three thousand. Perhaps many of these have been destroyed, and in that number every half-figure or animal may have been reckoned, but certainly even at this day the number is very great.—*Flaxman*.

directions for the exact locality, manner, and material of his tomb. It shall be, he says, "in the myddes of the chapel before the high aultier." The dying wish of the royal founder has been in every respect complied with; but the Lady Altar, at which certain priests should say masses "for the weal of our souls and the remission of our sins," was, in the reign of his son and successor, first stripped of its costly bequests, its vestments, candlesticks, chalices, and holy reliques, and then destroyed.

The tomb itself is principally of black marble or *touch*, the effigies of brass. Both are the work of Peter Torrigiano, an Italian sculptor: the price 1500*l.*, an enormous sum for that period. From the print in Sandford's *Genealogical History*, it appears that the heads of the King and Queen were once surmounted with crowns, long since stolen. The Gothic inclosure, or screen, is of brass, and the work of an English artist.

2. On the south side of the tomb of Henry VII., in a small chapel, is a monument of cast brass, to **LONDONICK STUART**, Duke of Richmond, who died 1623, and his Duchess, who died 1639. The canopy (above which is a figure of Fame) is supported by four figures, emblematic of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Prudence.
3. **DUKE OF RICHMOND AND LENOX.** — Against the east wall is a pyramidal column or obelisk of black marble, surmounted by an urn, in which is the heart of Esme Stuart, the last Duke of Richmond and Lenox of his family, who died 1661.
4. **DUKE OF MONTFENSIER.** — In the fourth chapel from the left is a recumbent figure, by Sir Richard Westmacott, R. A., representing Anthony-Philip, Duke of Montpensier, brother to Louis-Philippe, the present King of the French, who died 1807.
5. **SHEFFIELD, Duke of Buckingham.** — In the next chapel is the monument to John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, who died 1720. This monument is preposterous in its costume. The Duke reclines in a Roman dress, while his Duchess weeps near him in the costume of her period — save the Roman sandals! The figure of Time, by Delvaux; of the Duchess, by Scheemakers.
6. **VILLIERS, Duke of Buckingham.** — Looking east, the first chapel on your left hand is wholly taken up by the monument to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and his

Duchess. This Duke of Buckingham, the Steenie of King James I., fell by the hands of an assassin, having been stabbed at Portsmouth by Felton, Aug. 16. 1628.

## OF THE TOMBS IN THE NORTH AISLE OF HENRY VII.'S CHAPEL.

1. **MONTAGUE, Lord Halifax.** — On your right, as you enter, is a pyramidal monument, perpetuating the name of Charles Montague, Lord Halifax, one of the few real patrons of men of genius. He was panegyrised by Addison and Congreve, with all the warmth of praise and gratitude, and satirised by Swift and Pope, with all the acrimony of unmerited contempt.

**ADDISON.** — Here Addison, who died 1719, lies buried.

2. **SAVILE, Lord Halifax.** — The next monument is to another Lord Halifax (George Savile), of a different calibre of intellect from the kind and tasteful Charles Montague. His writings have met with the approbation of Hume in his History, an author not very lavish of his praise, even upon the most deserving. He died 1695.

3. **QUEEN ELIZABETH.** — In the area of this aisle is the monument to Queen Elizabeth, who died 1603; it is the work of Maximilian Powtran, *alias* Coult. Erected, in 1604, by order of James I. Cost, 965*l.*, besides the stone.

Queen Elizabeth is buried here; but her monument is not of equal grandeur with that of her lovely rival and victim, Mary, Queen of Scots.

**QUEEN MARY** (*Bloody Mary*) is interred in the same tomb.

4. **JAMES I.'S DAUGHTER.** — On the altar-step of this aisle is the figure of a child, lying under a laced quilt, in an alabaster cradle, representing Sophia, the infant daughter of James I., who died in 1606, when only three days old. The sculptor, Maximilian Coult.
5. **JAMES I.'S DAUGHTER.** — And near to her is a monument to her sister Maria, who died at the early age of 2 years, 5 months, and 8 days.
6. **EDWARD V. AND HIS BROTHER.** — Placed in a niche, in the east wall, is a sarcophagus of white marble, wherein are deposited certain bones, accidentally discovered in a wooden chest, at ten feet below the stairs which formerly led to the Chapel of the White Tower, and believed to be the remains of Edward V. and his brother Richard, so cruelly murdered, by order of their uncle, the Duke of Gloucester,

afterwards Richard III. The discovery was made in July, 1674; and Charles II., in a moment of compassion for their fate, ordered Sir Christopher Wren, the royal surveyor, to make this sarcophagus for their bones. Date of their deaths unknown.

**ROYAL VAULT.**—In the vault at the head of this aisle are buried:—

Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I.	d. 1618-19.
Henry, Prince of Wales	d. 1612.
King James I.	d. 1625.
Lady Arabella Stuart	d. 1615.

And, in the Chapel of King Henry VII., the exact spots undefined:—

Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, d. 1662.

Anne, Duchess of York (Lord Clarendon's daughter).

**LORD OSSORY**, the noble son of the great Duke of Ormond, is buried in this chapel. "I would not exchange my dead son," said the father, "for any living son in Christendom." He died 1680.

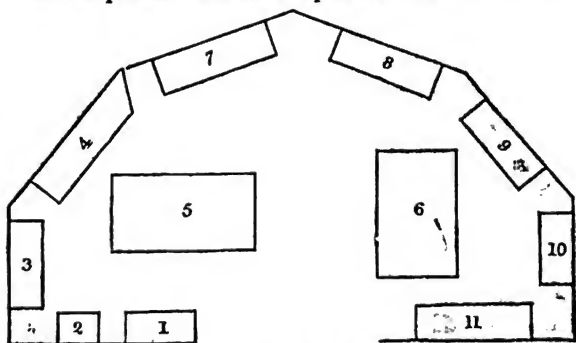
**CROMWELL, IRETON, BRADSHAW, AND BLAKE.**—In this beautiful building, the common place of sepulture of the Kings and Queens of England, Cromwell, Ireton, Bradshaw, and Blake were buried, with more than customary pomp, upon regal occasions. At the Restoration, their bodies were torn from their vaults and coffins; the bones of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw hung on gibbets at Tyburn, and Blake's body thrown into a pit, dug for the purpose, in the neighbouring churchyard of St. Margaret.\*

## OF THE TOMBS IN THE CHAPEL OF ST. PAUL.

1. **SIR HENRY BELASYSE.**—A pyramidal monument to Sir Henry Belasyse, of Brancepeth Castle, in the county palatine of Durham, who died 1717. Scheemakers, sc.
2. **LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MACLEOD.**—A tablet to Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, by Nollekens, who was killed at the siege of Badajos, in 1812, in the 26th year of his age. Erected by his brother officers.
3. **SIR JOHN AND LADY PUCKERING.**—The next in order are alabaster recumbent figures of Sir John Puckering (Keeper of the Great Seal to Queen Elizabeth) and his Lady.

\* The effigy of Cromwell was torn from its sanctuary at the same time, and with a rope round its neck, hung from the bars of a window at Whitehall.

Three sons and four daughters are represented kneeling on the plinth. He died April 20. 1596.



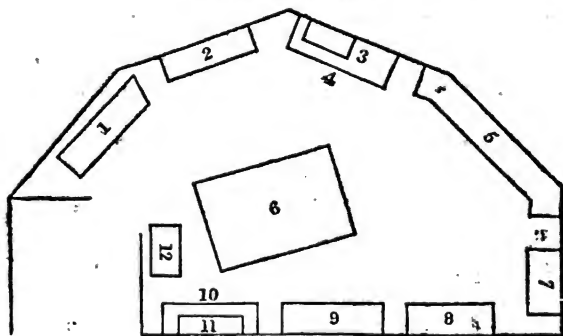
CHAPEL OF ST. PAUL.

4. **SIR JAMES AND LADY FULLERTON.** — Two recumbent figures, in alabaster, representing Sir James Fullerton and his Lady. He was Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Charles I.
5. **SIR GILES AND LADY DAUBENY.** — In the area are the effigies of Sir Giles Daubeny (Lord Chamberlain to Henry VII.) and his Lady. These figures are in excellent preservation. He died 1507.
6. **JAMES WATT.** — But the chief attraction in this chapel is the colossal figure of James Watt, the great engineer. This fine statue is the work of the late Sir F. Chantrey, and cost 6000*l*. The inscription, containing a just tribute to the name and fame of Watt, is privately known to have been written by Lord Brougham.

NOT TO PERPETUATE A NAME  
WHICH MUST ENDURE WHILE THE PEACEFUL ARTS FLOURISH,  
BUT TO SHEW  
THAT MANKIND HAVE LEARNED TO HONOUR THOSE  
WHO BEST DESERVE THEIR GRATITUDE  
THE KING  
HIS MINISTERS AND MANY OF THE NOBLES  
AND COMMONERS OF THE REALM  
RAISED THIS MONUMENT TO  
JAMES WATT  
WHO DIRECTING THE FORCE OF AN ORIGINAL GENIUS  
EARLY EXERCISED IN PHILOSOPHIC RESEARCH  
TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF  
THE STEAM ENGINE  
ENLARGED THE RESOURCES OF HIS COUNTRY  
INCREASED THE POWER OF MAN  
AND ROSE TO AN EMINENT PLACE  
AMONG THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS FOLLOWERS OF SCIENCE  
AND THE REAL BENEFACTORS OF THE WORLD.  
BORN AT GREENOCK, MDCCXXXVI.  
DIED AT HEATHFIELD, IN STAFFORDSHIRE, MDCCCXIX.

7. **SIR THOMAS BROMLEY.**—A stately monument to Sir Thomas Bromley, one of Queen Elizabeth's Privy Councillors, who died 1587. At the base are kneeling figures of his four sons and four daughters.
8. **VISCOUNT DORCHESTER.**—Between two massive Ionic columns is a reclining figure of Dudley Carleton, Viscount Dorchester, of the reign of Charles I., who died 1631. By Nicholas Stone, and cost 200*l*.
9. **SIR PHILIP SIDNEY'S AUNT.**—Within a mass of masonry, formed into Corinthian columns and obelisks, is a recumbent figure of Frances, Countess of Sussex, wife of Thomas Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex, and aunt to Sir Philip Sidney, who died 1589: "A woman whyle she lived," says the inscription, "adorned with many and most rare gvifts bathe of mynde and bodye." Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, is called after her.
10. **LORD AND LADY COTTINGTON.**—Built against the wall is an elevated monument of black touchstone, to Francis Lord Cottington and his Lady, of the time of Charles I. His Lordship is represented in a recumbent posture, his head resting on his hand. Above is Lady Cottington's bust, by Fanelli, in copper gilt, but now black with dust and dirt. He died in 1652, she in 1633.
11. **LODOWICK ROBSART, LORD BOURCHIER.**—On your right, as you enter, is the fine old Gothic tomb of Lodowick Robsart, Lord Bouchier, standard-bearer to Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt.

### OF THE TOMBS IN THE CHAPEL OF ST. ERASMUS.



CHAPEL OF ST. ERASMUS.

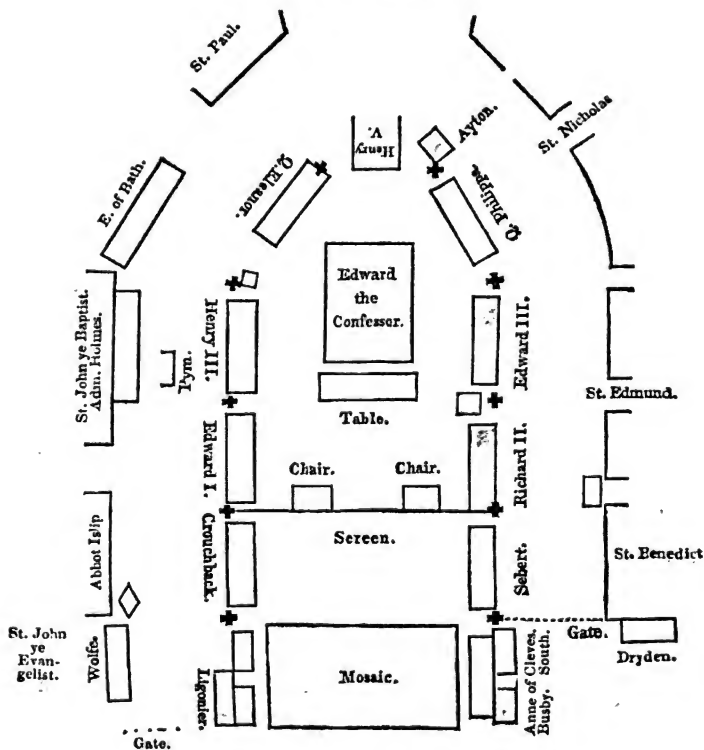
1. **SIR THOMAS VAUGHAN.**—On your left is the altar-tomb of Sir Thomas Vaughan, private treasurer to Edward IV., and chamberlain to his eldest son.
2. **COL. POPHAM.**—Under a tent, or canopy, the curtains of which are drawn aside, are figures the size of life, representing Colonel Edward Popham, an officer under Cromwell, and his lady. He died 1651.
3. **THOMAS CARY.**—A tablet to Thomas Cary, son to Robert Cary, Baron Leppington and Earl of Monmouth, who died 1648—the Earl of Monmouth, whose Memoirs of his Own Life are so very delightful.
4. **HUGH and MARY DE BOHUN.**—An ancient tomb of grey marble, presumed to contain the remains of Hugh and Mary De Bohun, grandchildren of King Edward I.
5. **CARY, Lord Hunsdon.**—Built against the east wall of this chapel, where the altar stood, is the elaborately wrought monument of Henry Cary, Baron Hunsdon, first-cousin and chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth, who died 1596.
6. **THOMAS CECIL, Earl of Exeter, Baron Burleigh, Knight of the Garter, and Privy Councillor to King James,** has a large monument in the middle of this chapel, whereon is his effigy, with a lady on his right side, and a vacant space on his left for another. He died February 7. 1622.
7. **COUNTESS OF MEXBOROUGH.** A tablet to the Countess of Mexborough (who died 1821).
8. **WILLIAM DE COLCHESTER.** An altar-tomb of free-stone, on which lies the effigy of William de Colchester, Abbot of Westminster, who died 1420.
9. **BISHOP RUTHALL.**—A recumbent figure in free-stone of Thomas Ruthall, Bishop of Durham, who died 1522.
10. **ABBOT FASCET.**—A Gothic monument adjoining, to George Fascet, “quondam Abbas Westmonasteriensis,” who died 1500.
11. **BISHOP MILLYNG.**—On the table of Fascet’s monument is placed an ancient stone coffin, supposed to hold the remains of Thomas Millyng, Abbot of Westminster and Bishop of Hereford in the reign of Edward IV. Died 1492.
12. **Mrs. MARY KENDALL.**—Against the west wall is a kneeling figure, in a recess, of Mrs. Mary Kendall, of Killigarth in Cornwall, who died in 1710.

OF THE TOMBS IN THE CHAPEL OF ST. EDWARD  
THE CONFESSOR,

OR, THE CHAPEL OF THE KINGS.

E.

### HENRY VII's CHAPEL.



**TOMBS IN THE CHAPEL OF THE KINGS.**



1. **EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.** — By a small and narrow staircase, you enter, from the Ambulatory, the Chapel of St. Edward the Confessor, the most interesting in the whole Abbey, where everything is appropriate, for everything is old; and where the first monument that attracts attention is the shrine (in the centre of the chapel) of the pious monarch himself. Edward died on the 5th January, 1065, and was buried in the Abbey he had built and beautified. Archbishop Becket, in the reign of Henry II., had his body transferred to a richer feretory near the same place; and Henry III., when building anew the church to God and St. Peter, erected another tomb to the sainted king: the shrine which we now see.

On the south side of this shrine, Editha, daughter of Goodwyn, Earl of Kent, and Queen of St. Edward, lies interred, the spot unmarked by any stone.

2. **HENRY III.** — Adjoining the tomb of Edward I. is the very elegant mosaic monument of his father, Henry III., who died 1272. The panels are of polished porphyry, and the recumbent figure of the king, once richly gilt, but now black with dust, is said by Walpole to be the first brazen statue cast in this kingdom.
3. **ELIZABETH TUDOR.** — At the foot of Henry's tomb is a small monument to Elizabeth Tudor, the infant daughter of Henry VII., who died in 1495, aged three years and two months.
4. **QUEEN ELEANOR.** — Stepping eastward is an altar tomb of grey marble, on which lies the gilded effigy of Eleanor, queen of Edward I., who died 1291.

The figure of Queen Eleanor is of the utmost simplicity and beauty. There is nothing like it for delicacy of conception and execution in the whole range of Gothic sculpture. It has all the elegance of outline, observable in the best of our monumental brasses, while the face has a sort of native loveliness and grace, seldom met with in the works of a more classic age.

5. **HENRY V.** — The eastern end of this chapel is taken up with the tomb and chantry of Henry V., the hero of Agincourt, who died 1422. This is still a monument of great architectural beauty and sculptural detail. The tomb, till the time of the Reformation, was one of the utmost cost and splendour. The head of the king was of solid silver, and his figure was plated with the same metal. At the dissolution of the monasteries these were too precious to remain,

and the monument of one of our greatest kings was stripped by men who let nothing, in the shape of silver or of gold, escape their fingers.

6. **HELMET, SHIELD, AND SADDLE OF HENRY V.**—On a wooden bar, placed between the octagonal towers of Henry's Oratory, is the bruised helmet of the Fifth Harry. A few traces of its original ornaments are still visible, with two deep dents, as if made by the stroke of a battle-axe. The shield and saddle of the hero are hung on the southern tower, both eaten by time and inattention into the bare wood. These are curiosities of the utmost interest.
7. **QUEEN OF HENRY V.**—In the old chapel of the Virgin Mary, which Henry VII. pulled down to erect his own chapel and tomb, lay the remains of Katherine of Valois, the Queen of Henry V., who died 1437. While the new foundations were in progress, her body was disinterred, and placed in a coffin or chest near her husband's tomb: "and here," says Dart, "it hath ever since continued to be seen, the bones being firmly united, and thinly clothed with flesh, like scrapings of fine leather." This awful spectacle of frail mortality, as it is called by Mr. Brayley, was allowed to remain "a sight for a holiday visitor," so late as the year 1776, when it was consigned to a vault in the chapel of St. Nicholas.
8. **QUEEN OF EDWARD III.**—Adjoining the Chantry or Chapel of Henry V. is the tomb of Philippa, Queen of Edward III., who died 1369; with her effigy in alabaster, a very far inferior work of art to the figure of Queen Eleanor, already noticed. The compartments or recesses on the side were formerly filled with statues.
9. **EDWARD III.**—Near Philippa is a tomb formed of grey Petworth marble, with recesses in the sides for twelve small figures, six of which alone remain. This is the tomb of Philippa's husband, Edward III. of England, who died 1377. The figure of the king lies on a table of brass gilt, surrounded by a shrine containing eight small figures. On the verge of the table is an inscription in rhyming Latin.
10. **SWORD AND SHIELD OF EDWARD III.**—The sword and shield placed near the tomb of Edward were, it is said, carried before the king in France. The sword is seven feet long, and weighs about eighteen pounds.
11. **THOMAS OF WOODSTOCK.**—Under a large slab, within a few

feet of the tomb of Philippa, lie the remains of Thomas of Woodstock, the youngest son of Edward III., so cruelly murdered, by order of his nephew, Richard II. in 1397. This grey slab was formerly adorned with a rich brass figure. Only a few nails are now to be seen.

12. **DAUGHTER OF EDWARD IV.**—Near the monument to Edward III. is a small tomb, holding the remains of Margaret of York, daughter to Edward IV., who died 1472, at the early age of nine months.
13. **RICHARD II. AND QUEEN** (died 1399, 1394).—Stepping westward is the tomb of Richard II. and his queen, erected by Richard himself a few years previous to the insurrection that put an end to his reign. The king in his last will had ordered his body to be buried here by the side of his wife, and here Henry V. deposited the reputed remains of the deposed monarch.
14. **CORONATION CHAIRS.**—In this Chapel are two chairs, the Coronation chairs of the kings and queens of England, one, to use the language of Shenstone, in alluding to these reliques of times past,

By the sharp tooth of cankering eld defaced—

and supposed of the reign of Edward I., and the other well known to have been placed here in the reign of William and Mary. Shortly before his death, Edward I., offered at the shrine of the Confessor a chair, sceptre, and crown of gold, forming part of the regalia of Scotland. The chair contained the famous stone on which the Scottish kings were crowned, and which Edward had conveyed from Scotland, as an evidence of his absolute conquest of that kingdom.

**SCREEN.**—The screen to the west, that divides this chapel from the choir and altar, contains fourteen sculptures in bas-relief, representing the principal events, real and imaginary, in the life of Edward the Confessor. They are very old, very curious, and merit a minute examination. The subjects are—

1. The prelates and nobility swearing fealty to Edward when in his mother's womb.
2. The birth of the Confessor.
3. His Coronation.
4. The alarm of King Edward, at the appearance of the devil, dancing upon the money collected for the payment of Dane-Gelt.

5. Edward's generous admonition to the thief purloining his treasure.
6. The miraculous appearance of our Saviour to King Edward, when partaking of the Sacrament of the Eucharist.
7. The drowning of the King of Denmark, as beheld in vision by King Edward.
8. The quarrel between Tosti and Harold, Earl Goodwin's sons, at the king's table.
9. Edward's vision of the Seven Sleepers.
10. St. John the Evangelist, in the garb of a pilgrim, requesting alms of the king.
11. The blind men restored to sight by washing in the water used by King Edward.
- 12 and 13. Same as No. 10.
14. The dedication of Edward the Confessor's church. The whole is thought to have been erected in the reign of Henry VI.

**EDWARD I.**—Close to the staircase by which you enter is a plain unpolished tomb, in the form of an altar-table, composed of five large slabs of Purbeck marble, and, as Fabyan says, "scantily finished." Within this tomb repose the remains of England's Justinian—Edward I. who died 1307. On the side facing the ambulatory is this "appropriate inscription," as it is called by Sir Walter Scott:

EDWARDVS PRIMVS SCOTTORVM MALLEVS. HIC EST 1308.  
PACTVM SERVA.

In May 1774, the tomb of King Edward was opened, in the presence of the dean. As soon as the slab was lifted off, a plain coffin of Purbeck marble was discovered, the lid of which, when pushed aside (for it appeared never to have been cemented) disclosed the body of the king, almost entire, notwithstanding the length of time it had been entombed. "The corpse," says Sir Joseph Ayloffe, who was present, and who has left an interesting account of the royal body, "was wrapped up within a large square mantle of strong, coarse, and thick linen cloth, well waxed, and of a dull pale yellowish brown colour." The mantle laid aside, the corpse of King Edward was brought before them, adorned with ensigns of royalty: his right hand holding a sceptre, made of copper-gilt, and of most curious workmanship. In his left hand he held a sceptre and a

dove, and on his head was a crown of tin-gilt. The corpse measured 6 feet 2 inches, and from the waist downward was covered with a large piece of rich-figured cloth of gold. The body was not sufficiently unwrapped to say how correctly he bore the name of Longshanks. It is almost unnecessary to add that everything was placed back as found, and the tomb safely closed in the presence of the dean.

**JOHN DE WALTHAM.**—Before the tomb of Edward I. in the floor of this chapel, is a large grey slab, inlaid with a brass figure of John de Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury, and Lord High Treasurer of England, in the reign of Richard II., who died 1395.

**PAVEMENT.**—The pavement of this chapel, so worn and broken, is evidently of the age of Henry III.

In this chapel was interred the heart of Henry D'Almade, son of Richard, King of the Romans, brother of Henry III. He was sacrilegiously assassinated, in the church of St. Silvester, at Viterbo, as he was performing his devotions before the high altar. Simon and Guido Montford, sons of Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester, were the assassins, in revenge for their father's death, who, with their brother Henry, were slain in the battle of Evesham, in fighting against their lawful sovereign.

On the left or west side of the door is a monument to the memory of Juliana, only daughter of Sir Randolph Crewe, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of England. She died unmarried April 22d, 1621.

Over the door is the monument of the Right Reverend Dr. Barnard, Lord Bishop of Londonderry, who died in London, January 10. 1708, aged 72, and was here buried.

On the right or east side of the door is a monument erected to the memory of Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Pulteney, and wife of Sir Clippesby Crewe, Knight. She died December 2. 1639, aged 29.

## OF THE TOMBS IN THE CHAPEL OF ABBOT ISLIP, OTHERWISE ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

This low-roofed, badly lighted, but beautiful little chapel, in the splendour of its architectural detail, contains two tombs.

**ABBOT ISLIP.**—Of this tomb, the mere table part remains. The Abbot, who died 1532, was represented in his shroud, or

winding sheet, a conceit adopted by Dr. Donne, the poet, for his monument in old St. Paul's.

**SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTON.** — Great nephew and eventually heir to the Lord Chancellor Hatton, who died 1619.

**N.B.** This chapel is not shown.

## OF THE TOMBS IN THE AMBULATORY.

**EDMUND CROUCHBACK.** — On left, opposite the chapel of Islip, are two very ancient monuments of Knights Templars, one commemorating Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, fourth son of Henry III., the prince from whom the house of Lancaster claimed their right to the crown, Died 1296. On the base of the monument are the remains of ten armed knights, supposed to represent Crouchback and his brother, together with four earls and four knights, accoutred for an expedition to the Holy Land.

**AYMER DE VALENCE.** — The next is an ancient monument of grey marble to the memory of Aymer de Valence, second and last Earl of Pembroke of the Valence family, who was poisoned June 23. 1324.

**AVELINE,** Countess of Lancaster, wife of the above-named Crouchback ; she died 1275. "These three," says Flaxman, in his lectures, "are among the earliest erected in the Abbey, and all three exhibit the beautiful union of Gothic architecture with Gothic sculpture, and are specimens of the magnificence of our sculpture in the reign of the two first Edwards. The loftiness of the work, the number of arches and pinnacles, the lightness of the spires, the richness and profusion of foliage and crockets, the solemn repose of the principal statue, the delicacy of thought in the group of angels bearing the soul, and the tender sentiment of concern variously expressed in the relations ranged in order round the basement, forcibly arrest the attention, and carry the thoughts not only to other ages, but other states of existence."

Facing the tomb of Aymer de Valence stands Wilton's monument to General Wolfe. The hero falling amidst the tumult of battle, lays his hand gently on the mortal wound ; a grenadier supports him, a Highland sergeant looks sorrowfully on ; two lions watch at his feet, and over his head hovers an angel with a wreath of glory. The bas-relief is in lead, bronzed over, and represents the march of the British troops from the river bank

to the heights of Abraham.\* This portion of the monument is by Cappizzoldi.

**ABBOT ESTENEY.** — In the pavement in front of Wolfe's monument are effigies of Abbot Esteney, who, by the records of the establishment, appears to have been a great benefactor to the church. Died March 4. 1498; and

**SIR JOHN HARPEDOM.** The one in his abbotial vestments, the other in plate armour. He died 1457.

**SIR THOMAS PARRY.** — Adjoining this is a gravestone, plated with brass, covers the remains of Sir Thomas Parry, Knt., treasurer of the household, and master of the Court of Wards and Liveries to Queen Elizabeth. He died December 16. 1560.

**BISHOP DUPPA.** — On right of Wolfe's monument stands a tablet, by Buoman, to the memory of Dr. Brian Duppa, tutor to King Charles II., and a man of most exemplary piety. He was bishop, in succession, of the sees of Chichester, Salisbury and Winchester, and died 1662. "The Ion Viobius," a volume of poems to Ben Jonson's memory, was undertaken at his suggestion.

**JOHN THEOPHILUS BERESFORD.** — Near Duppa's tomb, a monument, by Bacon, records the death of this gentleman, who fell from the explosion of a powder magazine at Cindad Roderigo in Spain, Jan. 29. 1812.

Next to this is a monument by Bacon, to the memory of Sir James Adolphus Oughton, late Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces in North America, who died April 14. 1780.

There are many persons besides those mentioned, whose remains lie in this area, particularly Ann of Cleves, sister of the Duke of Cleves, who was contracted in marriage to Henry VIII., and received with great pomp on Blackheath Jan. 4. 1539, married to the King on the 9th, and in July following divorced, with liberty to marry again; but being sensibly touched with the indignity put upon her, she lived retired in England, with the title of Lady Ann of Cleves, and saw the rival who supplanted her suffer a worse fate. She survived the King four years, and died in 1557. She lies on the south side of the choir, part of whose monument may be seen between those of Drs. Busby and South, in the south transept.

\* The scene of the conflict, which engraved by Woollett, forms one of his finest prints.

A still more unfortunate Queen lies near this last, without a monument; viz. Anne, Queen of Richard III., and daughter of Nevil, the great Earl of Warwick. This lady was poisoned by that monster of cruelty, her husband, to make way for his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of his brother, Edward IV., and sister of the unhappy youths he had caused to be murdered in the Tower, which marriage he never lived to consummate, being slain at the battle of Bosworth Field.

## OF THE TOMBS IN THE CHAPELS OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, ST. MICHAEL, AND ST. ANDREW.\*

**SIR FRANCIS VERE.** — In the centre of the chapel of St. John the Evangelist is one of the finest monuments in the Abbey — a work of importance in the history of art in England. This is the monument to Sir Francis Vere, the great Low Country soldier of Elizabeth's reign, the general of the English forces there for upwards of twenty years, and died 1628.

**SIR HUMPHREY DAVY.** — A tablet by Chantrey to commemorate the name and fame of Sir Humphrey Davy, who died 1829.

**CAPTAIN EDWARD COOKE.** — A monument erected by the East India Company to Captain Edward Cooke, commander of the *Sybil*, "who, on the First of March, 1799, after a long and well-contested engagement, captured *La Forte*, a French frigate of very superior force in the Bay of Bengal," an event of great importance to the British trade in India. Captain Cooke died in 1799, of the wounds received in this action. By the younger Bacon.

**SIR GEORGE HOLLES** — A monument to Sir George Holles, of the Clare family, an officer under Sir Francis Vere, his uncle, in the Low Country wars of Elizabeth's time. Died 1626.  
By Nicholas Stone, and cost 100*l*.

**SIR GEORGE POCOCK.** — A monument by the elder Bacon to Admiral Sir George Pocock, who died 1692.

**MR. and MRS. NIGHTINGALE.** — Here is one of the last and best of Roubiliac's works — his monument to Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale. He died in 1752, she died 1734.

Speaking of this tomb, Mr. Cunningham describes it as a noble monument. "The dying woman would do ho-

\* These chapels were formerly divided from one another by Gothic screens richly painted and gilt.



nour to any artist ;" and adds, " her right hand and arm are considered by sculptors as the perfection of art. Life seems slowly receding from her tapering fingers and quivering wrist."

" The bottom of the monument is represented as throwing open its marble doors, and a sheeted skeleton is starting forth. The shroud is falling from his fleshless frame, as he launches his dart at his victim. She is sinking into her affrighted husband's arms, who strives with vain and frantic effort to avert the blow. The whole is executed with terrible truth and spirit; we almost fancy we hear the gibbering yell of triumph, bursting from the jaws of the spectre."

**DUCHESS OF SOMERSET.** — A monument to Sarah, Duchess of Somerset. Died 1692.

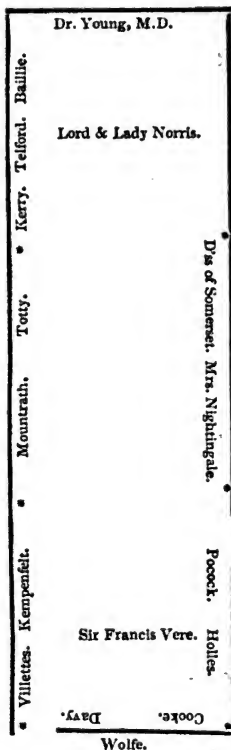
**LORD AND LADY NORRIS.** — Nearly the whole of the chapel of St. Andrew is taken up by the monument to Henry Baron Norris, of Rycot in Oxfordshire, and Margaret his lady, who died 1601. His six sons are represented kneeling on the base of the tomb.

**DR. YOUNG.** — A tablet to Dr. Young, M.D., who died 1829.

**SUSANNAH DAVIDSON.** — A mural monument to Susannah Jane Davidson, only daughter of William Davidson, of Rotterdam, merchant, who died 1767.

**DR. BAILLIE.** — A bust, by Sir Francis Chantrey, of Dr. Matthew Baillie, the late eminent physician, and brother of Joanna Baillie, the poetess. Died 1823.

**TELFORD,** the Engineer. — A statue by E. H. Baily, R. A., to Thomas Telford, the Engineer of the Menai Bridge, and other noble works, who died 1834. " The orphan son of



CHAPELS OF ST. JOHN,  
ST. MICHAEL, & ST. ANDREW.

a shepherd, self-educated, he raised himself by his extraordinary talents and integrity, from the humble condition of an operative mason, and became one of the most eminent civil engineers of the age." Erected by private subscription.

**COUNTESS OF KERRY; EARL OF KERRY.** — A large and inelegant altar-tomb over the remains of Anastasia Daly, Countess of Kerry, who died 1799, placed here by her most afflicted husband, Francis Thomas, Earl of Kerry, who died 1818, "whom she rendered during 31 years the happiest of mankind."

The inscription is worth reading, for it teaches what to avoid in writings of this nature. The Earl of Kerry is buried in the same tomb.

**ADMIRAL TOTTY.** — A mural monument, by the younger Bacon, to Admiral Totty, of Cornist, Flint, who died 1802.

**EARL OF MOUNTRATH.** — A showy monument to Algernon, Earl of Mountrath, who died 1771. Designed by Sir William Chambers, R. A., and executed by Joseph Wilton. The Countess is ascending into heaven to join her husband, where a seat is represented as vacant for her.

**ADMIRAL KEMPENFELT.** — A marble column, by the younger Bacon, to Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt, who was drowned in the Royal George, off Spithead, on the 29th of August, 1782.

**LIEUT.'S FORBES.** — A mural monument, by the younger Bacon, to two brothers of the name of Forbes, "both of whom fell in the service of their king and country, one at Kistnagherry, in the East Indies, in his 19th year; the other near Alkmaar in North Holland, in his twentieth year." They died 1791 and 1799.

**GEN. SIR CHARLES STUART.** — A mural monument by Nollekens, to Gen. Sir Charles Stuart, K.B., of the Bute family, who died 1801.

**LIEUT.-GEN. VILLETES.** — A tablet by Sir Richard Westmacott, to Lieut.-Gen. Villetes, who died 1808.

**LORD LIGONIER.** — At the back of Aveline Countess of Lancaster's tomb, is the monument, by J. F. Moore, to Lord Ligonier, made up of the Muse of History and the common accompaniments. He died 1770.

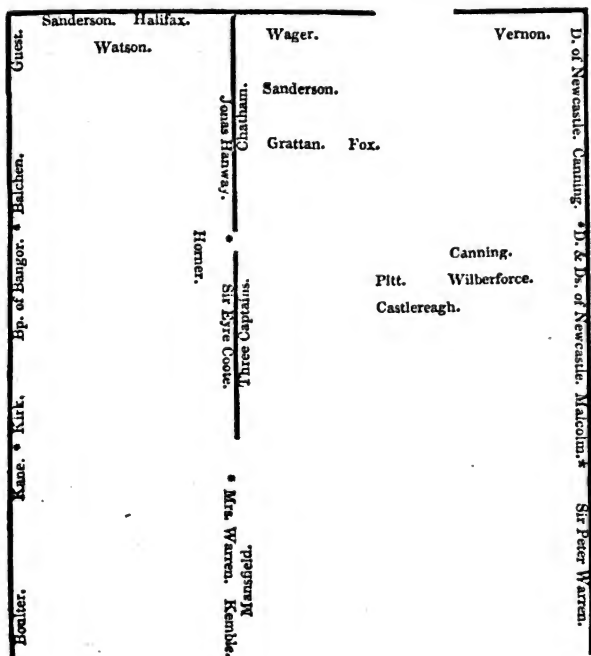
**THE CHOIR.**

**THE Choir** has many attractions. It affords, in the first place, the finest view of the interior of the Abbey; as the eye can range throughout the whole of the nave, and turn as it chooses from transept to transept. The pointed style of architecture is here seen in all its beauty.

There are three entrances to the Choir. Two from the transepts, and one from the nave.

The pavement, consisting of black and white marble diagonally set, was laid at the expense of Dr. Busby, the celebrated Master of Westminster School.

**NORTH TRANSEPT.**



**RT. HON. CHARLES JAMES FOX.** — A short distance from the gate on the left, and against the wainscotting of the Choir eastward, is the monument by Sir Richard Westmacott, R. A., erected to the memory of the Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox, who died 1806. The great statesman is represented expiring in the arms of Liberty, with Peace before him and a kneeling negro at his feet.

The graves of Pitt and Fox have suggested many fine poetical reflections. We transcribe the best : —

“ Where — taming thought to human pride ! —  
 The mighty chiefs sleep side by side.  
 Drop upon Fox's grave the tear,  
 'Twill trickle to his rival's bier ;  
 O'er Pitt's the mournful requiem sound,  
 And Fox's shall the notes rebound.  
 The solemn echo seems to cry, —  
 ‘ Here let their discord with them die.’  
 Speak not for those a separate doom,  
 Whom Fate made brothers in the tomb ;  
 But search the land of living men,  
 Where wilt thou find their like agen ? ”

SIR WALTER SCOTT. *Intr. to Marmion.*

**SIR GILBERT LORT.** — A short remove from Fox's tomb stands a stately monument of Sir Gilbert Lort, of Stackpole Court, Pembrokeshire, Bart., who died 1698.

**MRS. VINCENT.** — A tablet elevated above this, with a Latin inscription, records the death of Hannah Vincent, the wife of Dean Vincent of this Collegiate Church, and a lady of most exemplary character, who died in 1807.

**SIR PETER WARREN.** — A monument, by Roubiliac, to Admiral Sir Peter Warren, erected by his widow. He died 1752. Hercules is seen placing the bust of Sir Peter Warren on its pedestal, while Navigation is seated ready to crown it with laurel. The British flag forms a kind of back-ground to the figures, and a horn of Plenty pours out its rich contents near an anchor and a cannon.

There is both taste and fancy here, and something too beyond the common. The figure of Navigation is exquisitely conceived and carved.

**GRACE SCOT.** — A small tablet to Grace Scot, wife of Colonel Thomas Scot, a member of King Charles' Long Parliament; she died 1645. The poetical part of the inscription is unusually good : —

“ He that will give my Grace but what is Hers,  
 Must say her death bath not  
 Made only her deare *Scot*  
 But Virtue, Worth, and Sweetnesse **WIDOWERS.** ”

**SIR JOHN MALCOLM.** — A fine manly statue, by Sir Francis Chantrey, to the late Major-General Sir John Malcolm (Sir Pulteney's brother), the Governor of Bombay, and the author of the History of Persia, and other works of interest and authority connected with the British Empire in the East. He died 1833.

**DUKE AND DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE.** — The stately tomb and monument of William Cavendish, Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Newcastle; the friend and patron of Ben Jonson, Davenant, and Dryden; the husband of that wise, witty, and learned lady, Margaret Lucas—the writer of that delightful Memoir of her "Dear Lord," so full of lavish eulogy and modest affection. He died 1676; she died 1678.

The Duke erected this monument in his own lifetime. It is from the pen of the Duchess that the English inscription came, of which Addison has expressed his admiration. No one should pass by this monument without reading it.

**GEORGE CANNING.** — On left of the preceding monument is a noble statue, by Chantrey, of George Canning, who died in 1827. Endowed with a rare combination of talents, an eminent statesman, an accomplished scholar, an orator surpassed by none, he united the most brilliant and lofty qualities of the mind with the warmest affections of the heart.

**HOLLES, Duke of Newcastle.** — The monument next in order is that of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, of the noble families of Vere, Cavendish, and Holles, who died 1711. Erected by his daughter. Designed by Gibbs, the architect of St. Martin's; in a style, as Walpole calls it, of tasteless simplicity. It is nevertheless one of the most magnificent and costly of any in the whole Abbey.

**ADMIRAL VERNON.** — Against the north wall is a monument by Rysbrack, erected by Lord Orwell, to the memory of his uncle, Admiral Vernon, who "in the war of 1739 with Spain, took the Fort of Porto-Bello with six ships; a force which was thought unequal to the attempt." He distinguished himself at Carthage, and his Life is deservedly found in the Lives of English Admirals. Died 1755.

**ADMIRAL WAGER.** — As a companion monument to Rysbrack's Admiral Vernon, stands Scheemakers' Admiral Sir Charles

Wager, who died 1743. Fame was a spiritless being in Scheemakers' hands.

The three monuments on the western side of this Transept exhibit to great advantage the powers of three of our English sculptors. The first in order is Bacon's monument to the great Earl of Chatham; the second Nollekens' monument to the Three Naval Captains; and the third Flaxman's monument to Lord Mansfield.

**LORD CHATHAM.** — The Chatham memorial was erected at the public expense, and cost 6000*l*. The great statesman is represented in the attitude of an orator, extending the sway of Britannia, by means of Prudence and Fortitude, over Earth and Ocean. He died 1778.

**CAPTAINS BAYNE, BLAIR, AND MANNERS.** — In Nollekens' monument to the three captains that fell in Rodney's great victory of April 12. 1782, the medallions of the three dead heroes are hung on a rostral column, by an attendant upon Genius; Britannia stands by with her everlasting lion; Fame with her laurel wreath hovers above; and Neptune on his sea-horse points to the portraits on the column.

Erected at the public expense, and cost 4000*l*.

**LORD MANSFIELD.** — The Mansfield monument, by Flaxman, is of a far higher order than either Nollekens' or Bacon's pyramidical designs. The great judge, who died 1793, is seated in his robes, just as Reynolds has painted him; Wisdom is on one side, and Justice on the other; and behind is a recumbent youth, a criminal, by Wisdom delivered up to Justice. This figure of the condemned youth is the most poetical part of the monument. Cost 2500*l*.; and erected here by the bequest of A. Bailey, Esq., of Lyon's Inn.

**SIR WILLIAM SANDERSON.** — In front of Lord Chatham's monument is the grave-stone of Sir William Sanderson, the historian, who died 1676.

## WEST AISLE OF NORTH TRANSEPT.

**J. P. KEMBLE.** — Against the east column as you enter, is a statue of John Philip Kemble as Cato, modelled by Flaxman and executed by Hinchliffe. The pedestal is without name or inscription. He died 1823.

**MRS. WARREN.** — On the other side of Lord Mansfield's monument, is the figure of Mrs. Warren and Child, by Sir Richard Westmacott. This is the best of Sir Richard Westmacott's works. There is a sweetness of subdued sorrow about the mother not common to sculpture.

Mrs. Warren was the widow of John Warren, Bishop of Bangor, and died 1816.

At the back of Nollekens' monument to the three captains are monuments to —

**ADMIRAL SIR HENRY BLACKWOOD**, who died 1832, and

**SIR EYRE COOTE.** — Sir Eyre Coote was a distinguished officer in India, who died 1783, and Banks the sculptor has made use of Eastern figures to denote the country where Coote achieved his glory, and merited this monument from the hands of the East India Company. The Victory is a common statue, but the figure of the Mahratta captive is celebrated for its poetry, its novelty, and its anatomy.

**WARREN HASTINGS.** — A bust, by the younger Bacon, of Warren Hastings, Governor General of India—celebrated for the political persecution he endured, his public services, his abilities, and his worth. Presiding over the government of India during 13 years of a most eventful period, he restored the affairs of the East India Company from the deepest distress to the highest prosperity, and rescued their possessions from a combination of the most powerful adversaries ever leagued against them. He died in 1818. Erected by his widow.

**FRANCIS HORNER.** — A statue of Francis Horner, by Sir Francis Chantrey. This gentleman, by the union of great and various acquirements, with inflexible integrity, and unwearied devotion to the interests of his country, raised himself to an eminent station in society, and was justly considered to be one of the most distinguished members of the House of Commons. He died 1817.

**GENERAL HOPE.** — A mural monument, by Bacon, to General Hope, Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec, who died in 1789.

**JONAS HANWAY.** — A monument, by J. F. and James Moore, to the benevolent Jonas Hanway, a celebrated philanthropist, and great benefactor to the Foundling and Magdalen Hospitals, and the Marine Society. He died 1786.

**SIR CLIFTON WINTRINGHAM.** — A monument, by Bacon, to Sir Clifton Wintringham, physician, who died 1809.

**MAJOR GENERAL MANNINGHAM.** — A mural monument, by Bacon, to Major General Coote Manningham, who fell at Corunna in 1809.

### NORTH WALL OF THE SAME.

**LORD HALIFAX.** — A monument, by Bacon, to George Montague Dunk, Earl of Halifax, who died 1771.

**VICE ADMIRAL WATSON.** — Above the doorway in the range of arches stands, amid a colonnade of palm-trees, the statue of Vice-Admiral Watson, Commander-in-Chief of the King's Naval Forces in the East Indies, who died 1757. Designed by James Stuart, and executed by Scheemakers.

**SIR WILLIAM SANDERSON.** — On your left is the monument of Sir William Sanderson the historian, who died 1676. The bust which surmounts the tablet is a very characteristic one.

### SOUTH WALL OF THE SAME.

Turning southward are monuments to —

**LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GUEST.** — On a base and pyramid of most beautiful porphyry, are the finest enrichments and bust that are to be seen in the whole church; they adorn the monument of Lieutenant-General Joshua Guest, "who closed a service of sixty years by faithfully defending Edinburgh Castle against the rebels in 1745." Designed and executed by W. Taylor.

**SIR JOHN BALCHEN.** — A fine monument to Admiral Sir John Balchen, who was lost in the English Channel in H. M. S. Victory in 1744. Scheemakers sc.

**BISHOP OF BANGOR.** — To John Warren, Bishop of Bangor, who died 1800. By the younger Westmacott.

**LORD AUBREY BEAUCLERK.** — To Lord Aubrey Beauclerk, who fell at Carthage in Admiral Vernon's expedition in 1740. By Scheemakers. The poetical part of the inscription is believed to be by Thomson.

**LIEUTENANT-GENERAL PERCY KIRK.** — To Lieutenant-General Percy Kirk, who died in 1741. By Scheemakers.

**SIR RICHARD KANE.** — To Sir Richard Kane, Governor of Minorca in the reign of George II. He died 1736. By Rysbrack.



**DEAN BRADFORD.** — To Samuel Bradford, Dean of Westminster, who died 1731. By H. Cheere.

**BISHOP BOULTER.** — To Hugh Boulter, Bishop of Bristol and Archbishop of Armagh, who died 1742.

## MONUMENTS IN THE NORTH AISLE OF THE CHOIR.

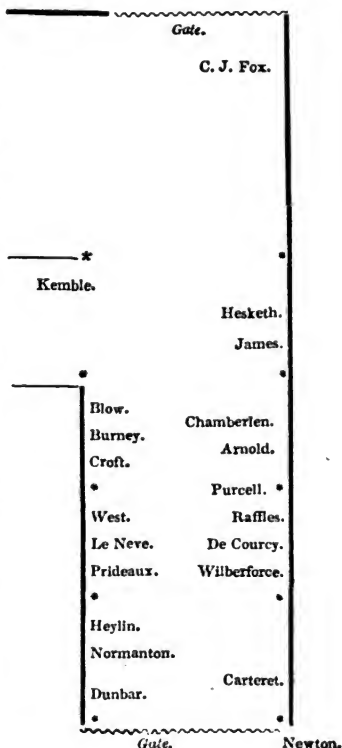
Stepping westward, as far as the iron gate, to the nave, and against the wainscoting of the choir, are monuments to the following persons: —

**SIR THOMAS HESKETH.** — Sir Thomas Hesketh, Knt., Attorney for the Court of Wards and Liveries, &c. in the reign of James I. He died 1695. A reclining figure, under a canopy.

**DAME MARY JAMES.** — Dame Mary James, daughter of Sir Robert Killigrew, Vice - Chamberlain to Henrietta Maria, the Queen of Charles I. She died 1677.

**HUGH CHAMBERLEN.** — Hugh Chamberlen, M. D. He died 1728. A reclining figure upon a sarcophagus. Erected at the expense of Sheffield, the last Duke of Buckingham of that name, and executed by Peter Scheemakers and Laurence Delvaux. The inscription by Atterbury.

**DR. ARNOLD.** — Samuel Arnold, Doctor of Music, and late organist of this church. He died 1802. Erected by his son.



PLAN OF NORTH AISLE OF CHOIR.

**HENRY PURCELL.** — Dr. Henry Purcell, the great Musician. He died 1695.

HERE LYES  
**HENRY PURCELL, Esq.,**  
 WHO LEFT THIS LIFE NOV. 21. 1695,  
 AND IS GONE TO THAT BLESSED PLACE  
 WHERE ONLY HIS HARMONY  
 CAN BE EXCEEDED.

Malone attributes the inscription to Dryden.

**SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES.** — Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, F.R.S., Lieutenant-Governor of Java, and first President of the Zoological Society of London, of which indeed he may be said to have been the founder. By Sir Francis Chantrey, and one of the best of his sitting figures; calm, contemplative, and manly. Cost 2000*l*. He died 1826.

**CAPTAIN BRYAN.** — Captain George Bryan, of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, who fell at Talavera in 1809. By the younger Bacon.

**LORD COURCY.** — Almericus De Courcy, Lord Courcy, of Courcy County, and Baron Kinsale, of the Kingdom of Ireland, "descended from the famous John De Courcy, Earl of Ulster, who in the reign of King John obtained that extraordinary privilege to him and his heirs for ever, of being covered before the King."

To Ann, his widow, as well.

**DR. JOHN PLENDERLEATH.** — Dr. John Plenderleath, Physician to the Forces serving under Lord Wellington in Portugal, who died 1811. By the younger Bacon.

**WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.** — William Wilberforce, the Philanthropist, who died 1833. A sitting figure, by S. Joseph. Eminent as he was in every part of public labour, and a leader in every work of charity, whether to relieve the temporal or spiritual wants of his fellow men, his name will ever be revered, and specially identified with those great exertions which, by the blessing of God, removed from England the guilt of the African Slave Trade, and prepared the way for the abolition of slavery in every colony, the empire, and every part of the world.

**REV. E. L. SUTTON.** — Behind you, looking upwards, in the window, is a monument to the Rev. Evelyn Levett Sutton, M. A., a prebendary of this church, who died Jan. 25. 1835.

**SIR GEORGE STAUNTON.** — Near this is a monument to Sir George Leonard Staunton, Bart., a gentleman distinguished by his diplomatic services in various parts of the globe, particu-

larly in the treaty with Tippoo Saib in 1784. He died Jan. 14. 1801.

**ADMIRAL WEST.** — Temple West, Esq., Vice Admiral of the White, who died 1757, aged 43. Against the column opposite is Richard Le Neve, Esq., who fell at the unripe age of 37, "in that sharp engagement with the Hollanders which happened on the 2d of August, 1673."

**SIR EDMUND AND LADY PRIDEAUX.** — Sir Edmund and Lady Prideaux, of Netherton, Devon. He died 1728, she died 1741. B. H. Cheere.

**SIR THOMAS DUPPA,** Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to Charles II. He died 1694.

**DAME CARTERET.** — Dame Elizabeth Carteret. She died 1717. A dancing figure, without the feet, gravely intended as a Resurrection and Ascension. Nothing of the kind can be in worse taste than the transverse slab for the inscription.

Opposite are the following : —

**Dr. PETER HEYLIN.** — Peter Heylin, the historian, a prebendary and sub-dean of this church, who died 1662.

The inscription from the pen of Dr. Earle, Dean of Westminster, Bishop of Salisbury, and author of a volume of delightful Essays and Characters.

**CHARLES WILLIAMS, Esq.** He died August 29. 1710.

**ARCHBISHOP AGAR,** of Dublin. — Charles Agar, D. D., Earl of Normanton, and Archbishop of Dublin. He died 1809. By the younger Bacon.

**VISCOUNT DUNBAR.** — Robert Lord Constable, Viscount Dunbar, who died 1714, and Dorothy Brudenell, Countess of Westmoreland, his second wife, who died 1739.

## OF THE MONUMENTS IN THE NAVE.

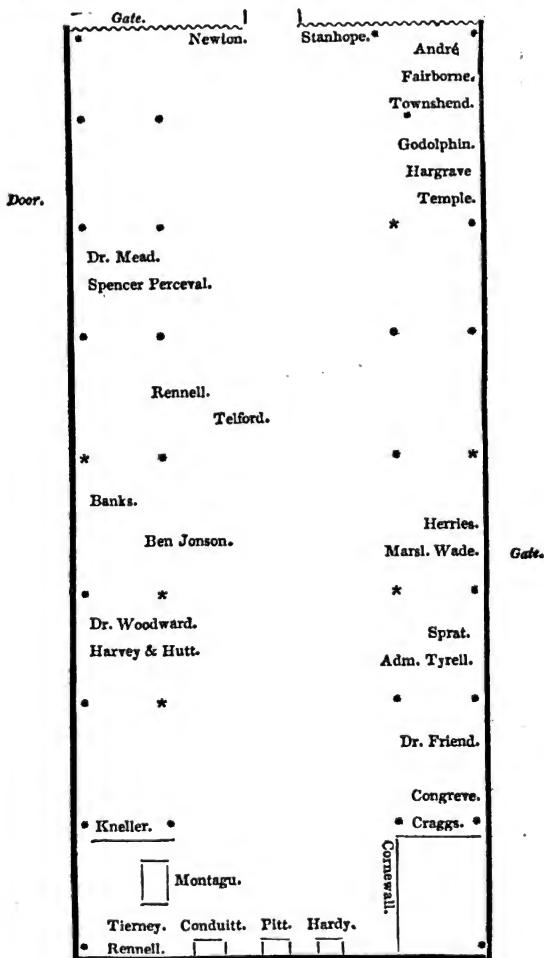
**SIR ISAAC NEWTON.** — Against the screen of the choir, one of Mr. Blore's happy and correct compositions, is the monument designed by Kent, and executed by Rysbrack, to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton\* —

"Whose sacred dust  
Sleeps here with kings, and dignifies the scene."

THOMSON.

\* "Had only the name of Sir Isaac Newton been subjoined to the design upon this monument, instead of a long detail of his discoveries, which no philosopher can want, and which none but a philosopher can understand, those by whose direction it was raised had done more honour both to him and to themselves." — DR. JOHNSON.

The great philosopher is represented reclining, with his right arm resting on his own works; while two Genii



PLAN OF THE NAVE.

stand with a scroll at his feet, to which he is directing attention. Above is the globe of heaven, with the course of the comet of 1681; and the Genius of Astrology (a reclining figure) surmounting the whole. He died 1727.

The base has its meaning, its allegorical allusion for immortality; and the steel-yard and star to indicate the great law of gravitation, by which that immortality was acquired.

Erected at the expense of the relatives of Sir Isaac.  
Cost 500*l*.

**EARL STANHOPE.** — On the other side of the screen is one monument to the three first Earls Stanhope, with a reclining figure of the first Earl, and a fearful length of inscription. Designed by Kent, and sculptured by Rysbrack.

In the NORTH AISLE OF THE NAVE, commencing from the east, are monuments to —

**VISCOUNT TEVIOT.** — Thomas Livingston, Viscount Teviot, who died 1710.

**EDWARD DE CARTERET.** — Edward de Carteret, who died 1677, in his eighth year.

**PHILIP CARTERET.** — Philip Carteret, Lord George Carteret's son, who died in 1710, at the age of nineteen.

The Latin verses by Dr. Friend, the second master of Westminster School, when Carteret died a King's scholar on that foundation. They are very beautiful.

**HENRY PRIESTMAN.** — Henry Priestman, a naval officer of Charles II.'s reign, who died 1712. By F. Bird.

**G. L. JOHNSTONE.** — George Lindsay Johnstone. Erected by his sister. A female, with clasped hands and hid face, weeping over a bier. A very beautiful figure by Flaxman.

**ADMIRAL BAKER.** — John Baker, Esq., Vice Admiral of the White, who died 1716.

**GILBERT THORNBURGH.** — Gilbert Thornburgh, gentleman of the cellar to Charles II. He died 1677.

**DR. MEAD.** — Dr. Richard Mead, the famous physician, who died 1754. By Scheemakers.

**SPENCER PERCEVAL.** — Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, shot by John Bellingham, in the lobby of the House of Commons, in the afternoon of 11th May, 1812. By Sir Richard Westmacott. A recumbent figure of the deceased, with Power, Truth, Temperance, and Virtue, as his attendants. At the back is an alto-relievo of Perceval's sad end. Erected at the public expense. Cost 5250*l*.

**R. AND R. CHOLMONDELEY.** — Robert and Richard Cholmondeley, sons of Robert, Earl of Cholmondeley, who died 1678, 1680.

**E. MANSELL.** — Edward Mansell, of Margam, in Glamorganshire. He died 1681.

**EDWARD HERBERT.** — Edward Herbert, of Swansea, who died 1715. He was lineally descended, says the inscription, from the first sheriff of Glamorganshire after the union of England and Wales, in 1542. A Welsh notoriety with a vengeance!

**W. MORGAN, and T. MANSELL.** — A double monument records the deaths of William Morgan, of Tredegar, Monmouthshire, who died 1683; and Thomas Mansell, of Britons Ferry, Glamorganshire, who died 1684.

**MRS. JANE HILL.** — A small kneeling figure, with a skeleton in a winding-sheet, and two mottos: "Mors mihi Lucrum," and "Solus Christus mihi Sola salus." Died 1631.

**CAPTAIN STEWART.** — Captain John Stewart, R. N., of Castlestewart, in Wigtonshire.\* Died 1811.

**MRS. MARY BEAUFOY.** — By Grinling Gibbons. A poor monument from so famous a carver. Died 1705.

**MISS WHYTELL.** — Died 1788. By J. Bacon, R. A.

**J. G. LOTEN.** — John Gideon Loten, Governor of Batavia. Died 1789. By Thomas Banks, R. A.

**ROBERT KILLIGREW.** — Robert Killigrew, son of Thomas Killigrew, page of honour to Charles II. This Robert Killigrew fell at the battle of Almanza, in 1707.

**O RARE BEN JONSON.** — "O Rare Ben Jonson." A small stone in front of Killigrew's monument, with this brief epiphonema; "which was donne," says Aubrey, "at the charge of Jack Young (afterwards knighted), who, walking here when the grave was covering, gave the fellow eighteenpence to cut it." The place was "in the north aisle, in the path of square-stone, opposite to the scutcheon of Robertus de Ros." It is to be regretted that, when the nave was lately relaid, the true stone should have been taken away for uniformity's sake, and this uninteresting square put over the grave of Jonson. Died 1637. The poet is buried, it is said, standing on his feet.

**COLONEL BRINGFIELD.** — Equerry to Prince George of Denmark, and Aide-de-Camp and Gentleman of the Horse to the great Duke of Marlborough. Killed in 1706 by a cannon-

\* In the nave fronting this monument are the gravestones of Major Rennell the geographer; and Thomas Telford, the engineer.

shot at the battle of Ramilies whilst remounting the Duke on a fresh horse, "his former sayling under him."

**THOMAS BANKS, R. A.** — The great sculptor. Died 1805. The Abbey contains better monuments to his fame than this plain square tablet. The Mahratta Captive on Sir Eyre Coote's monument, so poetical in its conception and admirable in its execution, has been already noticed with the praise it merits.

**HENEAGE TWYSDEN.** — Aide-de-Camp to John, Duke of Argyll. Killed at the battle of Blaregnies, in Hainault, September 1709.

**JOHN AND JOSIAH TWYSDEN,** brothers to the aforesaid Heneage Twysden. John was shipwrecked with Shovel, and Josiah was killed at the siege of the Castle of Agremont in Flanders. Three brothers falling in the service of their country in three successive years. John died 1707, Josiah in 1708.

**WILLIAM LEVINZ, Esq.,** grandson of Sir William Levinz, Attorney-general in the reign of Charles II. He died 1765.

**DR. WOODWARD.** — John Woodward, M.D., Professor of Physic in Gresham College, who died 1728; the Dr. Fossile of Gay's "Three Hours after Marriage."

**MRS. PRICE.** — Died 1678.

**CAPTAINS HARVEY AND HUTT.** — J. Harvey and J. Hutt, Captains of the Brunswick and the Queen, who fell gloriously in the memorable victory of the 1st of June, 1794; Lord Howe's victory. By the younger Bacon, and erected at the public expense. Cost 3150*l*.

**COUNTESS OF CLANRICKARD.** — Died 1732.

**MAJOR-GENERAL LAWRENCE.** — To Major-General Stringer Lawrence, who died 1775. Erected by the East India Company "in testimony of their gratitude for his eminent services in the command of their forces on the coast of Coromandel, from 1746 to 1756."

**MRS. P. EGERTON.** — Mrs. Penelope Egerton, who died in child-bed in 1670.

**JAMES EGERTON, Esq.** — Died 1687.

## WEST END OF THE NAVE.

**SIR GODFREY KNELLER.** — Sir Godfrey Kneller, "the Great Painter," and still greater wit, who died 1723. By Rysbrack, after Kneller's own design; the epitaph by Pope.

Kneller, by Heaven, and not a master taught,  
 Whose heart was nature, and whose pictures thought —  
 When now two ages he had snatch'd from fate,  
 Whate'er was beauteous, or whate'er was great —  
 Rests, crowned with princes' honours, poets' lays,  
 Due to his merit, and brave thirst of praise :  
 Living, great Nature fear'd he might outvie  
 Her works ; and dying, fears herself may die.

**CAPTAIN MONTAGU.**—James Montagu, who was killed on board the *Montagu*, in Lord Howe's victory of the 1st of June, 1794.

The execution of this monument is as common as the conception : Victory, protected by two enormous lions, crowns a standing figure of Captain Montagu with laurel. By Flaxman, who did not shine in modern monuments. Erected at the public expense. Cost 3675*l*.

**W. HORNECK**, who died 1746. By Scheemakers. This gentleman was Chief Engineer to the Royal Artillery.

**MAJOR RENNELL.**—Major Rennell, the great geographer. Died 1830. His useful life, firm character, and great talents, are amply exhibited in his works, and need no other monument. Hagbolt *sc*.

**G. TIERNEY.**—George Tierney, the parliamentary orator, who died 1830. By R. Westmacott the younger.

**SIR RICHARD FLETCHER.**—Sir Richard Fletcher, Commanding Engineer with the army under Lord Wellington in the Peninsula. Sir Richard was killed at the storming of St. Sebastian.

**ZACHARY MACAULY.**—A bust on a pedestal by Weekes, a pupil of Sir F. Chantrey, records the name of Zachary Macaulay, whose untiring perseverance in the cause of freedom first rescued the British empire from the guilt of the Slave Trade, and finally conferred freedom on 800,000 slaves. He died May 13. 1838, aged 70.

Where the bells are rung for church service is a monument to the memory of the Hon. George Augustus Frederick Lake, who fell at the head of his Grenadiers, in driving the enemy from the heights of Roleia in Portugal on the 17th of August, 1808.

**ADMIRAL HOPE.**—A tablet with naval trophies sacred to the memory of Rear Admiral Sir George Hope, K.C.B., by Turnerelli.

**HON. CHARLES BANKS STANHOPE.**—Considerably elevated on the north side of Mr. Pitt's monument is a small tablet to the



memory of the Hon. Charles Banks Stanhope, second son of Charles Earl Stanhope, and nephew of the Rt. Hon. W. Pitt, Major of the 50th Regiment of Foot, who, in the act of gallantly encouraging his men, fell by a musket-shot in the battle of Corunna, Jan. 16. 1809.

### WEST WALL OF NAVE.

**WILLIAM PITT.** — Over the west door, where a stone arch has been turned for it, and where it is put beyond the reach of criticism, stands Sir Richard Westmacott's monument to the Right Honourable William Pitt, who died 1806. The great orator stands speaking, while History records his words, and Anarchy sits in chains before him. Erected at the public expense. Cost 6300*l.*; the highest sum ever granted by Government.

**JOHN CONDUITT.** — On the north side of the western door is a monument to Sir Isaac Newton's nephew, John Conduitt, Master of the Mint, who died 1737. By H. Cheere.

**SIR THOMAS HARDY.** — On the south side is a corresponding monument, by H. Cheere, to Sir Thomas Hardy, Knight, who served under Rooke, at Cadiz, and died 1732.

### OF THE MONUMENTS IN THE SOUTH AISLE OF THE NAVE.

In the south aisle of the nave are monuments to —

**CAPTAIN CORNEWALL.** — Captain James Cornewall, who fell in the sea-fight off Toulon, on the 11th February, 1743.

This noble structure, which is 36 feet high, was the first monument voted by Parliament in commemoration of naval heroism. Designed by Sir Robert Taylor.

**SECRETARY CRAGGS.** — Right Honourable James Craggs, "Secretary Craggs," the friend of Addison and Pope, who died 1771. By Signor Guelfi.

**REV. H. WHARTON,** who died 1694.

**WILLIAM CONGREVE.** — William Congreve, the great dramatic poet, who died 1729. Executed by F. Bird, and erected at the expense of Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough; "to whom, for reasons not known or not mentioned, he bequeathed a legacy of about ten thousand pounds, the accumulation of attentive parsimony."

The poet's body lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber. The inscription is of the Duchess's own composition.

- DR. FRIEND.** — Dr. John Friend. Equally eminent as a physician and a scholar, who died 1728. Rust by Rysbrack.
- SIR L. ROBINSON.** — Sir Lumley Robinson, Bart., of Kentwell Hall, in Suffolk, who died 1604. By Settie.
- DEAN SPRAT.** — Dean Sprat, the poet and friend of Cowley, who died 1713. By F. Bird; and originally erected in St. Nicholas's Chapel, but removed to give way for the Duchess of Northumberland's large monument.
- DEAN WILCOCKS.** — Joseph Wilcocks, Dean of Westminster, who died 1756. By Henry Cheere.
- ADMIRAL TYRRELL.** — Rear Admiral Richard Tyrrell. Died 1766.  
Nicholas Read, sculptor; and a more preposterous monument could not well be imagined. Its familiar name is its best, — "*The Pancake Monument*."
- DEAN PEARCE.** — Dr. Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester, and some time Dean of Westminster, who died 1774. By W. Tyler.
- VISCOUNT HOWE.** — George Augustus Lord Viscount Howe, who died 1758. Erected at the expense of the province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England. Designed by J. Stuart, and executed by P. Scheemakers.
- MRS. BOVEY.** — Mrs. Katherine Bovey, who died 1727.
- DEAN THOMAS.** — Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, and some time Dean of Westminster, who died 1793. By John Bacon, R. A.
- COLONEL HERRIES.** — Colonel Herries, Colonel of the Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster, who died 1819. By Chantrey.
- MARSHAL WADE.** — Over the door that opens to the cloisters is a stately monument to Marshal Wade, who died 1748, and whose part in putting down the Rebellion of 1745 is now matter of history. The monument of Wade is composed of a pillar adorned with military trophies. Time eagerly approaches to pull it down, but Fame pushes the old anarch back, and protects it. By Roubiliac.
- ROBERT CANNON, D.D.** — Robert Cannon, D.D., Dean of Lincoln, and a prebendary of Westminster, who died 1722.
- SIR SAMUEL MORLAND'S WIVES.** — The two wives of Sir Samuel Morland, Knt. and Bart., Carola Harsnett, and Ann Fielding, who died in 1674, 1680. The inscriptions are in four different languages, — Hebrew, Greek, Ethiopic, and English.
- JOHN SMITH.** — A beautiful monument to John Smith. "Smith-

orum," as the inscription says. By Gibbs. He died 1718.

**MAJOR-GENERAL FLEMING**, who died 1750. By Roubiliac.

A pyramid and a medallion, with figures of Minerva and Hercules, employed in binding the emblems of wisdom, prudence, and valour together.

**DIANA TEMPLE**. — Diana Temple, who died 1679, and three others of the family of Sir William Temple, of Moor Park. The inscription by Sir W. Temple.

**SIR CHARLES HARBORD**, and **CLEMENT COTTRELL**. — Sir Charles Harbord, and Clement Cottrell, Esq., "who lost their lives at sea together, May 28. 1672, in that terrible fight maintained to admiration, against a squadron of the Holland fleet, for above six hours, near the Suffolk coast."

**EARL OF GODOLPHIN**. — Sidney Earl of Godolphin, who died 1712. He was chief minister to Queen Anne, "during the first nine years of her reign." By F. Bird. This bust is unusually good for Bird.

**LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HARGRAVE**. — Lieutenant-General Hargrave, some time governor of Gibraltar. He died 1751.

Another picturesque attempt by Roubiliac to fill up the breadth beneath a window, and to tell a story. The subject is "the discomfiture of Death by Time, and the resurrection of the just on the day of judgment."

The figure of Death in this monument is represented as having fallen before the hand of Time, his dart is broken — the graves give up their dead, and Hargrave is throwing off mortality and putting on immortality.

The three monuments in the three successive windows here by Roubiliac, to Wade, Fleming, and Hargrave, are so much above what is called *the line* or range of the eye, that their chief charm, the delicacy and truth of their workmanship, is almost wholly lost.

**LIEUTENANT COLONEL TOWNSHEND**. — Lieutenant Colonel Roger Townshend, "who was killed by a cannon-ball in the 28th year of his age, as he was reconnoitering the French lines at Ticonderagoe in North America, July 25. 1759."

Designed by Adam the architect, and executed, it is said, by B. and T. Carter. Nollekens told Smith that "Tom Carter had the job, and one Eckstiene modelled the tablet part: it is very clever. I don't know what else he has done besides."

**SIR PALMES FAIRBORNE**. — Sir Palmes Fairborne, governor of

Tangier, who died 1680. The inscription by Dryden.  
John Bushnell *sc.*

MAJOR ANDRÉ. — Major André, who died 1780. The most unfortunate monument in the whole Abbey, for Washington has had three different heads put on within the short period of fifty years. The mutilators of the monument should have beheaded André, not Washington.

André was executed by the Americans as a spy, and met his death gallantly. His remains were deposited here in 1821.

Erected at the expense of King George III. Designed by Adam, and executed by P. M. Van Gelder.

SIR JOHN CHARDIN. — Sir John Chardin, the Eastern traveller, who died 1713. By H. Cheere, and utterly tasteless.

## MONUMENTS IN THE SOUTH AISLE OF THE CHOIR.

THOMAS THYNN. — To Thomas Thynn, Esq., of Longleat, Wilts, "who was barbarously murdered on Sunday the 12th of February, 1682."

The murder was perpetrated in the Haymarket, near Pall Mall, by three assassins hired at the instigation of Count Koningsmarck. The Count had become enamoured of the wife of Thynn, and, in the hopes of obtaining her hand in marriage, had her husband openly made away with. The heiress of the house of Percy was by this act twice a virgin widow, as she was three times a wife before the age of 17.

The assassins were put to death, but the Count was acquitted by a jury packed for the purpose of acquittal. Koningsmarck then made the best of his way abroad, and the widow of Thynn became the wife of Charles, *the proud* Duke of Somerset.

The base of the monument contains a representation in relief of Thynn's sad end—he was shot in his coach. Quellin *sc.*

Opposite is —

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL STRODE. — To Lieutenant-General William Strode, "a strenuous assertor of Civil and Religious Liberty as Established at the glorious Revolution by King William III. He died 1776.

**CAPTAIN JULIUS.** — To Captain William Julius, who commanded the 'Colchester' in King William III.'s reign, and died 1698.

Above this is the monuments to  
**MARTIN FOLKES.** — To Martin Folkes, the great numismatist. He died 1754.  
*Tyler inv. ; Ashton sc..*

**ADMIRAL GEORGE CHURCHILL.**  
 — To Admiral George Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough's brother. He died 1710.

**LIEUTENANT RICHARD CREED.**  
 — A tablet erected by his brother officers to the memory of Lieutenant Richard Creed, who fell at the head of a party of volunteers from his troop, whom he had gallantly led to the assault of the fort of Hujjuck, on the 20th of February, 1841, aged 28.

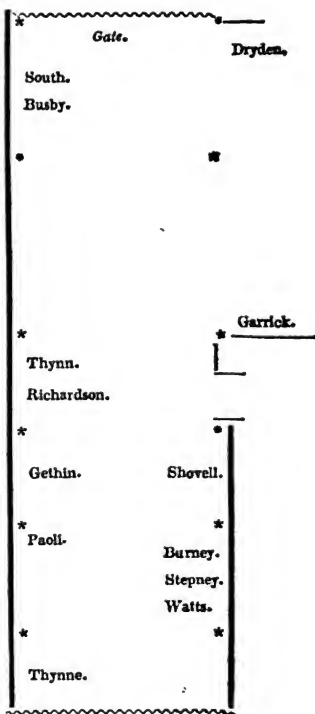
**MAJOR CREED.** — To Major Richard Creed, who fell at the battle of Blenheim, in 1704.

**SIR RICHARD BINGHAM.** — To Sir Richard Bingham, whose services at the battle of Lepanto, and in expelling the traitor O'Rourke, are set forth by "Sir John Bingley, knight, sometimes his servant." Died 1598.

**SIR THOMAS TRIGG.** — To Sir Thomas Trigg, who died 1814, a mural monument by the younger Bacon.

**JUDGE OWEN.** — To Thomas Owen, Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He died 1598.

**PASQUALE DE PAOLI.** — To Pasquale de Paoli, the celebrated Corsican chief. The bust by Flaxman. Died 1807.



PLAN OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHOIR.

**JAMES KENDALL.** — To James Kendall, governor of Barbadoes in the reign of William III. He died 1708.

Then turning you see the monument of —

**DR. WATTS.** — To the pious and learned Dr. Isaac Watts, who died 1743; an early work of Thomas Banks, R. A.

**JOHN METHUEN.** — Over Stepney's is a monument erected to John Methuen, Esq., who died in the service of his country in Portugal, July 13. 1706. Also to that of his son

**SIR PAUL METHUEN.** — To the Right Honourable Sir Paul Methuen, who died 1757: by Rysbrack.

Adjoining to Knipe's is a monument to —

**GEORGE STEPNEY.** — To George Stepney, called, by the courtesy of criticism, a poet; and, as such, the fortunate subject of one of Dr. Johnson's delightful "Lives." He died 1707.

**DR. CHARLES BURNEY.** — To Dr. Charles Burney, the great Greek scholar, who died 1818, and whose library now adorns the British Museum. Executed by Gahagan. The inscription by Dr. Parr.

**THOMAS KNIPE.** — To Thomas Knipe, a prebendary of this church, and head-master of Westminster-School for sixteen years. He died 1711. Also to two of his brothers.

Opposite, on your left, is the monument to —

**DAME GRACE GETHIN,** who died 1697.

**ELIZABETH and JUDITH FREKE.** — To Elizabeth and Judith Freke, who died 1714, 1716.

**WILLIAM WRAGG.** — To William Wragg, Esq., of South Carolina, who died 1777.

**SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL.** — To Rear-Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovell, who was shipwrecked on the rocks of Scilly, on his voyage home from Toulon, on the night of Oct. 22. 1707, in the 59th year of his age. By F. Bird.

**SIR JOHN BURLAND.** — To Sir John Burland, a Baron of the Exchequer, who died 1776.

Over the last three mentioned monuments is one to —

**REAR-ADMIRAL HARRISON.** — To Rear-Admiral John Harrison, who died 1791.

Three white tablets, thrust tastelessly into the quatre-foils of the Gothic architecture of the building.

Under this is a neat tablet to the memory of —

**WILLIAM DALRYMPLE.** — To William Dalrymple, son of Sir John Dalrymple, Bart., who died 1782.

MRS. ANNE WEMYSS. — To Mrs. Anne Wemyss, who died 1698.

SOPHIA FAIRHOLME. — This lady was mother to the Marquis of Annandale, who, as a mark of duty and gratitude, erected this monument to her memory. She died 1716, aged 49.

Opposite, on your left, is a monument to —

SIR THOMAS RICHARDSON. — To Sir Thomas Richardson, some time Speaker of the House of Commons, and Lord Chief Justice of England in the reign of Charles I. He died 1634. By Hubert Le Seur. There is a gravity about the bust that is very admirable.

WILLIAM THYNNE. — To William Thynne, Receiver of the Marches in the reign of Henry VIII. He died 1584. This is one of the last of the good old monuments.

Above this monument is that of —

DR. BELL. — To Dr. Bell, the founder of the Madras system of education, who died 1832. By Behnes.

We now pass through the gate, and enter the

### SOUTH TRANSEPT, OR POETS' CORNER\*.

GARRICK. — An elegant monument, by Webbe, to the memory of Garrick, next presents itself. He died in 1779, aged 63.

This monument, the tribute of a friend, was erected in 1797. Garrick throwing aside the curtains which discover the medallion, is intended to represent his superior powers in unveiling the beauties of Shakespeare. Some energetic lines by Pratt are on the monument.

Underneath this is, —

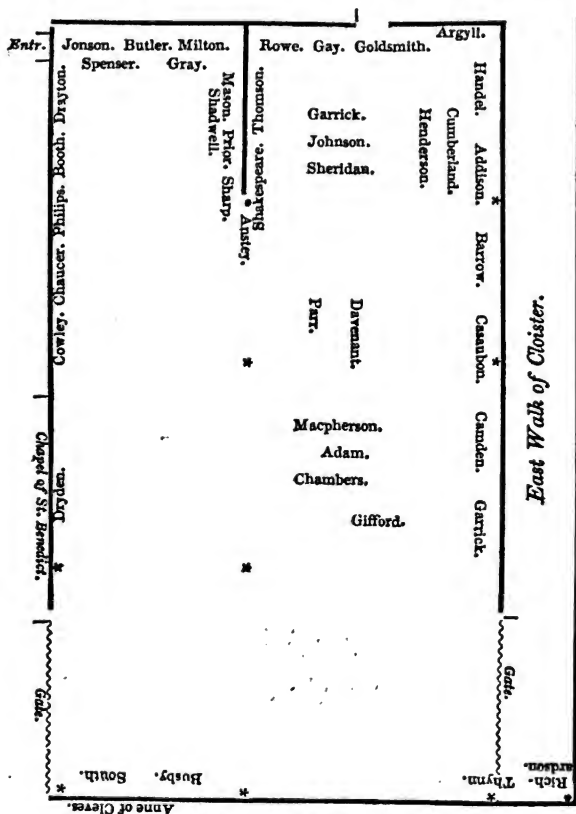
CAMDEN, THE ANTIQUARY. — A half-length figure, holding a book and surmounting a pedestal, represents the "reverend head" and figure of William Camden, the great English antiquary, and for some time a master of Westminster School, where Ben Jonson was one of his boys. He died 1623.

Over Casaubon's monument is a monument to —

JOHN EARNEST GRAVE, the great Greek scholar, and editor of a valuable edition of the Septagint, died 1711.

\* So called from the graves of Geoffrey Chaucer and Edmund Spenser, and still later from the graves of Beaumont, Cowley, Denham, Dryden, Gay, and others. This transept consists of a nave and east aisle. The west aisle is occupied by part of the eastern cloister.

**ISAAC CASAUBON.** — A monument of black and white marble to Isaac Casaubon, the last of the great scholars of the sixteenth century, well known by his editions of Persius and Polybius. Erected at the expense of Morton, Bishop of Durham. By Nicholas Stone. Cost 60*l*. He died 1614.



PLAN OF POETS' CORNER.

**JAMES WYATT.** — A tablet to James Wyatt, an architect, whose predilection for classical architecture was carried unhappily into effect upon some of our finest Gothic cathedrals. He died 1813.



**TRIPLETT**. — The next is to Thomas Triplett, a scholar, and, it is said by his contemporaries, a poet; though posterity has not recognised him as such. He died 1670.

**SIR R. COXE**. — Adjoining Triplett is a table monument of white marble to Sir Richard Coxe, Taster to Queen Elizabeth and James I. He died 1623. Made by Nicholas Stone. Cost 30*l*.

**SIR ROBERT TAYLOR, Kt.** — A celebrated architect. He died 1788, aged 70.

Above Barrow's monument is one to

**DR. WETENHALL, M. D.**, son of Bishop Wetenhall. He died 1733, aged 78.

Adjoining the above is one to

**SIR JOHN PRINGLE, Bart.**, Physician to George III. He died 1782.

**DR. BARROW**. — Passing over inferior names that no account can lend interest to, and monuments that are of themselves uninteresting, we arrive at a tablet surmounted by a bust of Isaac Barrow, the great divine, who died in 1677.

**DR. STEPHEN HALES**, the divine. He died 1761, aged 84.

**DR. WILLIAM OUTRAM**. He died 1678, aged 54.

**SIR THOMAS and LADY ROBINSON**. She died 1772, aged 44; he died 1777, aged 76.

**ADDISON**. — On the floor is a statue, by Sir Richard Westmacott, R. A., erected in 1809 to the memory of Joseph Addison, whose own name is his best eulogy and remembrance. He died 1719. Addison lies buried near the monument to Montague Lord Halifax.

**SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL**. He died 1791.

**RT. HON. JAMES STUART MACKENZIE**. He died 1800, aged 82.

**HANDEL**. — The monument next in interest, is Roubiliac's fine figure of George Frederick Handel, the great musician, a native of Halle in Lower Saxony, and one in whom England, at least, has a half-right. This monument, the last work of Roubiliac, represents the divine Handel, as he is called, with his rapt soul sitting in his eyes, listening to the notes of an angel above; by whom alone his harmony can be exceeded. He died 1759.

The grave-stone of Handel is beneath your feet; and above his monument is a tablet of commemoration.

**MARY HOPE**. She died 1747, aged 25.

**THE GREAT DUKE OF ARGYLL**. — This fine monument, the work of Roubiliac, commemorates the fame and name of

John, *the great* Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, who died in 1743. The noble warrior and orator is seen expiring at the foot of a pyramid; while History, in writing his name, John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, is seen to pause and weep, Minerva to look mournfully on, and Eloquence to deplore his fall. The figure of Eloquence, with her supplicating hand and earnest brow, is called by Walpole very masterly and graceful. Canova was struck with its beauty: he stood before it full ten minutes, muttered his surprise in his native language, passed on, and returning in a few minutes, said, "That is one of the noblest statues I have seen in England."

**GOLDSMITH.** — Over the entrance to the chapel of St. Blaise (where the choristers' surplices are kept) is a tablet, by Nol-lekens, to the memory of Dr. Goldsmith, who died 1774. The situation was selected by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the inscription in Latin written by Dr. Johnson.

**GAY.** — A winged boy, holding a medallion portrait, is the monument placed here to the memory of the poet Gay, by his kind patrons the Duke and Duchess of Queens-berry. The short and irreverend epitaph "*Life is a jest,*" &c., is his own composition; while the verses underneath are by Pope. He died 1732.

Of manners gentle, of affections mild;  
In wit, a man; simplicity, a child;  
With native humour temp'ring virtuous rage;  
Form'd to delight, at once, and lash the age:  
Above temptation in a low estate,  
And uncorrupted, e'en among the great.  
A safe companion, and an easy friend;  
Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy end.  
These are thy honours; not that here thy bust  
Is mix'd with heroes, and with kings thy dust;  
But that the worthy and the good shall say,  
Striking their pensive bosoms — here lies Gay.

**ROWE.** — To the right of Thomson is the monument, by Rysbrack, to Rowe the poet, who died 1718, and his daughter, erected here at the expense of his widow.

**JAMES THOMSON.** — Next to Shakespeare is a clumsy monument to the author of "*The Seasons,*" who died 1748, for which a subscription edition of his works in 1762 more than paid. M. H. Spang sc., after Adam.

Before Shakespeare's monument are three blue and inscribed stones to mark the graves of—

**DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.** Died 1784.

**DAVID GARRICK AND HIS WIFE.** He died 1779.

**RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.** Died 1816.

**SHAKESPEARE'S MONUMENT.** — Next in succession is the subscription monument to Shakespeare, that characterised on its completion as peculiarly elegant, and continuing to enjoy the public favour, maugre the strictures of Horace Walpole. A short account of its erection is subjoined. It was constructed under the superintendence of the Earl of Burlington, Dr. Mead, Mr. Pope, and Mr. Martin; was designed by Kent, and executed by Scheemakers. He died 1616.

The following lines from his play of the *Tempest* appear upon the scroll:—

The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,  
The solemn temples, the great globe itself;  
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve,  
And like the baseless fabric of a vision,  
Leave not a wreck behind.

The proprietors of the two theatres gave each a benefit arising from one of his own plays towards it, and the Dean and Chapter made a present of the ground.

In front of this monument are buried

**HENDERSON and SHERIDAN.**

**MRS. PRITCHARD.** — At the back of St. Evremont's monument is a tablet to Mrs. Pritchard the actress: —

Pritchard, by Nature for the stage design'd,  
In person graceful and in sense refined;  
Her Art as much as Nature's friend became,  
Her voice as free from blemish as her fame. — **CHURCHILL.**

She was famous in the characters of Lady Macbeth, Zara, and Mrs. Oakley, and died in 1768 at Bath of a mortification in her foot. Her epitaph here is by William Whitehead, Poet Laureate.

**CHRISTOPHER ANSTEY.** — Affixed to the neighbouring column is a tablet to Christopher Anstey, the witty and entertaining author of "*The New Bath Guide*," who died 1805.

**GRANVILLE SHARP.** — A tablet by Chantrey, erected at the expense of the African Institution of London to commemorate the name of Granville Sharp, a man eminent for his learning, and better still for his exertions in behalf of Negro Emancipation. He died 1813.

**ST. EVREMONT.** — To the left of Prior is the bust of M. St. Evremont, a French Epicurean wit of some celebrity here in England in his day. He was born in 1613, and died in London in 1703, where he had fled some thirty years before to escape a government arrest in his own country.

**PRIOR.** — As “the last piece of human vanity,” Prior, who died in 1571, left five hundred pounds to erect a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey. The design was furnished by his friend Gibbs, the architect of St. Martin’s; and the statues of Thalia and Clio, at the sides, executed by Rysbrack. The bust, by A. Coysevox, was a present to Prior from Louis XIV. The inscription by Dr. Friend.

**SHADWELL.** — Above Prior is seen, crowned with bays, a bust of Thomas Shadwell, Poet Laureate and Historiographer to William III., and the Mac Flecknoe of Dryden’s severest satire. Erected by his son Sir John Shadwell, a physician of fame in his day, He died 1692.

“Shadwell,” says Southey, “boasted that he had made Timon of Athens into a play; the execution was worthy of the attempt, and the attempt was worthy of Shadwell, whose bust in Westminster Abbey ought to have been cast either in lead or in brass, or in an emblematic amalgama of the two metals.”—*Life of Cowper.*

**MASON.** — William Mason, the poet, and the author of the quatrain on Gray, has the monument next in order. The brief and elegant inscription it bears was from the pen of Bishop Hurd. He died 1797.

**MILTON.** — To the right of Butler is a bust and tablet to perpetuate the name of Milton, erected at the expense of Mr. Auditor Benson, in the year 1737.

**GRAY.** — Pointing to Mr. Benson’s economical commemoration of Milton, is a figure in relief, by the elder Bacon, of the Lyric Muse, holding a medallion of the poet Gray, who died 1771, beneath which is written—

No more the Grecian Muse unrivall’d reigns,  
To Britain let the nations homage pay;  
She felt a Homer’s fire in Milton’s strains,  
A Pindar’s rapture in the lyre of GRAY:

as much appropriate, it has been remarked, to a monument to Milton as to Gray.

**SAMUEL BUTLER.** — To the author of “Hudibras” John Barber, a printer and Lord Mayor of London, erected in 1721 a bust in the Poets’ Corner to commemorate the name of his favourite author.\*

\* A mural monument also was erected under the porch of Covent Garden Church, by private subscription, to the memory of Butler, but was removed, the editor believes, during the repairs consequent upon the fire, which, breaking out on the 18th of September 1809, nearly destroyed the church, and he regrets to add, that every effort hitherto made for that purpose has proved fruitless, in the apparently vain endeavour to effect its restoration.

**SPENSER.**—"Herelies (expecting the second coming of our Saviour Christ Jesus) the body of Edmund Spenser, the prince of poets in his time, whose divine spirit needs no other witness than the works he left behind him. He was born in London in 1510, and died in 1598." The first monument to the author of "The Faerie Queene" was placed here in 1620 by Clifford, Countess of Dorset (the same that put up Drayton's monument) for which she paid Nicholas Stone, the sculptor, 40*l*. This was of soft Purbeck stone, and was so decayed in 1778, that a subscription for its restoration was set on foot by Mason the poet, when it was transferred to marble in exact imitation of the original, and the old short and beautiful inscription faithfully copied.

Spenser was our second great poet, and the second poet interred in Westminster Abbey. Francis Beaumont followed; then Drayton and Ben Jonson, Cowley, Davenant, and Dryden.

Spenser died in King Street, Westminster, in 1598, 9, it is said, *from lack of bread*, and was buried here at the expense of Devereux, Earl of Essex.

**BEN JONSON.**—On the wall above Spenser is placed a tablet with a head in relief of "rare Ben Jonson," who died 1637, erected about a century after the poet's death, from a design by Gibbs the architect.

**DRAYTON.**—The monument to Michael Drayton the poet, near the door, was erected at the expense of Clifford, Countess of Dorset, as old Aubrey informs us, and as Mr. Marshall the stone-cutter who made it, informed Aubrey. The epitaph is claimed for Ben Jonson, and printed as his; but Marshall, whether in ignorance of Jonson's right or not is unknown, told Aubrey that it was by Quarles. As it is scarcely readable in the present state of its faded gilt letters, and is moreover very beautiful, we transcribe it here:

Do, pious marble, let thy readers know  
What they and what their children owe  
To Drayton's name; whose sacred dust  
We recommend unto thy trust.  
Protect his memory and preserve his story,  
Remain a lasting monument of his glory.  
And when thy ruins shall disclaim  
To be the treasurer of his name,  
His name, that cannot fade, shall be  
An everlasting monument to thee.

Drayton died in 1631, and was buried in Westminster Abbey "under the north wall, near a little door which opens to one of the prebendal houses."

**BARTON BOOTH.**—Near Philips is a bust with surrounding sculpture to the memory of Barton Booth, an excellent old actor in the days of Betterton and Colley Cibber, the original Cato in Addison's far-famed play of that name. Erected by his widow. Tyler sc. He died 1733.

**JOHN PHILIPS.**—Next to the tomb of Chaucer is the monument erected at the expense of Lord Chancellor Harcourt to the memory of John Philips, the author of "The Splendid Shilling," "Cider," and other poems. The poet's head is sculptured as a profile in relief surrounded by apple and laurel leaves.

**CHAUCER.**—But the chief attraction here is the tomb of the poet Chaucer, the black Gothic monument before you—

The very wrinkles Gothic in its face —

—that, in the words of Thomas Warton, "has appropriated this aisle or transept to the sepulture or to the honorary monuments of our poets."

The inscription was in no way remarkable but for the fact which we get nowhere else of the day and year of Chaucer's death—25th October, 1400.

Dart, who wrote in 1720, informs us that Chaucer's grave-stone was sawn in pieces to mend the pavement before Dryden's monument.

**JOHN ROBERTS.**—To erect the tablet above Chaucer's tomb to Mr. Pelham's secretary (John Roberts, Esq.) the arms of the great poet were destroyed, and the form and beauty of the tomb impaired. When the proposed restoration of Chaucer's tomb takes place, Mr. Roberts' monument should be moved to a less conspicuous position.

**COWLEY.**—To the right (as you stand) of Dryden's monument is seen a funeral urn with a chaplet of laurel wreathed round it, the monument erected by Villiers, the second duke of Buckingham, to the memory of Abraham Cowley.

The Latin inscription and epitaph on Cowley's tomb have been thus translated: —

"Near this place lies Abraham Cowley, the Pindar, Horace, and Virgil of England, and the delight and ornament of his age.

"While sacred bard far worlds thy works proclaim,  
And you survive in an immortal fame,  
Here may you bless'd in pleasing quiet lie.  
To guard thy urn may hoary faith stand by;  
And all thy fav'rite tuneful nine repair,  
To watch thy dust with a perpetual care.

Sacred for ever may this place be made,  
 And may no desperate hand presume t' invade,  
 With touch unhallow'd, this religious room,  
 Or dare affront thy venerable tomb ;  
 Unmov'd and undisturb'd till time shall end  
 May Cowley's dust this marble shrine defend.

So wishes, and desires that wish may be sacred to posterity, George Duke of Buckingham, who erected this monument to that incomparable man. He died in 1667, aged 49."

DRYDEN. — 'This "simple monument," as Sir Walter Scott calls it, inscribed only with the name of Dryden, was erected in 1720 by Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, when Dryden had been dead some twenty years. The poet Pope was instrumental in its erection, by an epitaph designed for Rowe, wherein allusion was made to the *nameless stone* that lay on the grave of the great poet, when the duke, roused by its perusal, performed what had been long looked for, from his friendship for Dryden, his fortune, and his love for letters. There is a couplet in Pope, designed for this monument, too simple and appropriate to be here omitted :

This Sheffield raised : the sacred dust below  
 Was Dryden once, the rest who does not know !

The bust is by Scheemakers, and one of the finest in the Abbey. It is of a later date than the monument. He died 1700.

45. DR. SOUTH.—Dr. South, the great divine, and a prebendary of this church, who died 1716.

Between this and Dr. Busby's, is a small fragment of the monument erected to Anne of Cleves.

DEAN VINCENT.—Above is a tablet to Dr. Vincent, the dean of this church, under whom the repair of Henry the Seventh's chapel was commenced. He died 1815.

Near Dryden's grave, and at the back of the tomb of Anne of Cleves, one of Henry VIII.'s many wives, are monuments to—

DR. BUSBY.—Dr. Busby, Westminster's most famous master. By F. Bird. He died 1695.

OLD PARR.—Among the illustrious poets and scholars, the nameless and the unknown, that are buried and commemorated here, lies one to whom length of life has given his only celebrity. A white stone in the centre of this transept preserves the name of Thomas Parr, "of y<sup>e</sup> county of Sallop."—*Old Parr*, as he is called,—who died in 1635 at the advanced age of 152, having lived in the

reigns of ten princes: viz. Edward IV., Edward V., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.

Not far from Parr is—

SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT. — In the floor before Barrow's monument is a small white stone, inscribed—

“O RARE SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT!”

He died 1668.

Near the above lies—

SIR ROBERT MURRAY, a great mathematician, and one of the founders of the Royal Society. He died 1673.

Under the pavement near Dryden's tomb, lie the remains of

FRANCIS BEAUMONT, the dramatic writer; in the words of Wordsworth—

“Fletcher's associate, Johnson's beloved friend,”

who died 1515.

And there, beneath a like nameless stone lies—

SIR JAMES DENHAM, the author of “Cooper's Hill,” who died 1688.

LADY STEELE; HENDERSON; ADAM; SIR W. CHAMBERS; CUMBERLAND.

Not far from Davenant lie—

Dame Mary Steele, second wife of Sir Richard Steele, the essayist and wit. She died 1718.

John Henderson, the actor. He died 1785.

Robert Adam, the architect of the Adelphi. He died 1792.

Sir William Chambers, the architect of Somerset House. He died 1796.

Richard Cumberland, the dramatist, who died 1811.

*Ossian* MACPHERSON. — A blue flag, marked “James Macpherson, Esq., M. P.,” is so unpretending and uncommunicative, that few are aware of its distinguishing the grave, if not of the real *Ossian*, at least of *Ossian* Macpherson. He died 1796.

WILLIAM GIFFORD. — In front of Camden's monument is the grave of William Gifford, for many years editor of the *Quarterly Review*, a great scholar, a clever poet, and an excellent critic. He died 1826.



## OF THE CLOISTERS, AND THE TOMBS THERE.

WHETHER one commences or renews an acquaintance with Westminster Abbey, to see it *aright*, a visit demands a day. We would recommend, therefore, that the hour between ten and eleven in the morning should be given to the cloisters, which are only open during the hours of service. Here there is nothing to pay, no guide to misinform you, and no officious personage to molest you; but you are left to your own proper contemplations.\*

The eras of architecture in the cloisters extend from the reign of Henry III. to the end of the reign of Richard II. Some of the doorways are beautiful in the extreme; but time and the Westminster boys have mouldered and destroyed the rich tracery from about them. The last cloister is by far the most beautiful; and, in Mr. Blore's restorations there, the removal of the iron railings is deserving of every commendation. In the south cloister, the initials (N. L.), and the arms of Nicholas Litlington, the abbot, are sculptured on two of the key-stones of the vaulting. Litlington was abbot from 1362 to 1386.

## MONUMENTS IN THE WEST WALK.

DR. BUCHAN. — A tablet to Dr. Buchan, the author of the very useful book on Domestic Medicine. He died 1805.

WOOLLETT, the Engraver. — A bust and alto-relievo, by Thomas Banks, R.A., to William Woollett, the great historical engraver, whose excellence in his art has never been surpassed. He died 1785.

ARTHUR O'KEEFE. — A bust of Arthur O'Keefe, who seeks remembrance for his descent; being, as the inscription says, "lineally descended from the ancient Kings of Ireland." He died 1756.

CHARLES GODOLPHIN. — A sarcophagus to Charles Godolphin, brother to Sidney Earl of Godolphin, so famous in the history of the reign of Queen Anne.

VERTUE, the Engraver. — A tablet to George Vertue, the engraver, who died 1756, and Margaret his wife. It is to

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\* "The cloisters still retain something of the quiet and seclusion of former days. The grey walls are discoloured by damp, and crumbling with age; a coat of hoary moss has gathered over the inscriptions of the mural monuments, and obscured the death's-heads and other funereal emblems. The sharp touches of the chisel are gone from the rich tracery of the arches: the roses which adorned the key-stones have lost their leafy beauty; everything bears marks of the gradual dilapidations of time, which yet has something touching and pleasing in its very decay." — WASHINGTON IRVING.

Vertue's industry that we owe the admirable "Anecdotes of Art in England," which Horace Walpole strung together at Strawberry Hill.

### NORTH WALK.

**WILLIAM LAWRENCE.** — A tablet to William Lawrence, a prebendary of this church, who died 1621.

**SPRANGER BARRY.** — A stone over the grave of Spranger Barry, Esq., the celebrated actor, who died 1777. Barry was six feet high, and is remembered in the Rosciad for his size:

"In person taller than the common size."

He was famous as Othello.

**SIR JOHN HAWKINS.** — A stone over the grave of Sir John Hawkins, the author of the History of Music, and one of the biographers of Dr. Johnson. He died 1789.

### EAST WALK.

**BONNELL THORNTON.** — A medallion monument to Bonnell Thornton, the well-known author of "The Connoisseur." The inscription by Joseph Warton. He died 1768.

**JANE LISTER.** — A tablet with a short but touching inscription, to Jane and Michael Lister. A kind of mother's remembrance.

**SIR EDMONDBURY GODFREY.** — A tablet to Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, the famous Middlesex Justice, who is supposed to have been murdered, his body having been found lying in a ditch at Primrose Hill in 1678.

**ADDISON'S MOTHER.** — A tablet to the mother of the poet Addison. She died 1715.

**LIEUTENANT GENERAL WITHERS.** — A small monument to Lieutenant-General Withers, who died 1729, with a poetical inscription by Pope.

**APHRA BEHN.** — Here are stones, to distinguish the graves of — Aphra Behn\*, who died 1689: —

The stage how loosely does Astræa tread. — POPE.

**FLETCHER OF SALTOUN'S DAUGHTER.** — The daughter of Fletcher of Saltoun, and the wife of John Grant, of Elchies, N.B. She died 1775.

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\* Here lies a proof that wit can never be  
Defence enough against mortality.

*Old Epitaph on Mrs. Behn.*

**ANNE LEWIS.** — The wife of Erasmus Lewis — Lord Oxford's Erasmus Lewis, the friend of Pope, Prior, and Swift. She died 1730.

**MRS. BRACEGIRDLE.** — Mrs. Anne Bracegirdle, the famous actress, so well known to the readers of Cibber's "Apology," as "the *Cara*, the darling of the theatre;" for whom it was the fashion among the gay and young "to have a *Taste or Tendre*:" and to the readers of Congreve's Life and Works for his presumed affection for her, and for the encomiums he has paid her. She died at the advanced age of 85.

**MR. CRACHERODE.** — Rev. C. M. Cracherode, the famous book collector, whose valuable library now enriches the British Museum. He died 1799.

### SOUTH WALK.

**OLD ABBOTS.** — In the South Cloister are effigies, rudely carved in relief, of three of the early abbots: —

Vitalis, Abbas . . . . .	1082	[1085?]
Gislebertus Crispinus, Abbas . . . . .	1114	[1117?]
Laurentius, Abbas . . . . .	1176;	

and a large thin flagstone, eleven feet ten inches long, and five feet ten inches in breadth, inscribed "Gervasius de Blois, Abbas 1160."

**LONG MEG OF WESTMINSTER.** — Known to every Whitsuntide visitor as the grave of that tremendous virago, Long Meg of Westminster, to whom our old dramatic writers have such frequent allusion. There is a penny story-book of the "mad merry pranks" of this famous Amazon.

**MUZIO CLEMENTI.** — Near the cloister entrance to Mr. Milman the poet's house, Muzio Clementi, the musician, lies buried.

**UNINSCRIBED GRAVES.** — In the cloisters, without mark or monument, lie interred: —

Henry Lawes, the musician, "one who called Milton friend" . . . . .	died 1662.
Tom Brown, the wit and poet . . . . .	died 1704.
Thomas Betterton, the great actor . . . . .	died 1710.
Samuel Foote, the famous comedian . . . . .	died 1777.
Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe . . . . .	died 1756
Susannah Maria Cibber . . . . .	died 1766.
Mrs. Anne Yates . . . . .	died 1779.

## PAINTINGS AND PAINTED GLASS.

When Henry II. was busy building his church here to God and St. Peter, he called in to aid him in so pious a purpose all the ornamental artists of the time. The painter, forerunner of John Van Eyck, came with his oil, his colours, and his varnish, — saints, virgins, and legendary stories, arose upon the walls: the glass-stainer came with his furnace, and with rich combinations of colour made windows

“ Teach light to counterfeit a gloom.”

The goldsmith manufactured costly images for the altars, and the sculptor stone saints for architectural niches. Art was then the true handmaid to religion.

Our ancestors often employed, not architects and sculptors alone, but painters, makers of mosaic, and other ornamental artists, in the formation and decoration of their tombs. The tomb of Aymer de Valence, in its ruinous remains, affords a striking instance to this day of the employment of almost every diversity of decorative talent. But time, that indurates with dust both bronze and alabaster, turning the richly gilt and enamelled figure into a mass of black, and hiding heraldry beneath its coat, has been still more unkind to coloured effigies of freestone. The colour has either peeled off from the stone, or perished with the stone itself.

To a scrutinising eye the Abbey affords in several places vestiges of the painter's art upon its walls. On the tomb of Sebert are two full-length figures of King Sebert and King Henry III. in colours with oil as the vehicle. When these were executed (cir. 1308), John Van Eyck, the supposed discoverer of painting in oil, was a child unthought of.

Portraits were at times placed near the graves of the illustrious dead. The only authentic portrait known of Richard II. stood long in the choir of this church. It has been engraved by Vertue, and is now in the Jerusalem Chamber.

The old coronation chair exhibits the remains of the painter's art; and in the south transept, when the sun shines brightly, the favourite cognisance of Richard II. — a white hart couchant, with a gold chain and a coronet, — is still discernible. A full-length portrait of Chaucer was painted in small upon his tomb.

The PAINTED GLASS of the Abbey does not offer much that is old or much that is attractive. The rich ROSE WINDOW in the north transept has its circle of saints, but the fine MARYGOLD

WINDOW opposite lacks something sadly to soften and exclude the sun. There is some talk of filling this window with painted glass.\*

In the three windows to the east are full-length figures of —

Jesus Christ, in a crown of thorns.

The Virgin Mary, in a straw-coloured hat and dishevelled hair.

St. Edward the Confessor delivering the ring to St. John.

St. John the Evangelist, habited as a pilgrim.

Bishop Mellitus, in episcopal garments.

The arms are too confused, from repairs and changes, to be raced to their respective owners.

In the Great West Window are seventeen figures.

#### Top Row.

Abraham.

Isaac.

Jacob.

#### Middle Row.

Reuben.

Simeon.

Levi.

Judah.

Zebulon.

Issachar.

Dan.

#### Bottom Row.

Gad.

Asher.

Naphtali.

Joseph.

Benjamin.

Moses.

Aaron.

The arms are those of George II. in the centre: King Sebert, Queen Elizabeth, Dean Wilcocks, and the College of Westminster.

In the small window of the north tower:

An Ecclesiastic.

Of the south tower:

Edward the Black Prince,

in plate armour, standing under a canopy, with a lance in his right hand, a long sword by his side, and a surcoat with the arms of France and England, quarterly. Below his feet is the Lancastrian Rose, and the arms of Edward the Confessor.

[\* It has been long talked of. Query, will it ever be done? — Ed.]

We cannot conclude the account of this venerable structure better than by quoting the words of a very sensible writer, whose remarks we subjoin :—

“ It is certain there is not a nobler amusement than a walk in Westminster Abbey, among the tombs of heroes, patriots, poets, and philosophers; you are surrounded with the shades of your great forefathers; you feel the influence of their venerable society, and grow fond of fame and virtue in the contemplation: 'tis the finest school of morality, and the most beautiful flatterer of imagination in nature. I appeal to any man's mind who has any taste for what is sublime and noble, for a witness to the pleasure he experiences on this occasion, and I dare believe he will acknowledge that there is no entertainment so various or so instructive. For my own part, I have spent many an hour of pleasing melancholy in its venerable walks, and have been more delighted with the solemn conversation of the dead than the most sprightly sallies of the living. I have examined the characters that were before me, and distinguished every particular virtue. The monuments of real fame I have viewed with real respect, but the piles that wanted a character to excuse them, I considered as the monuments of folly. I have wandered with pleasure into the most gloomy recesses of this last resort of grandeur, to contemplate human life, and trace mankind through all the wilderness of their frailties and misfortunes from their cradles to their graves.” I have reflected on the shortness of our duration here, and that I was but one of the millions who had been employed in the same manner, in ruminating on the trophies of mortality before me; that I must moulder to dust in the same manner, and quit the scene to a new generation, without leaving the shadow of my existence behind me; that this huge fabric, the sacred repository of fame and grandeur, would only be the stage for the same performances; would receive new accessions of noble dust; would be adorned with sepulchres of cost and magnificence; would be crowded with successive admirers, and at last, by the unavoidable decay of time, bury the whole collection of antiquities in general obscurity, and be the monument of its own ruin.”

## ST. JAMES'S PALACE, PALL MALL,

Was built by Henry VIII. on the site of an hospital of the same name. It has been the acknowledged town residence of the English kings since Whitehall was consumed by fire in 1695 ; but though pleasantly situated on the north side of St. James's Park, and possessing many elegant and convenient apartments calculated for state purposes, yet it is an irregular brick building, without a single external beauty to recommend it as a palace.

The state apartments, newly furnished in 1824, are entered by a passage and staircase of great simplicity. The walls are discoloured of a dead stone colour, and are lighted by Grecian bronze lights, with moon shades placed on plain granite pedestals. On ascending the staircase is seen a sort of gallery or guard-room, converted into an armoury, the walls of which are decorated with daggers, swords, and muskets in various devices.

The next room is a small chamber covered with tapestry, in fine preservation, from the ceiling of which hangs an elegant chandelier.

The next room is the first of a succession of three rooms, the last of which may be entitled the Presence Chamber. It is fitted up in a style of matchless splendour. The walls are covered with crimson damask, and the window-curtains are of the same material. The cornices and basements are formed of broad carved and gilt moulding, and extend to every part of the room, and on the walls hang two large pictures of Tournay and Lisle. The furniture consists of sofas, ottomans, and stools covered with crimson velvet trimmed with gold lace. From the ceiling depends a superb or-mouler lustre containing two rows of lights of three branches each, and at each end of the apartment are two splendid candelabra, elegantly gilt, calculated to receive twelve lights each. The next room is fitted up in the same style of decoration. The third and last room is the Presence Chamber, in which the Queen holds her drawing-rooms. This, in point of gorgeous decoration, far exceeds the preceding rooms, although the style is somewhat similar. The throne is splendid, and, in point of size and magnificence, far exceeds that in the House of Lords. Over the fire-place is a full-length portrait of George IV. by Sir Thomas Lawrence ; on each side of which are paintings of the battles of Vittoria and Waterloo.

**Buckingham Palace** is an alteration — it may almost be called a rebuilding — of what was formerly denominated Buckingham House ; the general town residence during his reign of George III. and his Queen, whose family, with one exception (the eldest), were all born here. To detail the very extensive alterations and additions made to this palace would occupy a volume that, in the absence of plates, would convey but a very

imperfect idea of its magnificence; which, upon examination, however, it is to be feared, will be found deficient in general design. The interior contains, in addition to a hall and staircase of great beauty, the following principal apartments:—An ante-room, three drawing-rooms, and a throne-room, all splendidly decorated; a library, and an armoury. The garden front has a pleasing effect; and the gardens, greatly improved, add considerably to the attractions of this palace: the winter residence of England's queen. The alterations commenced by Nash, and completed by Blore, cost very nearly 700,000*l*.

**Kensington Palace** has for years been the abode of royalty. here dwelt Queen Mary, Queen Anne, and Queen Caroline; the last of whom expired here, as did also George II. It has long been the residence of the Duke of Sussex, as it was also of the Duchess of Kent and her present Majesty, who passed her minority within its walls. It is an ancient building of brick, irregular in architecture, and unpretending in character. The principal entrance is on the west: the grand staircase and the ceilings of the principal rooms were painted by Kent. The gardens are about three miles and a half in circumference; they were originally laid out by Bridgman, and afterwards improved by Brown. They are unquestionably one of the greatest ornaments of the metropolis; exhibit a splendid specimen of sylvan scenery; and in summer, but particularly on Sundays, form a very fashionable promenade.

**Whitehall.**—The present building, originally intended for a Banqueting House, was commenced by Inigo Jones in 1619; but it formed only a small part of the vast plan of a Royal Palace intended to have been erected here, but never completed. It is an elegant stone structure; the principal room, long since converted into a chapel, has a beautiful ceiling, painted by Rubens: it represents the apotheosis of James I., who little supposed that he was here erecting a pile from which his son Charles was to step from the throne to the scaffold! This ill-fated king slept here in a small room on the night preceding his decapitation, and passed through one of the windows to the scaffold which was erected before it, in what is now the public street, but was then an enclosed court. Here are deposited the eagles and other trophies taken from the French during the late war. The fine brass statue of James II., by Grinling Gibbons, stands at the back of this building in Privy Gardens.

**Westminster Hall** was originally founded by William Rufus, in 1097; but was rebuilt in its present form by Richard II., who, in 1390, kept his Christmas here with vast magnificence; the number of his guests amounting to 10,000 on each day. Its dimen-



sions are said to exceed those of any room in Europe unsupported by pillars; its length being 270 feet, its breadth 74 feet, and its height about 90 feet. The roof, which principally consists of chestnut wood, is very curiously constructed. The Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer have been held in this hall ever since the reign of Henry III.; it has also been used for the trial of peers and other distinguished persons accused of high treason or other crimes and misdemeanours; such as the late Warren Hastings for misconduct in India, the late Lord Melville, &c. In this hall are likewise held the coronation feasts of the sovereigns of England.

The Courts of Law form a handsome range of building along the north side of Westminster Hall. They were erected from designs by Sir J. Soane, and comprise the Court of Chancery, the Vice-Chancellor's Court, the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, and the Bail Court.

**Lambeth Palace**, the town residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is situated on the southern bank of the Thames, almost opposite to Westminster Abbey. It is an irregular pile, originally founded by Archbishop Boniface: to these succeeding Archbishops have at different periods made great additions, and it now covers a very large space of ground. To do justice to this venerable and extensive fabric would occupy a volume of no ordinary size; it must therefore suffice that we direct attention to its principal features — to an attentive examination of which a morning may well be devoted. They consist of the Chapel, the Banqueting Room, the Guard Chamber, the Presence Chamber, the Long Gallery, the Great Dining Room, the Drawing Room, the Library (containing 25,000 volumes, and 11,000 manuscripts), the ancient Gateway, and the Lollards' Tower, anciently the prison of the palace; of these, the domestic portion has recently been much improved. A modern Gothic wing of great beauty has also been added from designs by Mr. Blore at an expense of 52,000*l.* upon the part of Dr. Howley, whose taste and munificence are here strikingly exemplified. The park and gardens, which contain nearly thirty acres, are laid out with great taste, and form a very beautiful promenade.

## THE PARKS.

**St. James's Park** was, in the reign of Henry VIII., little better than a morass; but that prince, on his building St. James's Palace, inclosed it, and laid it out in walks. It was afterwards much enlarged and improved by order of Charles II., under the direction of Le Notre, who planted it with rows of lime trees, laid out the Mall, which is half a mile long, and formed a canal in the centre of 2800 feet in length, and 100 feet in width. The

rebuilding of Buckingham Palace in 1828 led to an entire remodelling of St. James's Park, when the interior, which previously presented the appearance of a common field, was converted into a beautiful pleasure ground, formed into walks interspersed with shrubberies tastefully disposed; the long straight canal was at the same time transformed into a sheet of ornamental water, with the addition of an island at its western, and a peninsula at its eastern extremity, both crowned with plantations. On the northern side a vast alteration took place upon the demolition of Carlton House and its appurtenances, and the formation on its site of the stately terraces and enclosures that, under the name of Carlton Gardens, now exhibits one of the finest features of the metropolis. Upon the south side, the Bird Cage Walk, hitherto reserved exclusively for royalty, was converted into a road, rendered a thoroughfare for carriages at all hours during the sitting of Parliament; and in addition the Wellington Barracks and a chapel for the military have since been erected. On the extensive plot of ground between the east end of the enclosure and the Horse Guards, the foot-guards parade daily in the summer season between ten and eleven o'clock; and a full band of music renders this an attractive spectacle. Here are two large pieces of ordnance, which were thus placed at different periods of the late war, in commemoration of the splendid victories gained by the British soldiers in different parts of the world. One is a Turkish cannon of great length, brought from Alexandria in Egypt, and having on it various impressions emblematical of that country: the carriage, which is of English construction, is ornamented by appropriate devices. The other is an immense mortar, which was employed by Marshal Soult at the siege of Cadiz, and left behind on the retreat of the French army after the battle at Salamanca: it was cast at Seville; and the Spanish Regency presented it to the Prince Regent, with a request that it might be placed in one of the royal parks.

**The Green Park** is only separated by an iron railing from the northern side of St. James's Park, and extends westward to Hyde Park Corner, the line of communication being a fine ascent called Constitution Hill. This park adds greatly to the pleasantness both of St. James's and Buckingham Palaces, and the line of houses which overlook it on the east; among which are the handsome mansions of the Marquises of Camden and Salisbury, Earl Spencer, Sir Francis Burdett, Sir J. Lubbock, and others. The promenades here are very pleasant, but particularly so round the basin, a fine sheet of water, which is supplied by the Chelsea Water-works. The entrance to this park from Piccadilly, which also forms one of the grand approaches to Buckingham Palace (of which, and of its grounds, a fine view is here obtained), is by a

triumphal arch,—it is of the Corinthian order, and was erected from designs by Mr. Decimus Burton. On the northern front are four columns, two at each side of the arch, supporting a portico, the arch itself being adorned with six Corinthian pilasters: the southern front is exactly similar; the vaulted part in the centre is divided into compartments, and the gates adorned with the royal arms are of beautifully bronzed ironwork.

**Hyde Park**, long the favourite resort of the fashionable world, is an extremely beautiful and very delightful spot, embracing in extent an area of 395 acres, in which the combination of hill and dale, wood and water, are so happily blended, as to produce, though not an extensive, a rich and varied landscape. The view from Apsley House, terminated by Kensington Gardens, is eminently beautiful; the vicinity of the latter is studded with stately trees, and presents some very pleasing scenery. The house of the keeper is in a beautifully secluded situation. Hyde Park has within the last twelve years been very much improved, by the addition of many plantations and drives, and the erection of a bridge across the Serpentine River. The most fashionable drive for carriages at the present day is the road next Park Lane, which, with a view to increased accommodation, has been extended to four times its former width. The sheet of water termed the Serpentine River is in form nearly a parallelogram, the water being supplied by a small stream that rises near Hampstead and falls into the Thames at Chelsea. On the north side of the Serpentine is a station of the Humane Society, the keeper's lodge, two powder magazines, and a guard-house; here are also two mineral springs. On the south side are barracks for the Life Guards. Hyde Park is much frequented as a promenade, particularly on Sundays, between the hours of two and six in the afternoon. There are six entrances, five of which are adorned with neat modern lodges, and the sixth, at Hyde Park Corner, with a triumphal arch. This was erected in 1828, from designs by Mr. Decimus Burton: it consists of a screen of fluted Ionic columns, with three arches for carriages, and two for foot passengers; the whole frontage extends about 170 feet. It possesses an air of great elegance, and the gates, which are of bronzed iron-work, are very beautiful: near it is a neat lodge. On the right of this entrance stands Apsley House, the town residence of the greatest hero of any age or nation,—the Duke of Wellington; and facing the entrance is a colossal statue, executed by Mr. Westmacott. Its expense was defrayed by a subscription raised by the Ladies of England, by whose order it was erected, in honour of the Duke of Wellington and his brave companions in arms, for the gallantry displayed in their various struggles with the Continental despot. The figure of Achilles, eighteen feet high, stands on a basement

of granite; it was cast from cannon, twelve 24-pounders, taken in the battles of Salamanca, Victoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo.

**The Regent's Park**, formerly known as Marylebone Park, originally consisted of about 450 acres, and its form in that state may still be traced in a line upon the Plan of London, thus:—it may be commenced in the New Road, at Osnaburgh Street, which at its northern extremity it quits, and carried to the eastward of Augustus Street; it may then follow the line of the Birmingham Railway to Park Street; from whence, if continued along the Primrose Hill Road to St. John's Chapel, afterwards down Park Road to Alsopp's Place, and thence along the New Road to Osnaburgh Street, its original figure would be complete. In its former state it was justly esteemed one of the most beautiful spots in the vicinity of the metropolis. It is Crown property; and at the expiration of the lease in 1812 was devoted to its present purpose by Nash, then the Crown surveyor. Various plans for its improvement were submitted to government; but Nash, at that time the favourite of George IV., triumphed: his object was not the public good, but his own pecuniary advantage, which, in the shape of per-centage, he calculated on receiving; and, consequently, a large portion of the property was devoted, not to the purposes of a pleasure-ground, but to a building speculation, his commission on which, with other advantages, must have been enormous. We now proceed to describe it as it exists, abridged of its fair proportions. It is too contracted: the long range of terraces on the eastern side, if carried out to its former boundary in that direction, would have added very considerably to its beauty and extent; the continuity of this line of building, for it is little else, is much too crowded, and in the absence of occasional openings requires relief. The western side is in somewhat better taste, with the exception of Sussex Place, which is ridiculously fantastic; the southern side possesses too much of uniformity to be pleasing; and the northern is the only side unappropriated to building, if we except the lodges of the Zoological Society, whose gardens are the grand attraction here. The interior, laid out as a pleasure-ground, is chiefly indebted to the natural beauties of its situation and inequality of surface for the praise bestowed upon its appropriation; which, even in their uncultivated state as common fields, were universally admitted to be most beautiful. The introduction of an ornamental sheet of water is, however, in good taste; an observation that does not apply to roads laid out in straight lines and circles. A perambulation of the Park, commencing at the south-east corner of Park Square, will conduct to the following places and terraces, here arranged in regular succession. They consist of St. Andrew's Place, the Colosseum, Cambridge Terrace, Chester Terrace, Cumberland Terrace, St. Ka-

herine's College, with the master's house, and Gloucester Terrace. Arrived here, a gradual sweep of the road shortly after continued in a straight line conducts to the Zoological Gardens, and thence to Macclesfield Gate; at this point the road takes another turn, and sweeping past the Marquis of Hertford's Villa, is continued in a south-west direction to Hanover Terrace, Sussex Place, Clarence Terrace and Gate, and Cornwall Terrace; taking a direction due east, it passes York Terrace and Ulster Terrace, and, crossing the north side of Park Square, completes the circuit at St. Andrew's Place.

## THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

**The House of Lords.**—The room in the new palace in which the peers of parliament held their sittings during the last session and commencement of the present one, is that which, when finished, is ultimately intended for their reception, but is at present not finally completed, and altogether devoid of ornament.

**The House of Commons.**—The present House of Commons is that formerly occupied by the peers of parliament, and is considerably larger than the present House of Lords. The seats, of which there are four rows on each side, have a slight elevation above the level of the floor, as have those upon the right and left of the entrance. There are long galleries on each side for the reception of members; a smaller one at the back of the speaker's chair for reporters only; and at the entrance end, a large and commodious gallery for strangers, capable of containing from 250 to 300 persons. The accommodation for the public is therefore most ample; the speaker's chair, as in the old house, faces the entrance; the whole being decorated in a style of great neatness and simplicity. Admission, heretofore attainable by a fee of half a crown, or upon presentation of a member's order, is by a recent regulation entirely confined to the latter.

## PUBLIC OFFICES.

**The Admiralty** (which commences a range of buildings that, devoted to the public service, extend from Charing Cross to Downing Street) is a massive brick building of considerable extent, wherein are conducted the maritime affairs of the kingdom;

it is under the superintendence of the Lords Commissioners, several of whom have houses here. On the roof is a Semaphore, for the more speedy communication of intelligence between London and the sea-ports.

**The Horse Guards**, adjoining the Admiralty, is a handsome stone structure, that derives its name from the circumstance of being a station of the Royal Horse Guards, a detachment of which are constantly on duty here. All the business of the British Army connected with the offices of the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary at War, the Adjutant-General, and the Quarter-Master-General, is transacted here.

**The Treasury** is a handsome building, near the Horse Guards, facing the parade. The front, which was erected by Kent, consists of three stories, displaying the Tuscan, the Doric, and the Ionic orders of architecture, the whole being surmounted by a pediment. Independent of the business connected with the Treasury transacted here, is the

**Office of Secretary of State for the Home Department.**

**The Foreign Office** and **The Colonial Office** are both in Downing Street.

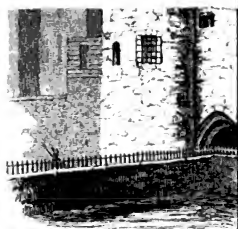
**The Board of Trade**, that, conjointly with the Council Office and the Railway Board, at the corner of Downing Street, constitutes one of the finest buildings in London, and presents a splendid Roman façade of the Corinthian order, was partly rebuilt in 1826, from designs by Sir John Soane; subsequent to which it remained for some years in an unfinished state, till about the year 1847, when it was completed as it now appears, but not without a departure from the original design, by Mr. Barry. The Council Chamber, which is on the first floor at the west end, is a magnificent apartment, the sides being ornamented with scaliogla columns, in imitation of Sienna marble, with capitals of statuary marble.

**The Board of Control**, or India Board, as it is sometimes called, from its being appointed to the Board of Control for the Affairs of India, is a handsome edifice of brick and stone, situated in Cannon Row

**The Ordnance Office.**—The civil service of this department is an establishment of a nature so extensive as to render its division into two parts indispensable, from the difficulty of finding a building of sufficient magnitude in which the whole could be conveniently conducted; and in consequence there are two offices,—one in Pall Mall, a noble mansion, formerly the residence of the late Duke of Cumberland; the other at the Tower, a capacious building, with a number of detached offices and warehouses.

**Somerset House.**—Somerset House was formerly the Palace





*The G*



of the Protector Somerset, whose residence fell to the crown upon his execution; subsequently to that period it was the occasional residence of Queen Elizabeth. The present magnificent edifice was erected by Sir William Chambers; it is in the form of a quadrangle, with a large court in the centre. The river front is extremely beautiful, and presents perhaps the most splendid architectural display of which the metropolis can boast. The public establishments in this building are as follows: — *Admiralty Office* (the civil department), the *Audit Office*, the *Duchy of Cornwall Office*, *Legacy Duty Office*, the *Office of Stamps and Taxes* (of which the *Hackney Carriage* and *Stage Coach Duty* departments are branches), and the *Office of the Tithe Commissioners* and the *Poor Law Commissioners*. The *Royal Society*, the *Society of Antiquarians*, the *Geological Society*, and the *Royal Astronomical Society* have also apartments here. The eastern wing, devoted to the *King's College* established here, was completed in 1833. In advance of the river front is a noble terrace raised on rustic arches; it commands a delightful view of the river, the metropolis, and the Surrey hills; it forms altogether a promenade of surpassing beauty, from which, however, the public are, it is much to be regretted, most unmercifully excluded.

**The Tower of London.**—This celebrated fortress stands on the north bank of the river Thames, at the eastern extremity, and just without the limits of the City. It is generally believed to have been erected by William the Conqueror, with the view of intimidating the citizens from any opposition to his usurpation. Twelve years afterwards he built the White Tower, which was repaired and strengthened by Henry III. in the year 1240. The interior of this fortress, which occupies an extent of upwards of 12 acres within the walls, presents the appearance of an extensive town, consisting of various ranges of buildings and streets besides the barracks for the garrison. The exterior circumference of the moat, or ditch, as it is generally denominated, which entirely surrounds the land side, measures 3156 feet. The moat on the side of Tower Hill\* was broad and deep, but became considerably narrower on that nearest the river, from which it is divided by a handsome wharf, much used in fine weather as a promenade by the residents of the fortress, which, till the close of Elizabeth's reign, was deemed a palace, but since that period has been devoted to the purposes of a royal arsenal, a depositary of the regalia of England, a garrison, and a prison. The chief entrance is by a stone bridge thrown over the moat at the south-west corner of the Tower; at the outer extremity of this bridge are two gates, and within the moat another, all of which are shut every night and opened in the morning with great ceremony.

\* Now drained, and intended to be planted.

The principal buildings within the walls are the *Church*, the *White Tower*, the *Ordnance Office*, the *Old Mint*, the *Governor's House*, the *Record Office*, the *Jewel Office*, the *Horse Armoury*, the *Grand Storehouse*\*, the *Middle Tower*, *Byward Tower*, *Bell Tower*, *Beauchamp Tower*, the upper chamber of which was the prison of Anne Boleyn.† The Church, called *St. Peter ad Vincula*, erected in the reign of Edward I., is only remarkable as the depository of the headless bodies of numerous illustrious personages (among whom may be named Anne Boleyn), who suffered death either in the Tower or on the adjacent hill. The *White Tower* is a large square irregular building; within it is the *Chapel of St. John*, formerly used by the English Monarchs; it now forms part of the Record Office. The *Record Office* contains all the Rolls from the time of King John to the reign of Richard III.; those since that period are kept at the Rolls Office in Chancery Lane. In a part of the Record Office, denominated the *Wakefield Tower*, is a fine octagonal room, where, tradition asserts, Henry VI. was murdered by Richard III. The *Horse Armoury*, always a great attraction here, is an apartment 150 feet long, and 35 feet wide; it is filled with curiosities of different kinds, amongst which are the figures of the Kings of England and others on horseback; they are all arranged in chronological order, and are as follow:‡ The *Grand Storehouse* was chiefly occupied by the *Small Armoury*, which contained arms for 100,000 men, all in the highest state of preservation; and, being displayed in a variety of fanciful forms, the effect was at once brilliant and beautiful. Queen Elizabeth's Armoury, formerly the *Spanish Armoury*, now occupies the room traditionally said to have formed the prison of Sir Walter Raleigh, wherein he is supposed to have written his *History of the World*: an adjoining dungeon is also shown as his sleeping-room. Here are shown, among other curiosities, the helmet, belt, and scymetar of Tippoo Saib; a representation of Queen Elizabeth; the heading-block and axe that severed the heads of Anne Boleyn and the Earl of Essex. Of the *Bowyer Tower*, the basement floor alone remains: here,

\* Destroyed by fire on the 30th of October, 1841.

† The Devilin Tower, the Flint, the Martin, Constable, Broad Arrow, the Salt and Brick Towers; the last supposed to have been the prison of Lady Jane Grey; the Duelling, Well, Cradle, and Bloody Towers.

‡ Edward I., 1272; Henry VI., 1450; Edward IV., 1465; Henry VII., 1508; Henry VIII., 1520; Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, 1520; Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, 1535; Edward VI., 1552; Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, 1555; Dudley, Earl of Leicester, 1560; Lea, master of the armoury, 1570; Devereux, Earl of Essex, 1581; James I., 1605; Sir H. Vere, Captain-general, 1606; Howard, Earl of Arundel, 1608; Henry, Prince of Wales, 1612; Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, 1618; Charles, Prince of Wales, 1620; Wentworth Earl of Strafford, 1635; Charles I., 1640; James II., 1685.

according to tradition, the Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward VI., was drowned in a butt of malmsey wine. In the *Jewel Office* are preserved the imperial regalia, and all the crown-jewels worn by princes and princesses at the coronation, together with the whole of the paraphernalia used on those occasions. Independent of a variety of articles, many of which are inestimable, the value of the precious stones in this office considerably exceeds two millions sterling. These, as well as the government of the whole fortress, are confided to the care of the Constable of the Tower, who has under him a lieutenant, deputy lieutenant, tower major, gentleman porter, and a number of inferiors. The garrison is generally composed of a detachment of the Guards.

**The Royal Mint**, on Tower Hill, is a handsome stone building, designed and executed by Mr. Smirke. It is well adapted to the business for which it was intended, viz. the coinage. It is replete with convenience, and the mechanical contrivances of this vast manufacture of money are most complete; but, as a matter of course, the public are not permitted to witness their operations, unless upon special application.

**The Trinity House**, on Great Tower Hill, is a handsome modern building of stone; and having the advantage of a rising ground for its site, and a fine area in front, called Trinity Square, its situation is very pleasant. The interior is remarkably elegant.

**The Mansion House**, situated at the eastern extremity of the Poultry, is the official residence of the Lord Mayor. The front possesses a handsome portico with six fluted Corinthian columns, and has an imposing appearance; many of the apartments are noble; the Egyptian Hall, fitted up in a sumptuous style, deserves particular attention, and is well calculated to convey an idea of the dignity attached to the office of chief magistrate of the city, who, during his mayoralty, resides here. In the Justice Room, situated to the left of the principal entrance, his lordship sits daily to hear complaints.

**The Bank** is a magnificent structure, occupying the entire area bounded by Threadneedle Street, Princes Street, Lothbury, and St. Bartholomew's Lane. This vast establishment is the most important of the kind that exists in any part of the world; and history furnishes no example that can be at all compared with it, for the range and multiplicity of its transactions, and for the incalculable influence which it possesses over public affairs. The general impressions excited in the mind on viewing this vast pile, are those of stability and strength mingled with heaviness; of grace and elegance combined with a misplaced luxuriance of ornament; and of a skilful adaptation of ancient examples to mo-

dern arrangements and convenience. The Pay Hall, the Court Room, the Vestibule, the Bullion Office, are all noble and commanding apartments well worthy the attention of the visitor, and in which every facility is afforded for carrying on the business of this important establishment.

**The Royal Exchange.**—The late structure, which occupied the site of a former building, founded in 1557 by Sir Thomas Gresham, and destroyed by the great fire in 1666, was rebuilt for the City and the Company of Mercers, at an expense of 80,000*l.*, by Mr. Hawkesmoor, a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren, and was opened in 1669. This noble pile fell a sacrifice to a fire that, commencing on the evening of the 10th of January, 1841, and continuing till the evening of the 12th, destroyed the whole.

The present stately and convenient fabric, erected from designs by Mr. Tite, stands partly on the site of the former building, and partly on an extension, obtained by pulling down Bank Buildings on the West, and Sweeting's Alley and other courts upon the East; to effect which Parliament granted the sum of 190,000*l.* to be raised on the coal duty, but eventually the purchases of property exceeded this amount by 27,000*l.*, which was defrayed by the City of London, out of its private funds. The building cost 150,000*l.* in addition, which sum (less 50,000*l.*, obtained from the insurance offices,) was provided in equal proportions by the City of London and the Mercers' Company, who are entitled, as trustees of Sir Thomas Gresham, to the rents derived from the shops and offices.

The principal front of the building faces the West, where there is a portico of eight Corinthian columns, of two rows in depth, increased in the centre by a deeply recessed entrance portal. The tympanum is decorated with sculpture by R. A. Westmacott, jun., Esq., A. R. A. This, which is an allegorical tableau, may be thus described: the central or principal figure is a colossal impersonation of Commerce, 10 feet in height, wearing a mural crown, and is accompanied by accessories allusive to wealth and enterprise, as a cornucopia, bee-hive, &c.; in her left hand she holds the charter of the Royal Exchange, while her right is connected with part of a ship; the supporting pedestal consisting of two dolphins separated by a shell. Immediately on the right of the figure of Commerce is a group of three British merchants, habited in civic robes as Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Common Councilman. Next to them are two Asiatics, natives of our East Indian possessions, the one a Hindoo, the other a Mahomedan, each being readily distinguished in person as well as costume. Next is a Greek carrying a jar, who appears connected with the others by seeming to move towards them, while he is apparently

conversing with the other figures, to whom his attention is evidently turned. The last remaining figures on this side are an Armenian and a Turk : the former, the banker and scholar of the East, is occupied with a scroll ; and the latter, the Osmanli merchant, may be supposed to be occupied with his daily accounts ; he closes the series of figures on the right ; the extreme angle of the tympanum being filled with an anchor and other nautical emblems. The first group of figures on the left of Commerce shows two British merchants, robed similarly to those on the right, and to whom a Persian is showing some woven fabric. To him succeeds a group of a Chinese, a sailor of the Levant, and a Negro, succeeded by a British sailor cording a bale of cotton. The remaining figure is a supercargo, — factory agent or some other functionary ; the extreme angle of the tympanum being filled with jars and other packages. The East end of the building is ornamented with a clock tower that contains a set of Chimes consisting of seventeen bells, the largest or tenor bell weighing a ton. The merchants' area is larger than that of the old Exchange, the central part being like that also open to the sky. The dimensions of this area are 170 feet by 112, and of the open part 116 feet by 58 ; it is approached by the entrance already described at its Western extremity, and corresponding ones on the East, North, and South sides. The ambulatory is separated from the open portion by arches and columns, the interior being arranged after the best examples of such open and uncovered courts in the palaces and buildings of Italy. Lloyd's Coffee-house occupies a large portion of the first floor at the East end. The principal room is a magnificent apartment, 90 feet long by 40 feet wide, in addition to which there is the subscribers' room, almost as large. Here may be obtained the earliest and best information upon maritime affairs, but particularly that which relates to the arrival, departure, and destination of all ships engaged in the merchants' service. The Royal Exchange fire-office occupies nearly all the floors in the Western part of the building, and shops formed in the arches between the columns encompass it on the North, South, and East sides.

The public opening of this noble pile by Queen Victoria, who upon that occasion was attended by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the Gresham Committee, took place on Monday, October 28th, 1844.

*For the whole of the particulars of this magnificent structure, with the exception of the sculpture that adorns the tympanum, the Editor is indebted to its talented architect, W. Tite, Esq., F.R.S.*

**Guildhall**, which owes its present improved appearance (with the exception of its Gothic entrance) to Sir Christopher Wren, is a noble stone structure. The Hall, a magnificent room, 153 feet long, 48 broad, and 55 feet high, is capable of containing 6000 or 7000 persons; and it is here that the Lord Mayor, on his inauguration, gives a grand banquet, on which occasion the hall is fitted up in a style of great splendour. This noble room is decorated with several splendid monuments, all of which were erected at the City expense, to perpetuate the fame of Chatham, Beckford, Pitt, and Nelson, whose several public services are here recorded. It has two beautifully painted windows, under one of which stand the colossal figures of Gog and Magog. The Common Council Room is a well-proportioned apartment, at the upper end of which is a fine statue of George III.: it contains also a good collection of paintings. The Chamberlain's office contains a series of prints by Hogarth. The City Library contains a valuable collection of books; and adjoining it is the Museum, for the reception of works of art and antiquities belonging to the City. The Courts of Law for the City are on the right of the entrance; and on the opposite side is the Justice Room, where an alderman sits daily to hear complaints. On the 6th of June, 1814, the Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, Prince Blucher, Prince Platoff, and an immense number of distinguished foreigners, were entertained here at a grand banquet that cost 20,000*l.*; and upon the entrance of Alderman Cowan into office, on the 9th of November, 1837, the City was honoured by the presence of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, who, upon that occasion, went in great state to Guildhall, accompanied by some members of the Royal Family, attended by the Ministers of State, several of the Judges, the chief Law Officers, &c. &c. Her Majesty, in her progress through the streets, that were upon this occasion lined with the military, was rapturously received by the immense assemblage that attended to witness the procession; was met at Temple Bar by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; and after being presented by the former with the sword of state and City keys, was conducted with much ceremony to Guildhall, and sumptuously entertained at a grand banquet given there.

## THE UNIVERSAL HALL OF COMMERCE.

The Hall of Commerce, in Threadneedle Street, is the work of private enterprise, erected by Mr. Moxhay, a biscuit-baker of the City, at a cost of 60,000*l.* It is a very remarkable and handsome edifice, and every way worthy to be the theatre of the commercial action of the first city in the world. The whole was designed

by its spirited proprietor, and erected under the superintendence of himself and son. The exterior is simply elegant, as is the interior, particularly the principal room, a noble apartment, which, from its amplitude of space and admirable proportions, its size being 130 feet long by 44 feet wide, and 50 feet high, may justly be deemed one of the finest rooms in the metropolis. This, if we except a sculptured panel, admirably executed in bas-relief, its bold cornice beautifully carved, Corinthian columns, and coved ceiling, is devoid of ornament, and wearing altogether an air of broad and dignified plainness. Its sides, as at present finished, however, present a vacuity, that fresco painting or some style of simple decoration would very materially improve. The Universal Hall of Commerce is intended to concentrate under one roof all matters relating to trade and commerce, whether English or foreign; and in addition to the spacious hall of assembly above described, contains a noble reading room and rooms of smaller dimensions, to which subscribers may retire for the transaction of business of a confidential or private nature.

**The Excise Office** was erected in 1768, on the site of Gresham College, originally the mansion of the celebrated Sir Thomas Gresham. This is a building of magnificent simplicity and great extent, destined for the receipt and management of that branch of the public revenue called the Excise Duties. The establishment is governed by nine commissioners, under whom is a legion of clerks, supervisors, surveyors, and other officers; this department having branches in every part of the kingdom.

**The Custom House** is a vast and extensive pile, standing on the northern bank of the Thames: the general character of this edifice is plainness and solidity, with the exception of the river front, the effect of which is grand and impressive; this, together with the wings, is constructed of Portland stone; the north front is of brick. The whole length of the building is 488 feet; its width is 107 feet; the interior is extremely plain, the finishing being confined to a judicious neatness. The *Long Room* is the most striking object, from its great extent and consequent grandeur of effect, it being nearly the largest room in Europe wherein the roof has no intermediate support: it is 190 feet long by 66 feet wide, and about 55 feet high. The Quay, enlarged by a substantial embankment, forms in fine weather a beautiful promenade; and the view of the Thames from thence is considerably enlivened in the summer by the passage of steam-boats and other vessels that are perpetually navigating this noble river.

### POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

**The General Post Office.**—This magnificent pile, situate in St. Martin's le Grand, was commenced in 1825, from designs by R. Smirke, Esq., and completed in 1829. It is of the Grecian Ionic order; the basement is of granite, but the superstructure is of brick, entirely faced with Portland stone. It is 400 feet in length and 80 feet in depth; in the centre of the front is a portico 70 feet in breadth and 20 in length. Here is the head of this vast establishment; but there are four branch offices, — at Lombard Street; Charing Cross; Cavendish Street, Oxford Street; and 266. Borough High Street. The receiving houses of this department have been, by a recent regulation, consolidated with those of the Twopenny Post Office. This, notwithstanding the recent regulation, still continues here a separate department of the establishment. On the foreign post nights, namely, Tuesday and Friday, foreign letters are received at the branch offices until 8 o'clock, and at this establishment until 10. Letters for any part of the United Kingdom can be received here till 6 o'clock; and after that time until  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 7, on paying sixpence with each letter.



**Regulations of the Twopenny Post Office.**—The principal office is at the General Post Office, St. Martin's le Grand. There are, besides, upwards of 400 receiving houses for letters, both in town and country. There are nine collections and deliveries of letters in town daily, and nine deliveries daily at all places in the environs of London, situate within a circle of three miles' distance from the head establishment in St. Martin's le Grand, that having been determined as the limits of the Post Office. The country delivery, as it is called, extends to a distance of twelve miles from the metropolis, and most places within that limit have four dispatches and four deliveries daily (Sundays excepted). The hours by which letters should be put into the receiving houses in town for each delivery are as follow: — For delivery in town.

Letters going from one part of the town to another: —			
If put into the receiving houses by		Are sent out for delivery at	
Morning	- 8	Morning	- 10
Morning	- 10	Noon	- 12
Noon	- 12	Afternoon	- 1
Afternoon	- 1	Afternoon	- 2
Afternoon	- 3	Afternoon	- 4
Afternoon	- 4	Afternoon	- 5
Afternoon	- 5	Afternoon	- 6
Afternoon	- 6	Afternoon	- 8
Evening	- 8	Next Morning	8

For delivery in the country,

The preceding evening by six o'clock, for the first delivery.

Morning by eight o'clock, for the second delivery.

Morning by twelve o'clock, for the third delivery.

Afternoon by three o'clock, for the fourth delivery.

**The Monument.** — This noble column was erected on Fish Street Hill, in commemoration of the Great Fire in 1666, which broke out at a short distance from this spot. It was begun in 1671, by that distinguished architect Sir Christopher Wren; and was finished in 1677. It is a fluted column of the Doric order, 202 feet high, including its massive pedestal and surmounting cippus and blazing urn. The west side of the pedestal displays an emblematical sculpture, by Cibber, in alto and bas relief, of the destruction of the City; with Charles the Second, surrounded by Liberty, Genius, and Science, giving directions for its restoration. On the other side are appropriate inscriptions. Within the column is a flight of 345 steps, leading to an iron balcony above the capital, from which the prospects are extremely interesting. In this majestic column, which is twenty-four feet higher than Trajan's Pillar at Rome, there are 28,196 feet of solid Portland stone. The London Bridge approaches have been so arranged as to display to the greatest advantage the noble proportions of this, perhaps, the finest modern column in the world.

**The City Halls.**—The number of City Companies is ninety-one, many of whom have halls of a splendid or interesting architectural character, and some of them are very extensive. The most celebrated of these buildings are the following:—*Ironmongers' Hall*, in Fenchurch Street; *Haberdashers' Hall*, Maiden Lane; *Grocers' Hall*, Princes Street; *Skinners' and Tallow Chandlers' Halls*, on Dowgate Hill; *Drapers' Hall*, Throgmorton Street; *Mercers' Hall*, Cheapside; *Vintners' Hall*, Thames Street; *Stationers' Hall*, Ludgate Street; *Apothecaries' Hall*, Blackfriars; *New Fishmongers' Hall*, London Bridge—a grand pile recently erected from designs by Mr. Roberts; *New Goldsmiths' Hall*, in Foster Lane—rebuilt in 1833, from designs by Hardwick; and *Merchant Tailors' Hall*, in Threadneedle Street. In the Dining Hall of this establishment, a noble room, are recorded the names of the different sovereigns, dukes, earls, lords spiritual, temporal, &c., who have received the freedom of this community; and it may also be added, that the *Merchant Tailors' Company* is generally considered as the rallying point of the rank, wealth, and respectability of the British empire.

**Temple Bar** is the only remaining gate of many which formerly marked the boundaries of the City. It was erected after the great fire by Sir Christopher Wren, and has two posterns for foot passengers. It is composed of Portland stone, and is of the Corinthian order. Over the gateway, on the eastern side, are statues of Queen Elizabeth and James I., and on the western side those of Charles I. and II. This ancient architectural structure was thoroughly repaired and beautified on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the City, on the 9th of November 1837.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS.

There is no city in the world where so many and such important foundations exist for the purposes of education as in London; many of them are of long standing; but those on an enlarged scale, for the education of the poor, denominated National Schools, have been instituted principally within the last thirty years.

**The Charter House** (in Charter House Square), formerly a priory for Carthusian Monks, was, in 1611, converted, by Thomas Sutton, Esq., into an hospital; its appointments consisting of a master, generally denominated the governor, a preacher, a head schoolmaster, and a second master, forty-four boys, and eighty decayed gentlemen; and it also supports twenty-nine students at the universities. The buildings forming the Charter House have generally an ancient appearance, with the exception of the School-room; a modern erection capable of containing from 200 to 300 boys. The Chapel, a venerable edifice, contains the tomb of the founder. Many of the children of the nobility are educated here.

**Christ's Hospital**, in Newgate Street, or the Blue Coat School, as it is generally termed, from the outward garment of the children, is a royal foundation, indebted for its erection to the piety of Edward VI. The buildings of Christ's Hospital, though extensive, are irregular; the whole, however, is about to be rebuilt; and in furtherance of this design the Hall, a noble building in the Tudor style, has recently been erected. There are generally from 1000 to 1200 children in this part of the establishment, and about 500 more at the preparatory school at Hertford; all of whom are maintained, clothed, and educated. The Lord Mayor and Corporation are the governors and directors of this noble institution, which is supported at an annual expense of about 30,000*l*.

**St. Paul's School**, in St. Paul's Church Yard, recently rebuilt, was instituted for the free education of 153 boys, many of whom, after receiving the benefits of a classical education here, are removed to the universities. At **MERCHANT TAILORS' SCHOOL** 300 boys are educated, some free, the remainder at a very moderate expense; and at the **CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL**, recently erected, about 500 boys are educated at an expense of about 8*l*. per annum, and eventually enjoy other advantages. **WESTMINSTER SCHOOL**, situated within the precincts of Westminster Abbey, in Deans Yard, derives its present foundation from Queen Elizabeth in 1560. The Queen's scholars, as they are called, are forty in number; but there are likewise forty King's scholars on the foundation; and many others, the sons of the nobility and gentry, are educated here for the universities (the instruction being of the first description) at the expense of their respective friends. Some of the most distinguished men that the country has produced have been educated at this seminary.

## DOCKS.

The limited extent of the Legal Quays, the great want of wharfrage, and insecurity of property, that in shipping was exposed at all times, but particularly at night, to the dreadful depredations of the river pirates, led to the first formation of the several docks; and in consequence these grand and truly national works were first commenced by the formation of

**The West India Docks.**—These are formed of two grand divisions; the northern one, for unloading the ships arrived from the West Indies, covering thirty acres, and capable of accommodating three hundred West Indiamen; and the southern, for loading outward-bound ships, covering twenty-four acres, and capable of holding upwards of two hundred West Indiamen. The former was begun February 3. 1800, and opened August 27. 1802, being only two years and a half: it is surrounded by an ex-

tensive range of warehouses, in which the goods are deposited until the duty is paid. The dock of twenty-four acres was opened in 1805. These docks are situated on the northern side of the Isle of Dogs, which is formed by a circuitous course the river takes, leaving this almost a peninsula; so that the docks communicate with the river at both extremities of the island, — at Blackwall and at Limehouse. The Canal to the south of the West India Docks was cut in order that ships might avoid the circuitous navigation of the Isle of Dogs; but not being much used, the City sold it to the West India Dock Company in 1829.

**The East India Docks**, situated at Blackwall, were completed in 1806. The principal of these was rendered capable of receiving twenty-eight East-Indiamen, and from fifty to sixty ships of smaller burden. Their extent, with the embankments and adjoining yards, is nearly thirty superficial acres. The dock for loading outwards is in length seven hundred and eighty feet; width, five hundred and twenty; and contains nine acres and a quarter. The dock for loading inwards is in length one thousand four hundred and ten feet; width, five hundred and sixty feet; — eighteen acres and one-eighth. With the expiration of the East India Company's Charter has terminated the existence of its naval establishment, and docks are no longer a necessary appurtenance to that great trading community; a vast alteration has, in consequence, been effected in the vicinity of the East India Docks. The principal of these is the erection of a noble quay, denominated Brunswick Wharf, with a baggage warehouse and other conveniences for the landing and embarking of passengers that arrive and depart by the larger class of steam vessels, principally Scotch, many of which proceed, on account of the great depth of water here, no higher up the river than Blackwall. At the western extremity of *Brunswick Wharf*—a lengthened and pleasant, but unpaved promenade—a beautiful edifice, bearing the name of the *Brunswick Hotel*, has been erected; it is a large and spacious structure, with numerous rooms adapted to the reception of large or small parties, and enjoys, as it deserves, from the excellence of its general arrangements, a large share of public favour. The situation is commanding, and the views—embracing the rising grounds of Charlton to the south, and reaches of the river east and west, the latter including Greenwich Hospital—are alike extensive and beautiful. At the eastern extremity of the *ci-devant* City Canal, a similar establishment, the *West India Dock Tavern*, has been formed. The building, admirably adapted to the purposes of an hotel, is a large and spacious structure; it occupies a situation eminently beautiful; and the rooms, well suited to the reception of the small and “social circle, or the more numerous and gay parties,” are light and cheerful; while

the views from the windows present to the beholder a prospect of vast extent, variety, and beauty. It would be injustice to Blackwall, long the resort of the lovers of white bait, if we omitted to state that, among the houses of entertainment that there skirt the river, accommodation most ample will be found for pleasure parties of every description.

**The London Docks** are situated between Ratcliffe Highway and the Thames. The first stone of these works was laid June 26. 1802. One immense dock covers, with the warehouses, the space extending very nearly from Nightingale Lane to Old Gravel Lane in one direction; and, in another, nearly from Hermitage Street to the south side of Pennington Street. This dock alone is capable of holding five hundred ships, with room for shifting. Another, called Shadwell Dock, adjoining, will hold about fifty ships. There are two entrances from the Thames, by basins capable of containing small craft; one at the Hermitage, rarely opened; the other near Wapping Old Stairs, in constant use; and a third, the eastern entrance, near Shadwell Dock Stairs. Here is an extensive range of warehouses for general merchandise. The warehouses for the reception of tobacco only are immense. The largest is seven hundred and sixty-two feet long, and one hundred and sixty feet wide, equally divided by a strong partition wall, with double iron doors. The smallest is two hundred and fifty feet by two hundred. Both consist of ground-floors and vaults; the cellars in the smaller warehouses are for wines, and generally contain 5000 pipes. The whole is under the care and control of the officers of the Customs, the proprietors only receiving the rents.

**St. Katherine's Docks** are situated between the London Docks and the Tower, on the site of St. Katherine's Hospital, and were opened October 25. 1828. They cover twenty-four acres; eleven and a half of which are devoted to wet docks, and the remainder to warehouses and quays. The canal leading to the river is one hundred and ninety feet long and forty-five feet broad; and by means of a steam engine of 100-horse power, can be filled or emptied, so that ships of seven hundred tons may be carried into the docks at any state of the tide. It is computed that the docks and basin will accommodate annually about one thousand four hundred merchant vessels.

## BRIDGES.

**London Bridge.**—This noble structure, erected from the designs of the late Mr. Rennie, and commenced by him, were completed under the superintendence of his son, the present Sir John Rennie. The first pile was driven March 15. 1824: the first stone was laid by the Lord Mayor (Alderman Garratt),

on the 15th of June 1825; and the whole was completed and first opened on the 1st of August 1831, by his late Majesty. The bridge, which is executed in Scottish Peterhead and Derbyshire granite, consists of five elliptical arches, the central one being considered amongst the finest ever constructed. In connexion with London Bridge may very properly be noticed the approaches to that noble structure. They extend over a space of above a mile in length, the whole of which was covered with houses. In one instance an entire parish, with its church, was swept away, together with several chapels, warehouses, stables, &c.; in all amounting to many hundred buildings. This long-wished-for, much-wanted, and magnificent improvement was, from its magnitude, for many years in a state of abeyance. The Corporation, long blamed for its continuance, wanted not the will, but the power, to replace, by a new one, the old bridge, which, from its narrow and hazardous approaches by land, and loss of life attendant upon its passage by water, at length became an object of universal execration. The Duke of Wellington's attention having been drawn to this state of affairs, the committee to whose care its erection was confided succeeded in securing his Grace's co-operation, who, with his characteristic zeal and spirit, thenceforth carried it through all its difficulties with a celerity that soon led to its completion. Gratitude for services so signal led to the proposition of erecting, upon an eligible site, an equestrian statue of the Duke; and this, having a short time previously thereto been erected in the open space fronting the new Royal Exchange, was, on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, June 18. 1844, thrown open to the public. The dimensions of the statue, which was commenced by Chantry, and completed by his coadjutor, Mr. Weeks, are as follow:—The statue itself is 14 feet in height, from the feet of the horse to the top of the head of the Duke, and is placed upon a pedestal of Scotch granite, 14 feet high. The cost of the whole, exclusive of the metal, which was a gift of the government, was 9,000*l*.

**Southwark Bridge**, which crosses the river by three colossal strides, between Queenhithe and Bankside, was originally projected by Mr. John Wyatt; and was designed and erected by John Rennie, Esq. The arches, three in number, being segments of circles, are composed of cast-iron. The centre arch, the span of which is 240 feet, rests upon two piers, from each of which springs a smaller one to an abutment on each side. The abutments are of solid masonry, as are also the piers. The whole of the iron work of this magnificent and massy, but apparently light and airy structure, was cast at the extensive iron works of Messrs. Walker, at Rotherham in Yorkshire. Its length is 708 feet. It was erected at an expense of 800,000*l*.; was commenced in September 1814, and opened in April 1819.

**Blackfriar's Bridge** was erected from designs by Robert Mylne, Esq.; and, considering the small expense at which it was raised, is a very noble structure. The first stone was laid in 1760, and the whole was completed in 1768, at the expense of 152,840*l*. The length of this bridge is 995 feet; the breadth of the carriage-way is 28 feet; and each foot-path 7 feet. It consists of nine elliptical arches, the centre one of which is 100 feet wide, and the two adjoining ones 93 feet each, thus exceeding by several feet the celebrated Rialto at Venice. The whole of this structure is of Portland stone. It commands some interesting views both up and down the river, and from the east side the towering majesty of St. Paul's Cathedral is seen to great advantage.

**Waterloo Bridge.**—To the spirited exertions and unceasing perseverance of the late Mr. George Dodd, an active, enterprising, and skilful engineer, the public are indebted for the erection of this distinguished ornament of the metropolis; which was commenced by him, but completed by Mr. Rennie. The first stone was laid on the 11th October, 1811, and the bridge was opened for passengers on the 18th of June 1817, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo; the Prince Regent, and the Duke of Wellington being present at the ceremony, which was of a splendid description. This is, perhaps, the most august structure of the kind in the world, and it differs from all the other bridges in having a completely level road-way. The general style of the architecture is plain; but the uniform extent and wide span of its arches give it an appearance of uncommon grandeur. It consists of nine semi-elliptical arches of equal size and elevation, the span of each being 120 feet, though the thickness of each pier is but twenty feet, a clear water-way is thus left of 1080 feet. Its length, within the abutments, is 1240 feet, and its width, within the balustrades, is 42 feet, seven of which, on each side, are appropriated to foot passengers. The whole is built of Cornish granite, except the balustrades, which are of Aberdeen granite. The views from this edifice are extensive and beautiful, and are much enlivened by the perpetual passage of steam boats and other vessels, that, in the summer season, considerably heighten the panoramic beauties of this delightful promenade.

**Westminster Bridge.**—Simultaneous with the rebuilding of London Bridge was the repair of Westminster Bridge commenced, would we could add equally successful was the result; but truth and justice forbid, and as faithful historians, we are compelled to state that alterations continued at great cost, through a series of years, have reduced that once noble structure to an unsightly mass, and have so interfered with its safety, as to render

necessary its being closed against carriages for many weeks prior to Christmas, 1846, when it was re-opened, but how long it will so continue is of course a matter of very great uncertainty.

**Vauxhall Bridge**, originally projected by Mr. Robert Dodd, was erected by James Walker, Esq., at an expense of 50,000*l.*; it consists of nine arches, that, composed of cast-iron, rest upon stone piers, the road-way being protected by an iron railing, with recesses in the centre; it is 860 feet in length, and is light and airy in appearance; was commenced in 1813, and completed in 1816. The iron-work of the arches was cast at Butterly in Derbyshire.

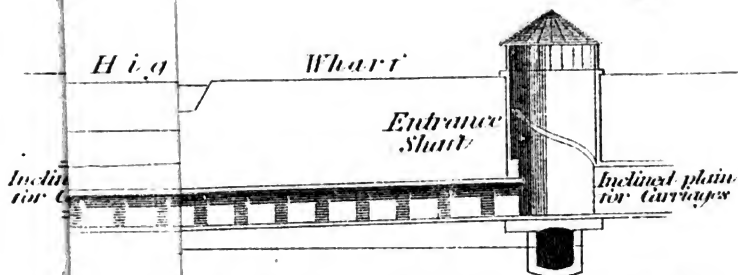
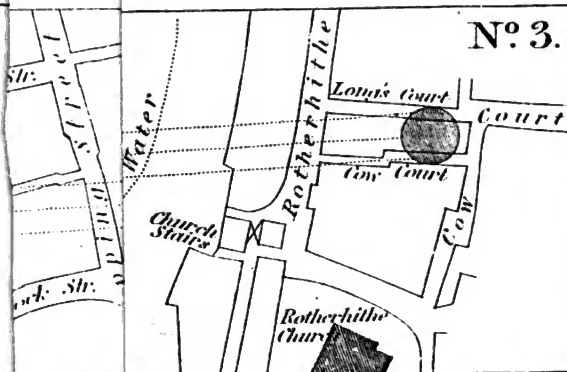
#### The THAMES TUNNEL, near Rotherhithe Church.

This very novel and curious structure was projected by J. K. Brunel, Esq., under whose direction, although it has in its progress encountered many impediments, is, with the exception of the approaches, now completed. The intention of the engineer was, the formation of a passage for carriages and pedestrians under the Thames; and will, when finished, be one of the most extraordinary and stupendous works of ancient or modern times. The tunnel consists of two brick archways, thus forming two paved roads, with paths for foot-passengers. In the centre, between these two roads, runs a line of archways, by which persons may pass from one side to the other; and in each of these arches is a gas-light. The approach to the entrance of the tunnel is by a spacious flight of steps, of very gradual descent; and the general effect of these subaqueous roads, when viewed from the end, the whole being brilliantly lighted with gas, is imposing in the extreme. This vast work, now extended entirely across the river, excites the admiration of all visitors, and, regarded as an exhibition, is perhaps the most interesting of which the metropolis can boast.

#### UNIVERSITIES.

**The King's College**, *Somerset House*, was opened October 8th, 1831. The grand object of this institution is to secure to the rising generation in the metropolis and its vicinity the benefits of an economical, scientific, and religious course of education, according to the doctrines of the established Church. It was founded by royal charter; and the ground on which it is erected was given by the government to the trustees, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Duke of Rutland. The building, a spacious and handsome edifice, designed by Sir R. Smirke, forms the entire eastern wing of Somerset House; its erection rendering complete the river-front of that previously un-



N<sup>o</sup>.1.N<sup>o</sup>.3.

is truly strange Esq. F.R.S. has added another attraction when viewed in perspective, and clearly evinces the difficulty of human science.

section of \_\_\_\_\_ It comprises two distinct paths, the gas lights afford by their central situation illuminating staircase, but carriages are intended to find place.

red entrance top of the brick work 22 feet; in width 37 feet; inches wide; and each foot path 3 feet over head the scale the



finished magnificent structure. It comprises a public hall, a chapel, a library, and museum, ten lecture rooms, a house for the principal, and apartments for the professors. The college consists of two departments, for senior and junior students; and provides for the residence of some of them in the houses of the tutors. This college, a noble foundation, enjoys the most extensive patronage, including, in addition to the dignitaries of the church and great body of the clergy, that of the nobility and gentry; in a word, enlisted in its support will be found by much the larger portion of the rank, wealth, and respectability of the British empire.

**University College**, situated in Gower Street, Bedford Square.—The plan of this institution comprehends public lectures, with examinations by the professors; mutual instruction among the pupils, and the aid of tutors in those parts of knowledge which most require to be minutely and repeatedly impressed upon the memory. The professors derive their income principally from the fees paid by their pupils. The course of instruction consists of languages, mathematics, physic, the mental and the moral sciences, together with the law of England, history, and political economy, and the various branches of knowledge which are the objects of medical education. The building for the university was designed by Mr. Wilkins; and, when completed, will consist of a centre and two wings, advancing at right angles from its extremities. The central part only has been erected. The interior contains four lecture-rooms, two semi-circular theatres, a chemical laboratory, museum of materia medica, museum of anatomy, museum of natural history, council-room, and two libraries. The public are allowed to view the interior.

**Sion College**, London Wall, was founded on the site of Elysinge Spital, in the year 1623, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas White, rector of St. Dunstan's in the West, for the general improvement of the London clergy. It is now held under two charters of incorporation, granted by Charles I. and James II. The whole body of rectors and vicars within the City are fellows of this college; and all the clergy in and near the metropolis may have free access to its very extensive and valuable library. The edifice is plain and neat, consisting of brick buildings, surrounding a square court; and under the library are almshouses for twenty poor persons.

**The Herald's College**, or the College of Arms, is situated upon St. Bennett's-hill, near Doctors' Commons, at the south-west end of St. Paul's Cathedral. This office was destroyed by the dreadful conflagration in 1666, and rebuilt about three years after. It is a square, enclosed by regular brick buildings, which are extremely neat, without expensive decorations. The floors are raised above the level of the ground, and there is an ascent to

them by flights of plain steps. The principal front is in the lower story, ornamented with rustic, upon which are placed four Ionic pilasters, that support an angular pediment. The sides, which are conformable to this, have arched pediments, that are also supported by Ionic pilasters. On the inside is a large room for keeping the court of honour; a library, with houses and apartments for the King's Heralds and Pursuivants, who hold their places by patent during good behaviour: here all matters relating to the granting and bearing of arms are regulated; and registers are kept of the descents of noble and other families.

**The College of Physicians, Pall-mall, East.**—The present elegant stone edifice was erected from designs by Sir R. Smirke. The portico is formed by six columns of the Ionic order, and leads to the spacious hall, the roof of which is supported by fluted Doric pillars, each consisting of a single block of stone. On the left is the dining-room, extending the whole depth of the building; it contains numerous portraits, amongst which are those of Henry VIII., Cardinal Wolsey, Sir Hans Sloane, &c. The floor and walls are of polished wood, and the chimney slabs of black marble. From the Hall, a stone stair-case, with a chaste bronze railing capped with mahogany, leads to the library. This noble room is surrounded by a gallery, and contains a good collection of books and anatomical preparations. The wainscoting, which is curiously carved, was brought from the old building: beyond this apartment is a reading-room. The theatre is small, but neat: it contains some portraits, and a picture representing Mr. Hunter delivering a lecture to the members of the college. The collection of materia medica belonging to the college is very extensive.

**The Royal College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's-inn-Fields,** is a new and handsome fabric. The building is of the Ionic order, and is ornamented in front with a noble colonnade and portico. The interior is extremely appropriate; and the spacious museum, which is of an oblong form, with galleries, contains the finest collection of anatomical preparations that was ever formed. It includes the entire collection of the great John Hunter, which, after his decease, was purchased by government at the public expense, and presented to the College. The design of Mr. Hunter, in making this collection, was to exhibit the gradations of nature, from the most simple state in which life is found to exist, up to the most perfect and most complex of the animal creation, — man himself. By his art, he was able to expose and preserve in a dried state, or in spirits, the corresponding parts of animal bodies; so that the various links in the chain of a perfect being may be readily followed and clearly understood. Besides the

Hunterian collection, this museum contains many valuable contributions made by Sir Joseph Banks, Sir William Blizard, Sir Everard Home, and other eminent persons. Applications to view the museum must be made to the Curators, and it may be seen on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from twelve to four.

## THE COURTS OF LAW.

Previous to entering upon a description of the Courts of Law, a few remarks upon the subject of the law itself may not be inappropriate, and may, if deliberately considered, prove not unprofitable either to the constant resident, or rural visitor of the metropolis.

Englishmen boast of their laws, — with what justice will best appear upon an examination of the subject. The criminal law is, indeed, administered with an equal hand, if we except the cautions given to prisoners under examination, the general effects of which are, not to insure conviction of the guilty (the fault of the law itself), but rather to aid in an escape from justice. The civil law is, however, as at present conducted, a matter of very questionable policy; and it may be added, of very general dissatisfaction. Of the common law, as it is called, and its mode of administration, the fable of the cats, the monkey, and the cheese, familiar to most readers, furnishes a striking illustration: of a parallel kind is the print, representing the lawyer devouring the oyster, and dealing out the shells to the duped client. The verdict of a jury, in any of the law courts, in a just cause, is a matter of great uncertainty — is altogether unattainable, but at a great expense; and when obtained, if the debtor be dishonest, is of little value. The Courts of *Equity*, as they are called, are completely closed to all who are not possessed of great wealth; while to those who are, the attainment of justice is a matter of great uncertainty. The rapacity of lawyers is proverbial: they have been the great promoters of the ruinous and delusive schemes that disgrace the age; and instances of recent occurrence, in various ways, have evinced their eagerness to engage in the advancement and promotion of any plans, however injurious to the public, if capable of being rendered in any way subservient to their interest. Startling as this may appear, it is nevertheless true; and the existence of this evil was never more apparent than at the present day; when firms, hitherto held in high estimation among the profession, upon evidence proved to the satisfaction of a Parliamentary Committee, have, with a view of deluding Parliament and the public, been found guilty of the grossest frauds. Lawyers have, from the days of the immortal Fielding, downwards, experienced well-merited castigation. A true picture of their principles of action, in

the time of Macklin, some seventy years since, (by no means bettered at the present day,) concludes this subject; which, did our limits allow, might be pursued to almost an indefinite extent, and, if continued, would essentially remove the professors of the law from the very high ground they at present assume. The words of a modern writer fully tend to confirm the justice of the foregoing remarks; and, thus expressed, complete the proof:—"It is common to attack the pleader, on the ground of his adoption of another man's interest, or what is genteelly styled, the indiscriminate defence of right or wrong. The common inference may be, that he who is not scrupulous as to the *integrity* of his client, will be utterly regardless as to his own." Macklin represents a learned sergeant as thinking only of his seat in parliament, and ready to betray his client, if the enemy will only return him for the borough. Upon the *aïd* which they unquestionably furnish to the malevolence of our species, Macklin has written a sentence of uncommon force and point:—"Why, my dear lord, it is their *interest* that *aw* mankind should be at variance; for *disagreement* is the very manure with which they enrich and fatten the land of litigation; and as they find that that constantly promotes the best crop, depend upon it they will be always sure to lay it on as *thick* as they can."

### THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

**The Lord Chancellor's Court**, or High Court of Chancery, is, after Parliament, the highest court in the kingdom. It is not a court of law, but, strictly speaking, a court of equity; and is held during term in Westminster Hall, out of term the Lord Chancellor sits in Lincoln's-inn Hall; but in cases of pressing necessity, when no regular sittings are held, grants injunctions, and disposes of other matters at his private residence. In the Court of Chancery all causes, or suits, as they are called, are determined, not upon *vivâ voce* evidence but upon affidavit; the ground of their maintenance being, that a plaintiff is incapable of obtaining relief at Common Law.

**The Rolls.**—The Master of the Rolls is keeper of the Rolls or Records. His court, in Chancery-lane, is also a court of equity, but appeals against his Honour's decision may be made to the Lord Chancellor.

**The Vice-Chancellor's Court**, established in aid of the Lord Chancellor's court in 1813, is in Lincoln's Inn, but in term time his Honour sits in Westminster Hall.

**The Court of Queen's Bench** is the supreme court of Common Law, to determine pleas between the Crown and the subject, and the rights of property; it also corrects the errors of all the Judges and Justices of England in their judgment and proceed-

ings, not only in all pleas of the Crown, but in all pleas, real, personal, and mixed, save only pleas in the Exchequer. This court holds its sittings, for the trial of causes out of term, occasionally in Guildhall Yard.

**The Court of Common Pleas**, is so called, because in that court are debated the usual or common pleas between subject and subject, and all civil causes whatsoever; the sittings of this court are also held occasionally, out of term, in the city.

**The Court of Exchequer** was first erected by William the Conqueror, for the trial of all causes relating to the revenues of the crown; and here are also tried matters of equity and law between subject and subject.

**The Bankrupt's Court**, in Basinghall Street, is a detached department of the Court of Chancery, the business of which was formerly conducted in Guildhall. The present court, a large quadrangular building, consists of fourteen rooms, connected by commodious galleries; it is entirely devoted to matters of bankruptcy, and has an attached office for the registry of all business relating thereto.

**The Palace, or Marshalsea, Court**, in Scotland Yard, has jurisdiction over civil suits within twelve miles of the Queen's palace, except in the City of London; here debts to the amount of 20*l.* may be sued for and recovered in the course of three weeks, at a comparatively moderate expense.

**Courts of Request**, for the recovery of debts under ten pounds, are established, for the City, in Guildhall Yard; for other parts of the metropolis, for sums under five pounds, in Castle Street, Leicester Square; Vine Street, Piccadilly; Kingsgate Street, Holborn; Swan Street, in the Borough; and Osborne Street, Whitechapel.

**The Insolvent Debtors' Court**, or Court for the Relief and Discharge of Insolvent Debtors, is in Portugal Street, Lincoln's-inn-Fields. The principle upon which it is established is this: — The *person* is for ever released, but the *property never*, as long as any claims remain unsatisfied.

**The Court of Admiralty**, in Doctors' Commons, takes cognisance of all maritime affairs, whether civil or criminal: the trials of civil suits take place here; but criminals are tried, by a special commission from this court, at the Sessions House, Old Bailey.

**Doctor's Commons** is in Great Knight-riding Street, St. Paul's Churchyard: they consist of three courts, the Prerogative Court, the Court of Arches, and the Court of Admiralty, already noticed: here are courts for the trial of civil and ecclesiastical causes, under the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London; here are also the offices in which wills are deposited, and searched; the expense of searching for and reading of a will is 1*s.*; and copies of them may be obtained at prices proportionate to their length.

**The Sessions House**, in the Old Bailey. The Criminal Court and the New Court adjoining it are the principal criminal courts of the metropolis.—A Court of Sessions is held here monthly; and, for the trial of minor offences, Courts of Sessions are held at different periods;—for the County of Middlesex, at the Sessions House on Clerkenwell Green; at the Town Hall in the Borough, for Southwark; for the City of Westminster, at the Guildhall near Westminster Abbey; and for the City, at Guildhall, King Street, Cheapside. All these courts are open, during business hours, to the public, the Old Bailey (to the discredit of the City of London) alone excepted: a small fee, however, will admit here.

### THE INNS OF COURT AND CHANCERY.

The principal inns of court are four. The Inner Temple and Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. **The Temple** was anciently the dwelling-house of the Knights Templars. At the suppression of that order it was purchased by the professors of the common law, and converted into inns. They are called the Inner and Middle Temple, in relation to Essex House, which was also a part of the house of the Templars, and called the Outer Temple, because it was situated without Temple Bar. The principal entrance to the Temple is the Middle Temple Gate, which was erected from the design of Inigo Jones. It consists of a brick edifice, with four Ionic stone pilasters on a rustic basement, adorned with a figure of a lamb, the badge of the society. The Temple Church, erected by the Templars in the reign of Henry II., is remarkable for its circular vestibule, and for the tombs of the crusaders who were buried here; it likewise contains the remains of those eminent lawyers, Plowden, Selden, and Thurlow. The Norman arch, forming the entrance, is much admired for its workmanship. This church was entirely recased with stone in 1828, under the superintendence of Mr. Smirke.

**The Inner Temple** is situated to the east of Middle Temple Gate; it extends from Fleet Street to the Thames, and contains a fine quadrangular area, a cloister, a large garden, and spacious walks. The hall and chapel are built with Portland stone, and were repaired in 1819; the former is decorated with the story of Pegasus, painted by Sir James Thornhill, and with portraits of King William, Queen Mary, and Lords Coke and Littleton. The range of houses to the east of the hall was rebuilt of stone, in the Gothic style, from designs by Mr. Smirke, in 1829. The paved terrace in front of them forms an excellent parade. The gardens, which extend along the bank of the Thames, form a delightful promenade, commanding fine views of Waterloo and Blackfriar's Bridges, and of Somerset House. They are open to the public



at six o'clock in the evening, for two or three of the summer months; commencing the first week in June.

**The Middle Temple** is more contracted; but the hall is a spacious and elegant room: here, too, are a small basin and fountain in the middle of the paved court; a neat chapel and a garden. The libraries of both temples contain some very valuable manuscripts and law books.

**Lincoln's Inn**, with its extensive square and garden, was so named from Henry De Lacey, Earl of Lincoln, who built a stately mansion here for his town residence, in the time of Edward I. The present buildings are irregular, and principally of brick; but a plan was concerted about fifty years ago to rebuild the whole on a regular and noble scale, of which the stone buildings, by Sir Robert Taylor, form the only part executed. The hall and chapel were not long since repaired; the former is a noble room, in which the Lord Chancellor holds his sittings out of term time: it contains a large painting, by Hogarth, of St. Paul before Agrippa and Festus, and a statue of Lord Erskine, by Westmacott; nearly adjoining to it, a convenient court was erected in 1816 for the Vice Chancellor, whose office was first established by Parliament in 1814: it is of brick, stuccoed, and designed in some conformity with the pointed style. A new hall and library, from designs by Hardwick, have recently been erected here: the latter contains many curious manuscripts; and particularly those of the great Sir Matthew Hale, who devised them to the society, on the singular condition that they should never be printed.

**Gray's Inn**, which extends nearly the whole depth from the back of Holborn to the King's Road, derives its name from the ancient and noble family of Gray, of Wilton, which, in the reign of Edward III., devised it to several students of the law. Here, as in most of the other Inns, the hall, chapel, and gardens are the chief places of interest.

**Serjeants' Inn**, in Fleet Street, is now only a large courts filled with several good houses; but not used as an inn of court, though still retaining the name.

**Serjeants' Inn**, in Chancery Lane, consists of two small courts (one of which contains the hall), and is surrounded by the judges' chambers, which are spacious and handsome: it is the station of the judges, who sit in the hall whenever they deliver their opinion as a body. The Inns of Chancery are, Clement's Inn, Strand; Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street; Staple Inn, Holborn; Lyon's Inn, Newcastle Street; Furnival's Inn, Holborn; Barnard's Inn, Holborn; Symond's Inn, Chancery Lane; and New Inn, Wych Street.

**The Six Clerks' Office**, Chancery Lane, is a handsome stone building: here the specifications of all patents are lodged; and

here are enrolled commissions, pardons, warrants, &c., that have passed the great seal.

**The Chancery Office** is in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane; and here also is the sale-room of the court.

## PRISONS.

**Newgate** is the common gaol for London and Westminster, and is under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Sheriffs. It contains not only persons directly committed for trial from the various police offices, but also those removed from other prisons previous to the commencement of the sessions, and convicts waiting to be sent away. The plan of the whole building is an area of four squares; a wall dividing the men from the women. The number of prisoners confined here varies according to circumstances. It has amounted to upwards of 900, though 350 are as many as the prison can conveniently contain. It has a neat chapel, in which service is regularly performed twice every Sunday.

**Giltspur Street Compter.**—This prison is separated from Newgate by the street of that name. The front is of stone, wrought in rustic work, with tolerably large and airy windows. The origin of this prison is somewhat enveloped in obscurity, nor is it necessary to trace it. Prisoners were not admitted here before the 2d of April, 1791. It is appropriated for the reception of vagrants, disorderly persons apprehended during the night, and accused persons waiting for examination.

**The House of Correction**, for the County of Middlesex, is situated in Cold-bath Fields. It is a large insulated brick building, surrounded by a lofty wall; it was constructed upon the plan of the great philanthropist Howard; but, as an experiment, has entirely failed. It was erected about the year 1790, but has since been very considerably enlarged; its extension, by the annexation of successive erections at different periods, will at a glance convince every dispassionate inquirer that the idea of confining prisoners in separate cells in a gaol, the commitments to which annually amount to 3000, must be completely chimerical; many and various alterations have been made to the original building, which, in addition to a residence for the governor, an infirmary, and well arranged offices, contains, probably, the best prison chapel in the metropolis. The prisoners condemned to hard labour are put to work upon two treadmills, one having been found insufficient for the employ of the number committed to hard labour.

**The City Bridewell**, commonly called Bridewell Hospital, in Bridge Street, Blackfriars, was once a royal palace. The buildings here have been much improved of late years; the

principal part of this edifice was formerly appropriated to the teaching of trades to the apprentices on the hospital establishment, with houses for the masters, &c. The instruction of the boys, however, is now conducted in the house of occupation erected in St. George's Fields. Dissolute women, vagrants, and disorderly apprentices, are principally confined here.

**Whitecross Street Prison** is appropriated solely to the reception of debtors; and was erected in the year 1813, when the city authorities determined upon confining criminals only in Newgate: it is capable of containing 400 prisoners.

**The Fleet Prison**, for debtors and persons committed for contempt of court, or other offences in the High Court of Chancery, or upon process for debt, or under execution, no longer exists, having been finally closed on Thursday the 10th of November, 1842, and the Marshalsea, a prison also for debtors, on Saturday the 12th of the same month; when, under an act of parliament, passed during the session of 1842, authorizing Lord Denman to issue his warrant for their transference, they were removed to the **Queen's Bench Prison**, in the Borough, which is appropriated to the confinement of debtors in custody on process from the Court of Queen's Bench, and for those sentenced by that court for contempt, libel, and misdemeanour. This, which is a spacious and airy place, is surrounded by walls that are between thirty and forty feet high, and surmounted by a cheveaux-de-frieze; it contains between two and three hundred rooms, measuring from twelve to sixteen feet square. Here also a great alteration is expected to take place in the classification of prisoners; as is a still more important one, namely, the abolition of the Rules\*, in which, upon giving security to the Marshal, prisoners were permitted to dwell, or in Term time to obtain a rule for a single day, whereas by a late regulation all prisoners will in future be compelled to reside within the walls.

**The Surrey County Gaol**, Horsemonger Lane, is a massive brick building, erected in 1781, surrounded by a strong wall. It is appropriated to the confinement of felons and debtors. The keeper has a handsome house on the west side of the building. Criminals sentenced to death here terminate their existence; the place of execution being a temporary erection on the top of the northern lodge. Here Colonel Despard and six of his associates were hanged for high treason, in 1803.

**The Old Borough Compter** belongs to the City, and has jurisdiction over five parishes: it was, previous to 1817, a mean

\* The Rules formerly included the whole of St. George's Fields, one side of Blackman Street, and part of High Street in the Borough.

and confined place, totally inadequate to its purpose; but it has since been very much improved. The different classes of offenders are now kept separate, the convicts are employed, and the whole prison is well arranged.

**The New Westminster Bridewell** was erected in 1831, from the designs of Robert Abrahams, Esq.; this extensive and well-constructed prison is the receptacle of persons remanded for further examination, prisoners sentenced to short periods of confinement, vagrants, disorderlies, &c.

**Clerkenwell Prison** is a common gaol for the county of Middlesex, and receives prisoners of every description. It is situated in St. James's Walk, Clerkenwell, and was built about the year 1820. It is calculated to contain 250 persons.

**The Penitentiary Prison, Millbank.** This important establishment was formed for the purpose of trying the effect of a system of imprisonment, founded on humane and rational principles; in which the prisoners should be separated into classes, be compelled to work, and their religious and moral habits properly attended to. The external walls form an irregular octagon, and enclose no less than eighteen acres of ground. This vast space comprehends seven distinct though conjoined masses of building, the centre being a regular hexagon, and the others branching from its respective sides. By this means the governor or overseer may, at all times, from the windows in the central part, have the power of overlooking every division of the prison. The buildings are sufficiently capacious to accommodate 1000 persons. No person can be admitted to view this prison without an order from the Home Secretary of State, or unless he is accompanied by one of the committee of management.

**The Model Prison,** in the Holloway Road, which leads from the foot of Pentonville Hill, near King's Cross, to Holloway, has recently been completed at a cost of 85,000*l*. The Model Prison, intended to form the standard upon which our county gaols are hereafter to be erected, is an emanation from the collective wisdom of the inspectors of prisons, and consists of five divisions of three stories each, radiating from a common centre, and subdivided into cells that are calculated to contain 520 prisoners. It is formed in furtherance of the separate and silent system, which, as here carried out, prevents the possibility of intercourse between the wretched inmates, who, confined in solitary cells, and exercised singly between bare walls, so far from holding intercourse with, are never permitted to see each other. The chapel, which is of curious construction, is very complete, and furnished with an organ by Gray.

## HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, &amp;c.

Of the noble monuments of British munificence, — “the palaces for poverty,” — that under the name of Hospitals adorn the metropolis, and at the same time afford asylums to the distressed, who, suffering either from sudden accident, or any of “the thousand natural ills that flesh is heir to,” our notice must of necessity be brief; they are as follows: **St. George's Hospital** at Hyde Park Corner, a noble pile, containing 350 beds; this and the **Westminster Hospital**, opposite Westminster Abbey, an elegant Gothic edifice, containing 230 beds, although of old foundation, have both been recently erected. The **Middlesex Hospital**, Charles Street, Cavendish Square; **University College Hospital**, in Upper Gower Street (which is also a school of surgery to the opposite University); and **Charing Cross Hospital**, Agar Street, Strand, are all situate at the western extremity of the metropolis. **St. Bartholomew's Hospital**, in Smithfield, is a magnificent structure of stone, consisting of four piles of building that surround an open court. This vast establishment, capable of containing 500 beds, has, in the course of one year only, afforded relief to above 1000 patients. **Guy's Hospital**, St. Thomas's Street, in the Borough, is indebted for its origin to Mr. Guy, a wealthy citizen and bookseller of London; it consists of a centre and two wings (in one of which is a chapel), and a separate edifice for the reception of lunatics; it makes up more than 400 beds, and annually affords in-door relief to about 2250, and out-door relief to about 20,000 patients. It was further enriched in 1829 by a bequest under the will of T. Hunt, Esq., amounting to 200,000*l*. **St. Thomas's Hospital**, Wellington Street, London Bridge, is an extensive but ancient building that, like Christ's Hospital, owes its foundation to Edward VI. The present buildings are capable of accommodating 450 patients within the walls, and the establishment has, in addition to these, administered relief to a still larger number of out-patients; making a total in one year of cured and discharged 10,500 persons. The annual expenditure of this vast establishment is 10,000*l*; the whole is in a course of re-erection. The surgical and anatomical theatres of St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals enjoy a reputation that has extended itself to every part of the civilized world. **The London Hospital**, and **The Jews' Hospital**, in Whitechapel Road, are the last on the list devoted to the relief of the maimed, sick, and suffering poor; to all of these admittance is easy by application to any of the subscribers, but is in all cases of accident immediate. **Bethlem Hospital**, in St. George's Fields, and **St. Luke's Hospital**, in Old Street,

are noble institutions, destined to the reception of lunatics. The arrangements of both these establishments deserve unqualified praise, and it is only to be regretted that increase of application should render necessary, either an addition to their number or an extension of their benefit.

There are also, in addition to those already named, the following noble institutions:—**The Small Pox and Vaccination Hospital**, and the **Fever Hospital**, King's Cross; **The British Lying-in Hospital**, Brownlow Street, Drury Lane, for poor married women; **The City of London Lying-in Hospital**, City Road, a similar institution; **The General Lying-in Hospital**, York Road, Westminster Bridge, established on the same plan; and **Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital**, near Lisson Grove, for the reception of married and unmarried women, and attendance upon others at their own habitations. There are also various other charities that afford similar relief to poor married women at their own habitations, besides **Dispensaries** for giving advice and furnishing medicines gratuitously to the poor; **Two Rupture Societies**, **Two Infirmaryes for the Eye**; an **Hospital for French Protestants**; and a **Sea Bathing Infirmary**, the hospital of which is at Margate.

**The Foundling Hospital** owes its foundation to the exertions and benevolence of Mr. Thomas Coram, who, in the reign of George II., 1739, succeeded in obtaining a charter for its establishment. The original object of this institution was, "the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children;" they are not now, however, for obvious reasons, admitted as heretofore on mere abandonment and exposure, the application of the unfortunate mother alone, accompanied by proofs of previous good character and desertion of the father, being now considered as entitling them, without patronage, to the benefits of this noble institution. The building consists of a centre and two wings, with grass plots and gravel walks in front, the former being appropriated to play grounds—one side to the boys, the other to the girls. The Chapel, a fruitful source of revenue to this hospital, is much resorted to by the neighbouring families, the governors invariably securing the services of a popular preacher, a good reader, and the performance of the musical portion of the service, in a simple but scientific manner; its funds, from a variety of sources, form an aggregate of about 13,000*l.* per annum, and the number of children who are here educated, clothed, and maintained, amount to about 400 and 500.

**The Magdalen Hospital**, St. George's Fields, was founded about the year 1758, in a great measure through the exertions of

the Reverend and ill-fated Dr. Dodd. It was intended to receive and reclaim unfortunate females from the paths of prostitution ; and has been eminently successful in restoring many thousands of lost women to their families and society. The buildings are spacious, and include an octagonal chapel, in which a select portion of the females of the institution are permitted to sing during Divine service, though secluded from the public eye by a screen.

**The London Female Penitentiary**, established at Pentonville in 1807, and the **Female Refuge for the Destitute**, in Hackney Road, of more recent origin, may be considered as adjuncts in the meritorious design of this Hospital.

**The Asylum for Female Orphans** may likewise be regarded as an assistant to the Magdalen, it having been instituted nearly at the same period in order to prevent prostitution, by receiving and affording protection to the deserted and orphan children of the poor. This building is situated about midway on the south side of the road from Westminster Bridge to the Obelisk : here, too, is a chapel, open to the public on Sunday, the money received at the doors contributing to the maintenance of the charity : it is well attended. Still nearer to the Obelisk, but on the north side, is the Freemasons' School and Asylum for Female Orphans, which was instituted on the 25th of March, 1758.

**The Philanthropic Society**, in the London Road, was established in 1806. The children taken under its care are such as have been engaged in criminal courses, or are the offspring of convicted felons. For the employment of the children, buildings have been erected, called the Philanthropic Reform, in which, under the direction of the several masters, various trades are here conducted. The girls are educated as servants, and instructed in other domestic employments. The chapel is open to the public every Sunday, when a collection is made in aid of the charity.

**The School for the Indigent Blind**, near the Obelisk. The object of this school is to instruct the indigent blind in trades, by which they may be able, wholly, or in part, to provide for their own subsistence. It commenced in 1779, and has been most successful, for in little more than eight years it returned thirty persons to their families, able to earn from seven shillings to eighteen shillings per week. There are upwards of sixty persons, males and females, received into the establishment ; and from their exertions, between 600*l.* and 1000*l.* a-year are received in aid of the general expenses. This benevolent institution is now removed into a new and very beautiful building that has recently been erected for its reception.

**The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb**, in the Kent Road. is a handsome brick building. This institution was first formed in

1792; but the present edifice was not completed till 1806. Here these unfortunates are not only taught to speak, read, write, and cipher, but also various mechanic arts, to enable them to obtain subsistence when discharged from the establishment. **The Infant Orphan Asylum** at Dalston, near Hackney, was instituted in the year 1827, for the reception of children from the age of three months to seven years, without distinction of sex or place. It is the only public charity of its kind, and it acts as a public nursery to all those invaluable institutions which receive the fatherless after seven years of age; 120 infants are now on the foundation, and the numbers increase porportionally with the half-yearly elections.

## THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

THIS, which has now become one of the most splendid national collections in the world, was established about the middle of the last century; it originated in the bequest of Sir Hans Sloane, who, during a long practice as a physician, had formed the largest collection of natural history and works of art of his time in England. These, with his books and manuscripts, he directed, by his will, to be offered to Parliament at his death, which took place in 1753. The offer was accepted, and the act of 26 Geo. 2. which directed that purchase, also directed the purchase of the Harleian collection of MSS.

In the year 1754, Montague House, originally built from the designs of Peter Puget, a French artist of eminence, for Ralph, the first Duke of Montague, was purchased by Parliament for 10,000*l.* and devoted to the reception of these collections, augmented by the Cotton MSS., and other collections of books, &c. Between the years 1755 and 1759, the arrangement of the various objects took place, and the building continued competent to the reception of all its acquisitions until the arrival of the Egyptian antiquities, from Alexandria, in 1801. This addition, together with the Townley collection of Roman marbles in 1805, rendered a new gallery necessary, which was completed in 1807, from the designs of Mr. Saunders.

The munificent donation to the country by George IV. of the fine library formed by his father, led to the necessity of a farther extension of the building, and the Government commissioned Sir Robert Smirke (then Mr. Smirke) to lay down plans, in 1823, for an entirely new Museum. This great work has ever since been gradually progressing, and it is expected to be finished in 1849, unless the rapid and enormous increase of the various col-



lections should render it necessary to add to the original design. Until the year 1846, the works have been, from the first, carried on under the superintendence of the original architect, Sir Robert Smirke; in that year declining health induced him to relinquish the charge, and his brother, Mr. Sidney Smirke, has since been engaged to carry on the works.

The façade presents by far the most extensive example of the Grecian Ionic style of architecture in existence; its whole extent, including the two wings, which contain officers' dwellings, is about 600 feet: there are 48 columns, each 5 feet diameter, and 45 feet high. The colonnade is raised upon a basement 6 feet high. The flight of steps that ascend to the level of the base of the columns is 125 feet wide, terminated on either side by pedestals, on which it is intended to place colossal groups of sculpture. The tympanum of the pediment is also to be enriched with sculpture by Sir Richard Westmacott.

Entering by an Ionic portico of colossal dimensions, which fronts the south, the hall is 62 feet by 51 feet, and 30 feet high, adorned with columns of the Doric order, and ceiling in coffers painted in encaustic, and enriched with Greek frets and other ornaments in various colours. On the east or (right side) are the apartments devoted to the manuscript department, six in number. On the west side is the principal staircase, and on the ground floor a saloon temporarily occupied by the Townley collection of marbles, and by the recently acquired specimens of Assyrian sculpture; this arrangement is temporary, awaiting the completion of the west wing, which is to contain saloons for the more commodious reception of the Townley and other marbles.

Farther to the west, entered by a temporary passage, is the new Lycian Gallery, or Xanthian Saloon, containing the sculpture recently discovered in Lycia by Sir Charles Fellows, and consisting of tombs, bas-reliefs, statues and sarcophagi, all of great antiquity. These precious relics of early art were all discovered by Sir Charles Fellows, between the years 1838 and 1843, in a district of Asia Minor, till then unknown. In 1840 Sir C. Fellows explored the long lost cities of Lycia, some of which he had discovered in his former travels in 1838, and brought others to light; and in 1841-43, Government lent its aid to the enthusiastic traveller, and the result is the important collection of marbles and casts which are now thrown open to the public, in the British Museum.

A long temporary passage leads from hence to the anti-room of the Phigaleian Saloon, which gives access to the Egyptian, Phigaleian and Elgin Saloons.

**The Egyptian Saloon** contains 181 articles of Egyptian antiquity, no inconsiderable portion of which were collected by the French in different parts of Egypt, and came into the possession of the English army, in consequence of the capitulation of Alexandria, in Egypt, in the month of September, 1801. They were brought to England in February, 1802, under the care of General Turner, and were sent, by order of King George the Third, to the British Museum. The remainder, chiefly presents, are from the collections of Sir Hans Sloane, Henry Salt, Esq., and the late Louis Burckhardt, Esq., C. Townley, Esq., and Mr. Sams; with donations at different periods by King George the Third, the Duke of York, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Bute, Captain Cavaglia, and others.

**The Phygælian Saloon** contains twenty-three bas-reliefs representing the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and the combat between the Greeks and Amazons; they were found in the ruins of the temple of Apollo Epicurius (or the Deliverer) built on Mount Cotyion, at a little distance from the ancient city of Phygælia, in Arcadia. These bas-reliefs composed the frieze in the interior of the Cella. The battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ is sculptured on eleven slabs of marble, numbered 1 to 11. That of the Greeks and Amazons occupies twelve (12 to 23). A circumstance which adds very much to the interest of these marbles, is our knowledge of the precise time when they were executed; for Pausanias, in his description of this temple, informs us, that it was built by Ictinus, an architect contemporary with Pericles, and who built the Parthenon at Athens. These, with other remains of antiquity, chiefly Phygælian, were purchased by the Prince Regent in 1815, at an expense very little short of 20,000*l.*, and were by his order deposited here.

**The Elgin Saloon.**—The Elgin marbles have been described at different times in various publications, and to the higher class; their merits, with the means of their acquisition, are well known; to such, however, of the visitors of the British Museum, and they are thousands, who are unacquainted with these circumstances, the following brief notice will, it is presumed, prove not unacceptable. Athens was the capital of ancient Greece, and in the age of Pericles, about 500 years before the Christian æra, was at the summit of her grandeur. The city was covered with magnificent temples; and whilst the spoils of the Persian conquest enabled her rulers to engage in the most profuse expenditure, it was fortunate for mankind that the highest taste directed this profusion. The greatest architect and sculptor that probably the world has ever seen, lived at that time. The erection of the most splendid

Buildings of Greece was committed to the genius of Phidias, who produced monuments which will exercise an influence upon art as long as mankind agree in their veneration of the models that are now held to contain all the principles of excellence. Athens was divided into two cities. The most ancient part was built upon a rock called the Acropolis, beneath which spread the lower city. The upper city contained three of the most sumptuous buildings with which Athens was adorned; the Parthenon, the Erechtheum, and the Propylæa. The splendid remains of antiquity called the Elgin marbles were principally obtained from the ruins of these edifices, more especially from the Parthenon, or Temple of Minerva. Athens has, at different periods, been subjected to the dominion of many masters. Its fate has been dreadful. Time and the barbarian have reduced it to ruin. The Romans were too refined to destroy the monuments of art, but the Goths had a long period of spoliation, and the Turks, at once arrogant and ignorant, despised works, the excellences of which they had not the ability to comprehend. It suffered in 1687, when it was bombarded by the Venetians, who, though possessed of it for a short period, were ultimately expelled, and the Turks, retaining their conquest, the work of demolition proceeded steadily on for another century and a half. The Turks pounded the marble into dust to make lime; one traveller after another continued to remove a fragment; and the museums of Europe were successively adorned with these relics. At length, when, as column after column fell, the remains of Athens were daily diminishing, were either covered with the dust, or carted away to be broken up for building, Lord Elgin, who had been Ambassador at Constantinople in 1799, obtained in 1801 an authority from the Turkish government, called a Firmaun, that eventually enabled the British nation to possess the most valuable of the sculptures of which any portion was left. The authority thus granted empowered Lord Elgin to fix scaffolding round the ancient temple of the idols; to mould the ornamental and visible figures thereon in plaster and gypsum; and subsequently, to take away any piece of stone with old inscription or figures thereon. For several years the intentions of Lord Elgin were carried into effect at his private risk, and at a cost which is stated to have amounted to 74,000*l*. In 1816 the entire collection was purchased of Lord Elgin, by Act of Parliament, for 35,000*l*. The removal of these relics from their original seat, is a measure, the propriety of which has been strongly controverted. Had the Greeks been able to preserve them, it would have been clearly an act of manifest injustice. The probability is, that if foreign governments had not done what

Lord Elgin did as an individual, not a fragment would have been left at this day to exhibit the grandeur of Grecian art as practised by Phidias; while the British nation, by the purchase of these monuments, has secured a possession of inestimable value.

Proceeding up by the staircase at the north-west angle of the building, you enter a suite of galleries occupying the whole of the upper floor of the west wing (as far as it is at present completed), and containing a rich collection of Egyptian antiquities, coffins, mummies, models, sepulchral tablets, fragments of statues in wood, stone, and bronze, figures of Egyptian deities, and a great variety of other articles, vases, bronzes, amulets, arms, domestic utensils, &c., which, if carefully and patiently examined, present a highly interesting view of the habits and manners of the earliest civilised people of the earth. The remainder of the west wing is incomplete, except at the southern end, wherein is deposited the valuable collection of bronzes, medals, and coins, the basis of which was formed by the cabinets of Sir Hans Sloane and Sir Robert Cotton, enlarged by the bequests of the Reverend C. M. Cracherode and R. P. Knight, Esq., and by purchases and donations, especially the munificent donation of George IV.

Passing from this collection through a gallery in the south wing called the Ethnographical Saloon, containing a great variety of articles of interest from China, India, Africa, &c., reverting now to the Entrance Hall, we ascend the Principal Staircase, which is painted in encaustic, to correspond with the Hall. The central flight of stairs is seventeen feet wide, flanked by pedestals of Aberdeen granite, intended to receive groups of sculpture.

The walls on either side of this central flight are of polished red granite. The balustrades, vases, &c., are of Yorkshire free-stone. At the top of this staircase commences the suite of rooms appropriated to natural history, which occupy, on the upper floor the eastern portion of the south front, and the whole of the eastern and northern sides of the quadrangle.

It does not come within the scope of this small volume to enumerate, even briefly, the objects of interest in this almost endless collection, a collection far richer, both as to value and extent, than any similar collection in the world; nor can we be surprised at this, when we reflect on the extent of our colonies, and of our mercantile navy. The curious visitor will here find the sciences of Zoology, Botany, Conchology, Mineralogy, and Geology, abundantly illustrated by complete and scientifically arranged collections.

As already stated, the southern portion of the eastern wing is devoted to manuscripts, a collection of extreme value, that has

been formed almost entirely within the last twenty or thirty years, and which contains manuscripts of every age, and from almost every clime, beautiful examples of illuminations, and of the ornamental caligraphy of the middle ages, and last, not least, the original Magna Charta of England is here preserved.

The whole remainder of the eastern and northern portions of the Quadrangle is entirely devoted to the immense collection of printed books. The greatest ornament of this collection is

**The Royal Library.**—In this spacious and splendid room is deposited the library formed by His Majesty King George the Third, which embraces the most extensive and important collection of books ever brought together by any sovereign of the British empire, or, indeed, of any other country; and this not confined to publications connected with any particular class of literature, but embracing every species of knowledge. The volumes, moreover, are, in general, in the best possible condition, and, in very frequent instances, of the most superb description, being vellum, or large paper copies; the whole forming a monument worthy the judgment, the taste, and the liberal mind of the royal founder, and also of the unparalleled munificence of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, who, in the year 1823 presented this library to the British nation.

At the eastern end of the north wing of the Quadrangle are the Public Reading Rooms, affording accommodation for several hundred students. At the western end of the north wing is the Print Room, a collection of recent formation, but one of great and growing interest, where the origin and progress of the art of engraving may be advantageously studied.

Some specimens of the earliest masters in carving and engraving are here to be seen, beautifully illustrating the state of this branch of the Fine Arts in the fifteenth century.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

**The Department of printed Books** consists of the Libraries of Sir Hans Sloane and Major Edwards, the Libraries of the kings of England from Henry VII. to George II., presented by the latter monarch. A collection of papers, chiefly illustrative of the Civil Wars of the time of Charles I., collected by order of that monarch. It is impossible in this work to enumerate in detail all the additions which have since been made by gift or purchase; but Dr. Birch's Library, Sir John Hawkins's, and Dr. Burney's collections of works on musical science; Garrick's collection of old English plays. Numerous classics, from F. Tyrwhit, Esq.; Sir W. Musgrave's unrivalled collection of Bio-

graphy; Mrs. Banks's collection of Heraldry, and a collection of Italian History and Topography from Sir R. C. Hoare, are among the smaller acquisitions. The valuable Library of the Rev. C. M. Cracherode; the Law Library of F. Hargrave, Esq.; the Libraries of Baron de Molland, of Munich; of Monsieur Guinguiné; of Dr. Burney; and Sir Joseph Banks's Library of Natural History, are among the larger. Four separate collections of tracts, forming a complete history of the French Revolution; the Library of George the Third, already noticed, and a collection of Newspapers, from the first period of their publication, in 1588, to the present time: 2000*l.* is annually expended in the purchase of old and foreign publications, and the library is further enriched by a copy of every new work entered at Stationers' Hall.

**The Department of Manuscripts** consists of the Harleian, the Sloanian, the Lansdowne, the Burney, the Bridgewater, the Howard Arundel, and the Burrel Collections, with two Oriental Collections, by C. J. Rich, Esq.; a selection made, at an expense of more than 2000*l.*, from the manuscripts of the late Richard Heber, Esq.; and a multitude of others, on Historical, Topographical, Legal, Architectural, and other subjects.

**The Department of Natural History.**—To Sir Hans Sloane's collection, considerably diminished, a vast addition was made in the purchase of a well preserved collection of stuffed birds from Holland, further increased by a valuable collection recently bequeathed to the Museum by Major General Hardwicke. The minerals of Sir Hans Sloane's collection have been increased by the collections of Charles Hatchet, Esq., Colonel Greville, the Rev. C. M. Cracherode; and, in 1816, the collection of George IV. The collection of minerals is daily increasing, and is at this time superior to any in Europe. Mr. Gustavus Brander's collection of Hampshire fossils was added in 1765, and a small collection formed by Mr. Menzies, who accompanied Captain Vancouver as a naturalist, was presented to the Museum in 1797, by King George III. The shells of the Museum, the collection of which has gradually accumulated upon the foundation laid by Sir Hans Sloane, form another division of the natural history of no small extent. The entomological branch of the department of natural history is, strictly speaking, of late creation, the major part of Sir Hans Sloane's collection of insects having perished. Purchases and collections are, however, continually increasing their numbers, and the whole, exclusive of the bequest of the late General Hardwicke, fills twenty-three cabinets, and is as extensive a collection of insects as that at Paris. *The Print Room* is at the north end of the west wing.

The Museum is open to the Public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Ten to Seven, from May 7, to September 1; and from Ten to Four, from September 7, to May 1. The Museum is closed between the 1st and 7th of January, the 1st and 7th of May, the 1st and 7th of September, inclusive; and on Ash-Wednesday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and on any Fast or Thanksgiving Days ordered by authority.

The Reading Room is open every day except on Sundays, Ash-Wednesday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and on any Fast or Thanksgiving Days ordered by authority; except also between the 1st and 7th of January, the 1st and 7th of May, and the 1st and 7th of September, inclusive. The hours are from Nine till Seven during the Months of May, June, July, and August, and from Nine till Four during the remainder of the year.

**The Reading Room.**—Persons desirous of admission, send their applications to the principal librarian, backed by the recommendation of a trustee, who either admits them immediately, or lays their application before the next general meeting or committee of trustees, when permission is generally granted for six months, always renewable from time to time at the expiration of each term.

Descriptive Catalogues, price One Shilling; or in parts, are sold at the following prices, and may be obtained of the attendants in waiting.

PART I. Zoology	-	-	-	-	price	2d.
II. Mineralogy and Fossils	-	-	-	-	-	2d.
III. Egyptian Antiquities	-	-	-	-	-	3d.
IV. Greek, Roman, and Miscellaneous Antiquities	-	-	-	-	-	3d.
V. Artificial Curiosities	-	-	-	-	-	1d.
VI. Portraits	-	-	-	-	-	1d.

## SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

**The Royal Institution**, in Albemarle Street, was incorporated by royal charter of George III., in 1808, for the purpose of diffusing the knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life. The important discoveries made here by Sir Humphry Davy have given a lasting celebrity to this establishment. The building, though old, is extensive, and well adapted to its purpose; it contains a very complete chemical laboratory, a commodious theatre, in which the various professors deliver the lectures, a handsome library, with reading-rooms for the perusal of periodical publications, and apartments for the professors. Tickets of admission to the lectures may be obtained from any of the members.

**The Royal Academy**, which now occupies the eastern wing of the National Gallery, was incorporated in December, 1768; and Sir Joshua Reynolds, who received the honour of knighthood on the occasion, was appointed its first president. It consists of forty academicians, twenty associates, and six associate engravers (all of whom are of the most distinguished rank in the respective lines of their profession), and was instituted for the encouragement of the arts of design, painting, sculpture, &c. Four of the academicians are nominated professors of painting, sculpture, architecture, and perspective; and each delivers a course of five or six lectures to the students during the winter months; a course of six lectures is also delivered by a professor of anatomy, who, however, is not a regular member of the academy, but elected for the purpose. Here the students are permitted to draw from living models; in winter, for studies in drawing, and in summer for designs in painting. Nine of the academicians are annually chosen to set the figures, to examine the performances of the students, and to give them the necessary instructions for the due advancement of their art. The annual exhibition of paintings, sculptures, models, &c., which commences in the beginning of May, and continues open about six weeks, is one of the most interesting spectacles to an intelligent mind that the capital can boast. Each person pays one shilling for admission, and another for a catalogue, if required. The sums thus received have, of late years, not only defrayed all the expenses of the establishment, but left a considerable surplus.

**The Society of Arts** is a handsome and convenient building, in John Street, Adelphi. The society had its origin in 1574, from the patriotic zeal of the late Mr. William Shipley (brother to the Bishop of St. Asaph), who, aided by the influence of the late Lords Folkestone and Romney, established it on a sure basis. Its grand objects are, to promote the arts, manufactures, and commerce of the united kingdom, by donations both honorary and pecuniary, for all useful inventions, discoveries, and improvements, which are not protected by patents. It consists of about eighteen hundred members, who are chosen by ballot, and pay two guineas annually. The distribution of premiums and bounties takes place about the end of May, in the great room, where the society hold their meetings, and is an interesting ceremony. Upwards of 100,000*l.* have been distributed in rewards by this institution. The series of fine paintings by the late Mr. James Barry (who, to his immortal honour, executed them gratuitously, when he was himself in want of almost every necessary of life), which occupies the whole circumference of the great room, an extent of 178 feet, is most interestingly impressive. Its design was to



illustrate this maxim — “The attainment of happiness, individual and public, depends on the cultivation of the human faculties.” A good library, and a large collection of ingeniously constructed models, belong to this society, which has itself published nearly forty volumes of “Transactions.”

**The Royal Society** was incorporated by Charles II. on the 22d of April, 1663; it derived its origin from the Hon. Mr. Robert Boyle, and after the rebuilding of Somerset House, George the Fourth graciously assigned to this society a commodious suite of apartments, which they still occupy. This highly respectable and very useful body consists of an unlimited number of members, governed by a president and council, consisting of twenty-one fellows. The general business is managed by two secretaries, who conduct the correspondence, register experiments and arrange the transactions for publication; nearly one hundred volumes of the “Philosophical Transactions” of this society are now extant. The museum, apparatus, and library, are exceedingly curious and valuable.

**The Society of Antiquaries**, which holds its meetings on the same floor as the Royal Society, and on the same evenings, was originally founded in the year 1572, by the learned Archbishop Parker, Sir Robert Cotton, Camden, Stowe, and others. It is governed by a president, and council of twenty-one fellows, the members being unlimited, and elected by ballot. Various interesting volumes and prints, in illustration of English antiquities, have been published by this society, independently of eighteen volumes of the “Archæologia,” which is a collection of the most interesting papers read at the meetings. Many curious antiquities of different descriptions, and rare works, are possessed by this Society.

**The Royal Asiatic Society**, Grafton Street, Bond Street, is instituted for the investigation and encouragement of arts, sciences, and literature, with respect to Asia. The Linnæan Society, Panton Square, was instituted in 1788, by Sir J. Smith, and incorporated in 1802; its object is to promote the study of natural history. Besides these, there are the British Mineralogical Society; the Entomological Society; the Medico-Botanical Society; the Architectural Society; the Philosophical Society; the Geological Society, Somerset House; the Horticultural Society, 23, Regent Street, which has a very extensive garden at Turnham Green; the Society of Civil Engineers; the London Architectural Society; the Astronomical Society; the Hunterian Society; the Societa Armonica; the City Philosophical Society; the Meteorological Society; the Philomathic Society; the Philological

Society; the Royal Geographical Society; the Dilettanti; and the Royal Society of Literature, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square.

**The London Institution**, in Finsbury Circus, was first established in the Old Jewry, in 1806, and in 1807 was incorporated by royal charter. This building, an elegant stone structure, was erected in 1816, and contains, in addition to a noble library, reading-rooms, &c., a lecture-room, that approached by a noble staircase, is capable of containing 750 persons; its objects are similar to those of the Royal Institution, and it is conducted, with little variation, upon the same plan.

**The Russell Institution**, in Coram Street, Russell Square, with similar objects, but upon a less extensive scale, is held in a building originally erected for an assembly room, but converted to its present purpose in 1808. **The London Literary Institution**, Aldersgate Street, and the **Western Literary Institution**, in Leicester Square, are establishments upon a minor scale, formed for the diffusion of literature and science. **The British Institution** was established in 1805 for the purpose of encouraging British artists, by the exhibition of their larger productions, which may here be seen to greater advantage than at the Royal Academy. This establishment is held in the building formerly known as the Boydell Gallery, in Pall Mall. There are generally two exhibitions in the year, one of the old, and the other of the new pictures. **The Mechanics' Institution**, in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, is intended, as its name implies, for the diffusion of information connected with the arts and sciences amongst the mechanics of the metropolis; it possesses a theatre and a library. **The Law Institution**, in Chancery Lane, is a noble building; the interior consists of a lofty hall 30 feet high, a library, a gallery, a club-room, and dining-rooms, and is, altogether, admirably adapted to its intended purpose.

### THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The newspaper establishments of the kingdom are of vast importance; the number of morning papers being about 28,000, and of the evening papers, about 12,000; the circulation of the Sunday papers has been stated at 110,000 copies. The duty on advertisements was lowered in 1833 from 3s. 6d. to 1s. 6d., and the stamp duty in 1836 from fourpence to a penny. The profit derived by the Revenue from Newspapers will be rendered apparent by the following statement, which is further accompanied by an account explanatory of the effect produced upon the Revenue by the reduction of the stamp duty on Newspapers. The reduction of the newspaper duty took effect on the 15th September,

1836. In the half year ended 5th of April, 1836, the number of newspapers stamped in Great Britain was 14,874,652, and the net amount of duty received was 196,909*l*. In the half year ended 5th of April 1837, the number of newspapers stamped in Great Britain was 21,362,148, and the net amount of duty received was 88, 502*l*. ; showing an increase, in the number in the last half year as compared with the corresponding half year before the reduction, of 6,487,496, and a loss of Revenue of 108,317*l*. Of the above number of stamps taken out in the half year ending 5th of April, 1837, 11,547,241 stamps have been issued since 1st of January, 1837, when the distinctive die came into use; whereas only 14,784,652 were issued in the six months ending April, 1836. The establishments of the leading morning papers are upon a vast and comprehensive scale; the most distinguished literary talent being enlisted in their service, an observation peculiarly applicable to the *Times*, that, like the administration of the Government, has its home and foreign department, the ramifications of the latter extending to all parts of the world. The editorial and mechanical departments are, during the sitting of Parliament, unceasing in their operation, day and night being equally devoted to the early publication of a morning paper. These combined efforts, however, would prove utterly unavailing, as regards an early appearance, but for the introduction of mechanical power, that, propelled by steam, produces, with almost magical celerity, impressions executed in a style of superior excellence. The expenses of the daily Journals thus conducted must be enormous; they defy calculation, and can only be accurately known to the proprietor. The evening, as well as the weekly papers, are upon a diminished scale of expenditure, enjoying as they do, the advantage of extracting from their predecessors of the day, the chief articles of interest; they are nevertheless, in many instances, conducted by gentlemen possessing, not merely literary attainments of the highest order, but also by others of distinguished ability in their several departments. To give an accurate list of newspapers, that from their perpetual introduction, and equally sudden withdrawal is ever deviating, would, under such circumstances, be clearly impossible; it must therefore suffice that, for this work, we subjoin a list of the principal. Of all these, the *Times* takes decidedly the lead; the superiority of its general information, its continental in particular, having long since designated it with the honourable appellation of "The leading Journal of Europe." The *Morning Herald* is also conducted in a style of great excellence. The *Morning Post* is more limited in its sale than the *Times* and *Herald*; its circulation being chiefly confined to the leaders of fashion. The *Times*, *Herald*, and *Post*, through strictly speaking

independent, are the staunch advocates of Conservatism. The Morning Chronicle, long since fallen from the enviable notoriety it attained when under the conduct of its talented proprietor, the late James Perry, Esq., nevertheless enjoys, from its advocacy of Whig principles, a very extensive sale; as does the Morning Advertiser, the property of the Society of Licensed Victuallers. The principal evening papers are the Globe, the Sun, and the Standard. The Age, the John Bull, the Spectator, the Examiner, the Satirist, the Sunday Times, the Weekly Times, the Observer, the Court Journal, Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper, the Dispatch, the Atlas, the Pictorial Times, Punch, and Illustrated London News\*, complete the catalogue of the weekly papers. To these may be added the Daily News, morning paper; and the Tablet, Record, Patriot, Nonconformist, and Watchman, Dissenters' papers, all published weekly. All the country newspapers may be seen at Deacon's Coffee House, Walbrook; Peele's Coffee House, Fleet Street; and the Chapter Coffee House, Paternoster Row.

### THE THEATRES.

**Her Majesty's Theatre, or the Opera House**, in the Haymarket, was originally built by Sir John Vanbrugh; it was altogether an ill-contrived, but "vast and triumphant piece of architecture." It was subsequently improved by Signor Novosielski; but, from various circumstances, the concern became greatly embarrassed, and the whole was destroyed by fire on the night of 17th of June, 1789. It was principally rebuilt in the following year by Signor Novosielski, a first-rate artist of that day; but the exterior was, from a want of funds, long left in a rude and unfinished state; the improvements in Pall Mall, however, hastened its completion, which it finally experienced in 1819. As completed from designs by Nash (to whom, however, credit is due for the exterior only), it is a handsome edifice, cased with stucco, and adorned with an elegant colonnade, constructed of cast-iron pillars of the Doric order, that support an entablature and balustraded gallery. The front is decorated with a beautiful relievo, executed by Mr. Bubb in 1821, representing the origin and progress of music. The interior (by Signor Novosielski) is extremely magnificent, and presents a *coup d'œil* at once splendid, imposing, and elegant. The chandeliers, which are of the most superb description, are lighted by gas. The admission to the pit is 10s. 6d., and to the gallery 5s. The house will contain about 2,500 persons. The performances, which chiefly consist of Italian Operas and French Ballets, are only regularly exhibited on Tuesdays and

\* The illustrations of the three last being of great excellence.

**Saturdays**, from about January to July or August. The performers are the most accomplished singers, and elegant dancers, of the Italian, German, and French stages. The Orchestral band is one of the finest in the world, and the scenic department is entirely conducted by the accomplished artists, the Messrs. Grieve. The concert-room, which is fitted up with extreme elegance, is ninety-five feet long, forty-six feet broad, and thirty-five feet high. The whole of this immense property has been for many years, and still is, involved in litigation.

**Drury-Lane Theatre** had its origin in a cockpit, which was converted into a theatre in the reign of James I., in whose reign it fell a sacrifice, from some unknown cause, to the fury of a mob; it was subsequently rebuilt, and called both the Cockpit, and the Phoenix Theatre, that fabulous bird having been adopted as the emblem of its re-edification. After the Restoration, a patent for stage performances was granted to Killegrew; who, in 1662, erected a more convenient theatre. The actors of that theatre, who formed part of the royal establishment, were then denominated the King's servants, an appellation that still appertains to the Drury-Lane company. In January, 1671, Killegrew's theatre was destroyed by fire, but was soon after rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren. This fabric, a neat and pleasing edifice, underwent many alterations prior to the year 1793, when a vast, splendid, and magnificent theatre was erected in its place, from designs by the late Henry Holland, Esq., sufficiently capacious for 3,600 spectators. The pecuniary embarrassments of the proprietors, however, prevented its completion; and its exterior, consequently, presented a rude and ruinous appearance; and on the night of the 24th of February, 1809, a tremendous conflagration destroyed the entire building in the course of five hours. At the time of the fire, the whole concern was in a state of great embarrassment; through the great exertions, however, of the late Mr. Whitbread, a composition was effected with the creditors, and the theatre was rebuilt in the years 1811 and 1812, at an expense of 150,000*l*, including scenery, wardrobe, lustres, &c. This theatre was erected from designs by, and under the superintendence of, B. Wyatt, Esq.; the exterior has a heavy, though substantial, aspect. The front is of the Doric order; and the portico, surmounted by a statue of Shakspeare, was erected in 1820. An Ionic colonnade was added a few years since. The grand entrance leads through a spacious hall, supported by five Doric columns, to a rotunda, adorned with three statues; one of Shakspeare, another of Garrick, and a third of Edmund Kean, the great histrionic illustrator of the immortal bard; from hence a staircase of great elegance conducts to the boxes. The interior of the house was entirely reconstructed in 1822, under the di-

rection of Mr. Samuel Beazley, at an expense, to the late Mr. Elliston, of 20,000*l.* It presents about three-quarters of a circle from the stage, and has a splendid and elegant appearance. It is principally illumined by a gas chandelier, suspended over the centre of the pit. The stage, at the opening of the curtain, is 43 feet in width, and 38 in height. The diameter of the pit is 53 feet, and the height of the house, from the pit floor to the ceiling, is 50 feet 6 inches. There are three tiers of boxes. In the space on each side of the lower gallery, above the third tier, are the slips; and on a level with the pit are eight private boxes. It is estimated that the house will accommodate about 2,500 persons with seats. The grand saloon is an elegant room, about 86 feet in length.

**Covent Garden Theatre**, and its Conversion into an Opera House. — This great ornament of the metropolis was erected, from designs by Sir Robert Smirke, within ten months from the laying of the foundations, at an expense of 150,000*l.*, exclusive of the scenery, wardrobe, and properties. Its principal front, in Bow Street, was designed from the Doric temple of Minerva, in the Acropolis, at Athens; but its character is somewhat too solemn and massive for a theatre. In itself, the portico is magnificent; but its proportions cannot be seen to advantage, for want of space; above the windows, on each side, are basso-relievos, representing the ancient and the modern drama; and within the niches of the terminating projections, or wings, are statues of Tragedy and Comedy. There is much grandeur in the vestibule and principal staircase; and the interior of the house, capable of containing about 3000 persons, from its general form, and judicious arrangements, is excellently adapted for theatrical display. A magnificent cut-glass chandelier, illumined by gas, depends from the centre of the roof.

*The Causes that led to its conversion into an Opera House.* — A schism springing up towards the close of 1846, between Mr. Lumley and his conductor, Mr. Costa, has led to a separation of the parties, and given rise to a rival concern, which, backed by a powerful party, has established itself in Covent Garden Theatre, that with almost magical celerity, and at an enormous cost, has been converted into a second Opera House, and for which, in the present state of the fashionable world, it is said, there is ample room; it has also been most elegantly decorated. On entering, the first object which strikes the spectator, is the extreme beauty and elegance of the ceiling, which is divided into compartments, representing the various personages connected with the lyric drama and the fine arts, the ground being a deep blue, of the

turquoise tint, shaded off towards the centre, until the colour becomes almost purely white, which is finely relieved by the golden cords of the different sections, the paintings being the production of Signors Ferri and Vardi. The ornamental decoration of the boxes consists of white gold and turquoise hanging, carried in light and graceful festoons around the house; and when the reader is informed that there are six tiers of boxes, and in the centre of each of the three upper tiers (a space of six boxes in each tier), a first and second amphitheatre and a gallery, the imagination will easily conceive the effect of the scene; in fact, the simplicity and good taste displayed in the whole reflects the highest credit upon Mr. Albano, the architect, who, from the foundation to the roof, entirely reconstructed the interior, which, up to the level of the pit, is carried on two tiers of fire-proof arches. The scenery, entirely new, has been painted by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin, and the *tout ensemble* presents an appearance imposing and splendid, and in no way inferior to Her Majesty's Theatre.

**The Lyceum Theatre,** New Wellington Street. Strand, first opened in 1830, was erected from designs by Mr. S. Beazley. The theatre presents a pleasing elevation of the Corinthian order, fronted by an elegant portico, consisting of six columns, extending over the pavement. The interior, which is light and elegant, was originally designed after the French plan, but was altered at the accession of Madame Vestris to the property, which occurred in the latter end of 1847, when the whole was newly decorated, and the effect of the *tout ensemble*, by the good tact and great judgment displayed throughout, has been such as to render it one of the most beautiful theatres in the metropolis.

**The Haymarket Theatre.**—The theatre pulled down in 1820, is said to have been built in 1702, and about the year 1763 fell into the possession of the celebrated Samuel Foote, whose inimitable farces were all produced at this theatre, himself invariably representing the principal character; an instance of which, among many others on record, is the performance of *Major Sturgeon* by him, in his celebrated farce of "The Mayor of Garrett," first produced in that year. It afterwards became the property of the elder Colman, a dramatic author of some celebrity; and subsequently of his son, whose inimitable comedies, with one exception, viz. "John Bull," all produced at this theatre, have erected an imperishable monument to his memory. Mr. Colman, for some time previous to his decease, resigned the management of this establishment, in which he was succeeded by his brother-in-

law, Mr. Morris, the late proprietor. Mr. Webster is now lessee. The designs for this inconvenient and ill-constructed theatre were made by Nash, whose utter unacquaintance with works of this description is here strikingly exemplified.

**The St. James's Theatre**, in King Street, St. James's, was erected from designs by Mr. Samuel Beazley. The exterior presents an elevation in accordance with the recent improvements in its vicinity; and the interior, which consists of two rows of boxes, a gallery, and pit, is sumptuously and elegantly decorated. This theatre is now under the superintendence of Mr. Mitchell, the eminent bookseller of Bond Street, whose introduction of the best Parisian performers, in the best pieces of the French Theatre, together with the admirable manner in which they are put upon the stage, nightly attracts a fashionable audience. The performances commence at seven.

**The Olympic Theatre**, in Wych Street, Drury Lane, was originally built by the late Mr. Philip Astley, in 1806, as a place of exhibition, during the winter season, for equestrian performances and rope-dancing; it was subsequently let to, and was for some years conducted by, Madame Vestris, since whose secession the proprietary has been so frequently changed, as to render it impossible to assign to it an established character for any particular class of performance.

**Sadler's Wells Theatre**, that in the days of Grimaldi was devoted to pantomime, burletta, dancing, and spectacle, was, about two years since, converted to a more legitimate purpose, by the introduction of the regular drama, that, under the superintendence of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps, was here performed in a manner very creditable to their talents. Their continuance here, however, was not of long duration, the lady having seceded therefrom, and betaken herself to

**The Mary-le-bone Theatre**, in Church Street, Paddington, a new structure, tastefully decorated, where the performances, chiefly the regular drama, are carried on much in the same style as during that lady's administration at Sadler's Wells.

**The Adelphi Theatre**, in the Strand, was originally opened by Mr. Scott, a colour-maker of the Strand, under the title of the Sans Pareil; but, in 1820, became the property of Messrs. Yates and Terry. It is at present under the management of Mr. Webster. The exterior presents a neat appearance; and the interior, though small, is handsomely decorated.



**Astley's Amphitheatre**, near Westminster Bridge, was first established by the late Mr. Philip Astley in 1767, and was then an open area. In 1780, it was converted into a covered amphitheatre, consisting of boxes, gallery and pit. It was twice destroyed by fire; in August, 1794, and in September, 1803; it was rebuilt in about six months after, and first opened in April, 1804. A third fire, attended with fatal consequences, occurred here on the 8th of June, 1841, when the theatre was again destroyed. The dreadful shock sustained by its talented proprietor, the late Mr. Ducrow, from this conflagration, which terminated in the death of one of his oldest servants, and destruction of the whole of his theatrical property, induced a state of insanity, from which he never recovered, and finally sunk on the 27th of January, 1842. An elegant Theatre, upon an enlarged scale, and of increased splendour, the decorations being of crimson and gold, has been erected by Mr. Batty, a celebrated equestrian performer.

**The Surrey Theatre**, Blackfriars' Road, formerly the Royal Circus, was originally built for equestrian performances, in conjunction with stage representation, and first opened by the celebrated Charles Dibdin and Mr. Hughes, in 1781; and was for some time conducted by them and others with varied success. Having been destroyed by fire in 1805 it was shortly after rebuilt from a design by Signor Cabanel. The exterior presents a pleasing elevation; and the interior, beautifully formed, has recently been elegantly decorated. After passing through the hands of various proprietors, in the year 1814 it was conducted by Mr. T. Dibdin, a dramatist of some celebrity, with great success, whose celebrated piece, "The Heart of Mid Lothian," admirably represented, was nightly performed for more than one season. It was, upon the retirement from Drury Lane of that unfortunate but excellent actor the late Mr. Elliston, conducted for some time by him with considerable success, and who here closed with his life his theatrical career. Mrs. Davidge is the present proprietor. The performances, chiefly melo-dramatic, consisting of pieces peculiarly adapted to the capabilities of the company, include also a variety of amusements, and commence at half-past six.

**The Royal Victoria Theatre**, in Waterloo Road, was first

opened in 1818. The exterior is somewhat unattractive; the interior, the form of which is nearly circular, is admirably adapted for dramatic representation; the stage, being very extensive and capacious, is peculiarly suited to an imposing scenic display; while the audience part is constructed so as to afford a good view of the performance from every part of it. It consists of two tiers of boxes, a gallery, and pit. When first opened, it presented a very beautiful appearance, being unquestionably one of the most capacious and best built theatres in the metropolis; it is, however, at present, in a sadly dilapidated state.

**Sadler's Wells Theatre**, near the New River Head, was so called from a person named Sadler, who had a music-house on or near this spot in the time of Charles II. The present house was built in 1765, but has been much altered interiorly, and is now a comfortable and pleasant theatre. The performances here chiefly consist of operatic and melodramatic representations; and the season, which formerly continued from Easter to October, is now irregular, and of uncertain duration. Performance commences at half-past six.

**The Strand Theatre**, a minor establishment, upon a very small scale, consists of one tier of boxes, a pit and gallery. The performances, which commence at 7, chiefly consist of operas, farces, melodramas, burlettas, and ballets. The season is of uncertain length. Admission to the boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

**The City of London Theatre**, Norton Falgate, recently erected from designs by Mr. Samuel Beazley, presents externally an appearance of great respectability. The interior, consisting of one tier of boxes, a gallery, and a pit, is beautifully decorated.

**The Pavilion Theatre**, in Whitechapel Road, and the **Garriek Theatre**, in Goodman's Fields, are minor establishments, conducted upon a plan calculated to please that portion of the public who reside in their vicinity.

## CONCERTS, BALLS, AND ASSEMBLIES.

**Almacks' Balls.**—These truly select and elegant assemblies are held every Wednesday during the season at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, and are very numerous and fashionably attended. Willis's Rooms are a noble suite of apartments, capable of containing nearly 1,000 persons; they consist of a noble ball-room, card, and supper-rooms, that upon these occasions are all brilliantly lighted, and elegantly decorated. Almacks' balls are under the superintendence and direction of

several ladies of distinction, styled Lady Patronesses; and no person is admitted but by their permission. This, of course, makes the admission extremely difficult, but at the same time renders the company very select. — At Willis's Rooms, concerts, balls, and public dinners take place; but none of these have any connexion with Almacks. — **Hanover Square Rooms** are a splendid suite of apartments, in which the Queen's or Ancient Concerts are held every Wednesday, from February to June. They were established during the last century for the performance of ancient music. They are under the direction of six noblemen, of the highest rank, who alternately select the pieces for the evening; and the performances, both vocal and instrumental, are of the highest class, are always fully attended, and frequently honoured by the presence of royalty. Hanover Square Rooms are occasionally engaged for balls, and morning and evening concerts are also performed here; but they are entirely unconnected with the Queen's Concert. — Balls, concerts, and occasional assemblies are also held in the Concert Room of the Opera House; at **Freemason's Hall and Tavern**, Great Queen Street; the **London Tavern**, Bishopsgate; and the **Albion Tavern**, Aldersgate Street; all of which have noble rooms, capable of accommodating, at public dinners, to which purpose they are frequently devoted, from 400 to 500 persons. The **Thatched House Tavern**, St. James's Street, is the resort of the highest classes of the nobility and gentry, who hold their meetings and large, but select, dinner parties here; it contains several fine rooms. Masquerades are held during the season at the Opera House, the English Opera House, Adelphi Theatre, and Lowther Rooms, King William Street, Strand.

### VAUXHALL.

**Vauxhall Gardens.** — The time when this enchanting place of amusement was first opened for the entertainment of the public is not easy to be ascertained; but in the reign of Queen Anne it appears to have been a place of great public resort; for in the *Spectator*, No. 383. dated May 20. 1712, Mr. Addison has introduced his friend Sir Roger de Coverley, as accompanying him in a voyage from the Temple Stairs to Vauxhall, then termed Spring Gardens. The season commences in June, and terminates in August.

On the right of the entrance is a grand quadrangle, called the Grove; it is surrounded with walks, planted with trees, and at the outer extremity are boxes for the accommodation of supper parties; in the centre is the orchestra, a magnificent Gothic temple, richly

ornamented; it contains an excellent organ, and here, in fine weather, a concert of vocal and instrumental music is performed; facing the orchestra, is a pavilion of the Composite order, sixty feet in length, called the Prince's Gallery, in compliment to the late Prince of Wales, who, in times gone past, was in the habit of frequenting these gardens, and supping here. The ascent to this is by a double flight of steps, under a fine portico; behind it is an extensive supper-room. The Rotunda is a noble room, sixty-seven feet in diameter; this is fitted up as a theatre, and here concerts are occasionally, and vaudevilles, generally, performed. The whole is splendidly illuminated, and, in addition to concerts and a variety of entertainments, the performance is concluded by a brilliant display of fireworks. Balloon ascents have been added to the amusements of Vauxhall, and, during the two last seasons, are generally considered to have materially advanced the interest of the proprietors.

### TEA GARDENS.

The character of these places have, with the habits of the people, experienced a very considerable change, and tea, formerly the chief article of consumption here, has been supplanted by liquors of a more stimulating character. At some of these, concerts, of an inferior description, are performed; and other attractions are added that generally detain the company, always of a miscellaneous character, till the approach of midnight. The following are the principal in the vicinity of the metropolis:—New Bagnigge Wells, Bayswater; New Bayswater Tea Gardens; Bull and Bush, Hampstead; Camberwell Grove House; Canonbury House, Islington; Chalk Farm, Primrose Hill; Copenhagen House, Holloway Fields; Cremorne House, Chelsea; Eel-pie House, or Sluice House, on the New River, near Hornsey; St. Helena Gardens, near the Lower Road, Deptford; Highbury Barn; Hornsey Wood House; Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead Heath; Kilburn Wells, Edgeware Road; Mermaid, Hackney; Montpelier, Walworth; Mount Pleasant, Clapton; the Eagle, or Grecian Saloon\*, City Road; the Red House, Battersea Fields; Southampton Arms, Camden Town; Union Gardens, Chelsea; the Britannia Saloon\*, Hoxton; White Conduit House\*, Islington; and Yorkshire Stingo\* Lisson Green.

\* Those distinguished by asterisks have minor theatres attached.

## CLUBS.

**Subscription Houses, or Clubs.**— These establishments have, within these last few years, very considerably increased; and their effects have been so truly described by a contemporary, that we cannot do better, in this instance, than quote his words. "The Clubs of London have had a very decided influence on the state of society, and on the interests of hotels and taverns. These once flourishing resorts of men in the upper grades of society have been abandoned for the club-houses, where the advantages of co-operation have been so conspicuously displayed, that the humbler purveyors of comfort have sunk in the unequal contest, and their establishments are now frequented by scarcely any others than temporary sojourners. The effect of this change on the domestic character of these grades is conspicuous; those who have discovered sources of gratification where a moderate expenditure ensures a splendid entertainment, cannot help contrasting the sober hue of domesticity with the cheerful and inspiriting tone of extended communion. To such as possess homes, without the usual endearing associations, club-houses present advantages not to be resisted; but, to the family man, who has a higher duty than to pander to selfish gratification, they are too often replete with fatal effects; a contrast which serves only to undermine the stability of private virtues and enjoyments, is dearly purchased, indeed. Still there is, probably, no innovation without some redeeming advantages, and it may be thought a somewhat Quixotic spirit to assail the fame of established favourites." White's Subscription-house, in St. James's Street, is a beautiful stone structure; the interior is well-arranged, the saloon is a noble apartment; and the reading room with its beautiful bow-window may be deemed perhaps one of the pleasantest in the metropolis. White's was at one time the rendezvous of the Tory party, who upon the rising of the house, as it is termed, or to be more explicit, the cessation of parliamentary business for the evening, regularly resorted hither for consultation upon the course to be pursued in future legislation. Brooke's Club, in St. James's Street, is a large, spacious, and handsome building of brick. The interior contains a variety of rooms, all of good proportion, with the exception of those on the ground-floor, the ceilings of which are decidedly too low. Brookes's Club was always the great Whig assembly, and the observations regarding the meetings of members upon the rising of the House, above alluded to, are equally applicable to this establishment. The Athenæum, in Pall Mall, is an elegant building erected from designs by Mr. Decimus Burton. The Senior

United Service Club, the 'Travellers' Club, the Carlton Club, and the Oxford and Cambridge University Club; the last, recently erected, are all in Pall Mall; they are magnificent mansions; many of them have been erected from designs by first-rate architects; and, but for the occasional intervention of other buildings, might, from their imposing architectural display, be justly deemed a range of palaces. The Reform Club, also in Pall Mall, erected in a splendid style, from designs by Mr. Barry, adds another distinguished feature to the line of stately edifices that already adorn that noble avenue. The Junior United Service Club, in Charles Street, St. James's, is also an elegant structure. To these may be added the following: the new Conservative Club, a noble building just erected; Arthur's Club, West India Club, and the Guards' and Boodle's Clubs, in St. James's Street; the Clarence, in Waterloo Place; the Oriental, in Hanover Square; the Parthenon, Wyndham, and Colonial Clubs, in St. James's Square; the Portland, Stratford Place; the Royal Naval Club, Bond Street; the Union Club, Trafalgar Square; the United University Club, Pall Mall East; the Windsor Club, Waterloo Place; the City of London Club, Broad Street; the Gresham Club, in King William Street, City; and Whittington Club, late Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand.

### HOTELS, COFFEE HOUSES, AND TAVERNS.

**London**, profuse in every thing, is replete with accommodation for strangers. Here the man of fortune may dwell in a style of princely grandeur, and here also — strange contrast — the less prosperous individual may live for less money than in any other part of the kingdom. To furnish a list of the numerous hotels with which the metropolis abounds would far exceed the limits of this work; they are all to be found in the Royal Blue Book, or Fashionable Directory — a very useful work. At the following establishments, however, the first families will find themselves, comparatively speaking, at home. Mivart's Hotel, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square; Fenton's Hotel, St. James's Street; Warren's, in Regent Street; the Clarendon, in Bond Street; Grillion's Hotel, and Crawley's Hotel, Albemarle Street; Colonnade Hotel, Charles Street, St. James's; Nerot's Hotel, Clifford Street; Brunswick Hotel, Hanover Square; Ibbotson's Hotel, Vere Street, Oxford Street; Hatchett's Hotel, Piccadilly; Jaunay's and La Sabloniere's Hotels, Leicester Square; Limmer's in Conduit Street, and the Burlington, in Old Burlington Street. To those engaged in parliamentary or law proceedings, Fendall's Hotel, in Palace Yard, a beautiful situation, is from its proximity to Westminster Hall, and superiority of accommodation, a most desirable

residence; in Covent Garden, the Piazza, and the Bedford, are Hotels suited to the reception of families; while for single gentlemen, among many others, the Hummums, the Tavistock, known not only to all Europe, but all over India, may with great propriety be pointed out. The houses where anniversary dinners are held, in rooms capable of dining from 300 to 400 persons, are the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street; Crown and Anchor, in the Strand; the Albion Tavern in Aldersgate Street, and London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street. Coffee houses in which a man may breakfast well for from 1s. 6d. to 2s., and get a good dinner for 4s. 6d. exclusive of wine, are to be met with in almost every street; and dining-rooms with charges for a single dinner at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. are to be found in all parts of the town, but in the vicinity of the Mansion House literally abound.

### LIBRARIES.

The reading portion of the public who, if blessed with libraries, are upon a temporary visit to the metropolis, necessarily constrained to forego their enjoyment, may with the more numerous, but less fortunate class be fully gratified by a resort to either of the subjoined, amply supplied book establishments, where works by the month, week, or day, may be obtained at a very moderate charge; these libraries being based upon a system that, while it advances the interests of the proprietors, mainly contributes to the comfort and convenience of all temporary sojourners in London. They are as follows:—Andrews's, Bond Street; Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place; Bull, Holles Street, Cavendish Square; Cawthorn, Cockspur Street; Lowe, Lamb's Conduit Street; Cook and Ollivier, Pall Mall; Cotes, Cheapside; Churton, Holles Street, Cavendish Square; Cresswell, Crawford Street; Ebers, Bond Street; Hookham, Bond Street; Hodgson, Great Marylebone Street; Hebert, Cheapside; Loyd, Harley Street; Mitchell, Bond Street; Mc Clary, St. James's Street; Paine, High Street, Marylebone; Sams, St. James's Street; Seguin, Regent Street; Saunders and Ottley, Conduit Street; Spencer, Holborn; Swails, Great Russell Street; Wright, Crawford Street.

### THE SQUARES.

Many of the buildings in the squares of the metropolis are of considerable extent and elegance; and the areas of most of them have of late years been much improved by planting, &c. so as to form very agreeable promenades. The following are the principal:—Belgrave Square, an extensive area, beautifully planted, and surrounded by magnificent mansions, is unquestionably one

of the greatest ornaments of the metropolis. Bryanstone Square; Bedford Square; Berkeley Square; Bloomsbury Square (ornamented with a fine bronze statue of the patriot "Charles James Fox," seated in a consular robe); Brunswick Square; Burton Crescent; Cambridge Square; Carlton Gardens; Cavendish Square; Cadogan Place; Connaught Square, and Chester Square; Dorset Square; Eaton Square; Euston Square; Finsbury Square; Finsbury Circus; Fitzroy Square; Gloucester Square; Golden Square; Grosvenor Square, surrounded by noble mansions, and the enclosure beautifully planted, is ornamented with a gilt equestrian statue of George I.; Gordon Square; Hanover Square, with a colossal bronze statue of Pitt, by Chantrey; Harewood Square; Hyde Park Gardens; Hyde Park Square; Leicester Square, which has a gilt equestrian statue of George I. of superior execution; Lincoln's Inn Fields, beautifully planted; Montague Square; Montpellier Square; Manchester Square; Mecklenburgh Square; Mornington Crescent; Norfolk Crescent; Park Square and Crescent, with a fine bronze statue of the Duke of Kent; Parliament Square, with a noble statue of Canning; Pelham Crescent; Portman Square; Queen Square, Bloomsbury, with a statue of Queen Anne; Russell Square, with an excellent bronze statue of the late Francis Duke of Bedford; Richmond Terrace; Red Lion Square; St. James's Square, (with an equestrian figure of William III.); Soho Square, (with a statue of Charles II.); Southwick Crescent; Sussex Gardens; Sussex Square; Tavistock Square; Trafalgar Square; Thurloe Square; Torrington Square; Trevor Square; Wilton Crescent, and Woburn Square. The Adelphi Terrace commands some beautiful views over the River Thames and its various bridges.

### CHARING CROSS, IMPROVEMENTS IN ITS VICINITY, AND STATUES.

**Charing Cross**, opposite the west end of the Strand, is so denominated from the village of Charing, that formerly existed here, in which Edward I. caused a magnificent cross to be erected, in commemoration of his beloved queen Eleanor; this was afterwards replaced by the equestrian statue, in brass, of Charles I., cast in 1663, by Le Socur, for the great Earl of Arundel. It was not erected (in its present state) till the year 1678, when it was placed on the pedestal, the work of Grinlin Gibbons; and secured from injury by the iron railing that still surrounds it.



An elegant equestrian statue of George III., executed in bronze, by M. C. Wyatt, Esq., erected by private subscription, adorns the open space opposite to the eastern extremity of Pall Mall; and Carlton Gardens have been further improved, in the erection, by private subscription, amounting to 23,000*l.*, of the York Column, in honour of his Royal Highness the late commander-in-chief; it is 123 feet in height, is constructed of pale red granite, from a design by Wyatt, is surmounted by a statue of the Duke, in bronze, by Westmacott, and, taken altogether, is esteemed one of the most distinguished ornaments of the metropolis; the ascent to the summit is by a spiral staircase that conducts to an open gallery, from whence in fine weather the beholder will be gratified with a very delightful prospect.

**Trafalgar Square.**— This, but for the National Gallery that disfigures its northern side, might have been rendered one of the most beautiful improvements of the metropolis; but as at present arranged, although adorned with the beautiful equestrian statue of George IV., by Chantrey, and on the southern side the Nelson column, can be no otherwise described than as a much abused but naturally beautiful locality.

## ARCADES.

**The Burlington Arcade** is a covered avenue, situate upon the west side of Burlington House; it extends from Piccadilly to Burlington Gardens; it is 630 feet in length, and is lined with small neat dwellings on each side. The business here transacted is conducted in a style of great respectability, and the Burlington Arcade consequently experiences its full share of public patronage. The **Lowther Arcade** is an avenue of great elegance; it is 245 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 30 feet in height, and consists of 25 small but very neat dwellings, the interior of which are, from the want of sufficient light, extremely dark and gloomy; it is opposite Buckingham Street, in the Strand, from which it leads to the National Gallery.

## BAZAARS.

**Bazaars** owe their introduction into this country to the late Mr. Trotter, an army contractor, whose vast clothing concern in Soho Square, converted in 1815 to its present purpose, was the first establishment of the kind formed in London; it consists of several rooms hung with red cloth, and fitted up with mahogany

counters, divided into stands, which are occupied by about 200 females. The various articles here exhibited for sale daily attract numerous visitors; and the *Soho Bazaar*, successful from its commencement, maintains its attraction, and has long been a fashionable lounge. *The Pantheon*, although the last established, is, in point of general elegance, and splendour of effect, unquestionably the foremost in rank; and, altogether, forms in itself a very excellent exhibition. The ground floor is occupied by a vestibule that leads to the great hall, a room of noble proportions, from whence a corridor conducts to a beautiful conservatory, filled with the choicest flowers, in the centre of which plays a fountain, its base forming a receptacle for gold and silver fish. From the vestibule a grand staircase conducts to a suite of rooms devoted to the purposes of a picture gallery, and to the galleries that surround the sides of the great hall, the area of which is illuminated by an immense skylight; these latter apartments are throughout arranged in stands, tastefully disposed, and judiciously adapted to the pursuits of the different traders by whom they are occupied. *The Pantechnicon*, a large establishment, is in Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square. *The Bazaar* in Baker Street, originally established by Mr. Maberly, upon a great scale, is at present much diminished in extent, and is principally confined to retail dealers in millinery, perfumery, cutlery, jewellery, toys, &c. &c.

## BATHS.

Those who luxuriate in bathing will find ample means for their gratification in the various baths with which the metropolis abounds; of which, after a statement of the usual charges, a catalogue is subjoined. List of prices:—Cold bath, 1s.; warm bath, 3s. 6d.; sea water, 3s. 6d.; warm sea water, 7s. 6d.

Bagnio Court, Newgate Street; Chapel Place, Oxford Street, shower and warm; Cold Bath Fields; Coram Street, warm and cold; Culverwells, New Bond Street; George Street, Adelphi, sea water; Great Marlborough Street, chlorine, vapour, and warm or hot air; Harley Street, warm and shower; Hewitt's, Old Hummums, Covent Garden; King Street, Westminster; Lambeth, near the Marsh Gate; Leicester Square, warm, vapour, salt, cold, and shower; Lothbury, Founder's Court, shampooing, vapour, hot air, sea water, &c.; New Road, near Fitzroy Square, cold, warm, and shower; Peerless Pool, City Road; St. Mary Axe, warm and cold; Strand Lane, near Somerset House, cold;

Suffolk Place, Pall Mall East; and St. Chad's Well, Gray's Inn Lane Road.

### POLICE.

The Police of the city of Westminster and the suburbs is under the jurisdiction of twenty-seven stipendiary magistrates, who hold their sittings from ten in the morning till five in the evening, at the following police courts: — Bow Street, Covent Garden; Queen Square, Westminster; Clerkenwell, Bagnigge Wells Road; Great Marlborough Street, High Street, Marylebone; Union Street, Borough; Kennington Lane; Worship Street, Shoreditch; Lambeth Street, Whitechapel; and Thames Police Office, Arbour Street, Commercial Road. By the establishment of the police upon its present plan, in 1829, Sir Robert Peel has very materially improved the peace establishment, and largely contributed to the preservation of order in the metropolis. This fine body of men form an extremely useful and effective force; they are constantly on duty in all parts of the metropolis (the City alone excepted), and in the environs, both day and night; alike ready for the protection of property, and prevention of tumult; their services at night are most particularly valuable, as affording great assistance in cases of fire, by the rapidity with which they assemble the engines and force of the fire brigade, and other establishments, and in securing the immediate attendance of turncocks, with a supply of water, for its suppression. The police force is placed under the control of three commissioners, at whose office, in Scotland Yard, Whitehall, complaint may be made upon the occurrence of any misconduct on their part; the jurisdiction of the commissioners, however, does not extend beyond this, all other cases being disposed of by the magistrates. The City of London has its own police; a body, though distinct, not altogether dissimilar to that already described as doing duty in Westminster; but is entirely under an arrangement peculiar to the City, and to its protection only it is confined. The City police is under the control of a chief commissioner (who sits daily at Guildhall), to whom complaint may be made in any case of misconduct upon the part of its officers.

### CEMETERIES.

**The General Cemetery, Kensal Green, Harrow Road.** A cemetery for the interment of persons of all religious persuasions has been lately established here, under the sanction of an act of Parliament, on an elevated and beautiful site, at a distance of three miles from Oxford Street. It contains nearly fifty acres of ground, surrounded on three sides by a high and massive wall, and, on the remaining side, in order to admit a view of the scenery

of the adjoining country, by a handsome iron railing, of equal height with the wall, the enclosed area being planted, and laid out in walks, after the manner of Père la Chaise at Paris. The greater part has been consecrated, and a small chapel has been erected for the performance of the burial service, according to the forms of the established church, to which office a clergyman of the Church of England has been appointed. In the unconsecrated part, which is appropriated to the use of such persons as object to the burial service of the established church, an elegant Doric chapel has been erected, where the burial rites of every religious sect may be solemnized. This was the first mortuary of its kind established in the vicinity of the metropolis, and its success has led to the formation of five others: viz., one at Highgate; another at Norwood, in Surrey; Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington; the Tower Hamlets Cemetery, Mile End Road; and London Cemetery, Nunhead, near Peckham. The Dissenters' Cemetery, better known as Bunhill Fields Burying-ground, is wholly appropriated to the reception of Dissenters, and is situated north of the Artillery Ground in Bunhill Row.

### WATER COMPANIES.

**The Water Companies** of London, although of late years much increased, have still left ample room for augmentation; and if, instead of wasting their substance in ruinous railroad speculations, and divers other projects, mainly put forth for their own advantage only, by scheming and unprincipled lawyers, capitalists would direct their attention to the formation of water companies, the proprietors might rely with safety upon a return of their capital, with ample interest, and reap the additional satisfaction of having greatly contributed to the health, convenience, and comfort of the metropolis. The present existing water companies are — **The New River**, the **Chelsea**, the **West Middlesex**, the **East London**, the **South London**, the **Grand Junction**, the **Lambeth**, and the **Southwark**.

### STAGE COACHES, POST HORSES, &c.

The stage coaches of England are, generally speaking, most complete in their construction, and perfect in their arrangement, generally travelling at the rate of about from eight to ten miles an hour. The inns from whence they start, and hours of departure, will be found in any of the London Directories. A list, however, of the principal stage coach establishments is, from a conviction of its convenience, subjoined. The Golden Cross, Charing Cross, Mr. Horne, proprietor; Swan with two Necks,

Lad Lane, Mr. Chaplin, proprietor; Spread Eagle, Gracechurch Street, Mr. Chaplin, proprietor; George and Blue Boar, Bell and Crown, and Bull Inns, Holborn; Bull and Mouth, St. Martin's le Grand, Mr. Sherman, proprietor; Bull Inn, Aldgate; Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill; and Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet Street. The Regent's Circus, in Piccadilly, abounds with coach-offices. The New White Horse Cellar, in Piccadilly, near St. James's Street, of long standing and great respectability, and the Old White Horse Cellar, nearly opposite, concludes the list.—**Post Chaises**, travelling with one pair of horses, at greater or less despatch, as occasion requires, may be hired at a rate varying from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per mile, with a gratuity to the postboy of about 2d. or 3d. per mile.

### HACKNEY COACHES, CABRIOLETS, OMNIBUSES, &c.

Hackney coaches abound in the metropolis, and are to be met with at all the regularly appointed stands. A knowledge of the fares or charges will best be gathered from a small work, a *multum in parvo* upon this subject, that, under the title of *Mogg's Hackney Coach Fares*, supplies information of great value to all who have occasion to use those vehicles; an assertion the truth of which is attested by the following critique, extracted from the columns of the *Times*:—"All who enter a hackney coach, or a hackney wherry, should use *Mogg's Book of Fares*: it is accurate and portable, and prevents the necessity of application to police-offices." This is to be obtained, with the best information upon the subject, of E. Mogg, No. 14, Great Russell Street, Covent Garden. Cabriolets of an extremely convenient form have lately been introduced; and the fares for these being *two thirds* of the hackney coach fares, the work just noticed supplies upon that subject all the requisite information. Omnibuses, like the cabriolets, are of foreign origin, and, travelling the town upon all the leading lines of the metropolis, are a great public convenience; they are, nevertheless, a great nuisance in the streets through which they run, from the noise occasioned by their perpetual passage: they have also proved, by their abstraction of numbers, extremely injurious to the retail trade of the metropolis. The charges vary from 6d. to 1s.; but strangers in London should, upon all occasions, previous to entering them, make enquiry, a caution that will prove productive of relief from much trouble and annoyance.

Carriages of all kinds, for the conveyance of parties, may be hired at the various livery-stables, with which the metropolis abounds at the following prices:—A barouche, or coach, at

1*l.* 5*s.* per day ; post-chaise, or chariot, from 1*l.* to 25*s.* per day, with a gratuity (always expected) of 5*s.* to the driver ; cabriolets, dennets and tilburies, with horse, at from 18*s.* to 20*s.* per day ; saddle horses, as from 10*s.* to 15*s.* per day ; any of which, however, if engaged for a longer period, may be obtained at a less price. Steam-packets have already been noticed ; but as these are, from the shallowness of the river, unfitted for its navigation in certain places, for the convenience of all who would enjoy the splendid scenery of Richmond, and the river Thames, it is deemed proper to state that pleasure-boats, for large or small parties, with persons well skilled in their management, may be obtained of Mr. Searle, at his justly celebrated and well-known establishment, about a minute's walk from the Surrey side of Westminster Bridge ; here, also, may be had beautiful boats, at the following very reasonable rates : — A wherry, 1*s.* for the first hour, 6*d.* for every hour after ; a four-oared boat, 1*s.* 6*d.* the first hour, and 1*s.* for every hour after, but if taken for the day, at a diminished price. Sailing-boats of all sizes, manned, if required, by persons well skilled in the navigation of the Thames, may also be had of Mr. Searle.

### STEAM-PACKETS AND RAILWAYS.

For the introduction of steam navigation, the public are indebted, among many other improvements, but particularly the Waterloo and Vauxhall bridges, to the skill, spirit, and enterprise of Mr. George Dodd, who, in the summer of 1815, purchased and fitted up a vessel at Glasgow, and brought it to London by the power of steam machinery in one hundred and twenty-one hours. At the present day, steam-packets run daily to Ramsgate, Margate, Gravesend, Southend, Herne Bay, and Sheerness, and at stated periods, to all the ports and principal places on the coast of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as to the Continent, India, and America. Steam-packets, upon a smaller scale, run several times a day from Hungerford Market and London Bridge to Greenwich and Woolwich ; and in the summer season, every quarter of an hour from Hungerford Market to Dyer's Hall Wharf, near London Bridge, to Westminster and Vauxhall bridges. The days of departure of the coasting and continental vessels are regularly advertised in the leading newspapers, the columns of the *Times*, in particular, contains the whole of these announcements. To describe them all would far exceed the limits of this work ; but to those who are desirous of acquiring the best information on the subject, as regards England, Scotland, and Ireland, we would recommend *Mogg's Map of Steam Navigation, or Water Itinerary of Great Britain and Ireland*, with the adja-

cent parts of the Continent, from Amsterdam to Paris and Brest; which, in addition to other information, exhibits the tracks pursued by the steam-packets in their passage to the several outports and the Continent, with the distances figured thereon; the whole is accompanied by printed observations, and forms altogether a steam-boat companion of peculiar interest to the pleasure tourist.

**Railways.** — The success of the Liverpool and Manchester line, which opened in 1830, soon led to plans for the formation of railways in all parts of the kingdom. Of the major part of these, as in the case of roads, the metropolis is the grand centre; and the following have their commencement here: — the Birmingham, at Euston Square; Great Western, at Paddington; South-western or Southampton, at Nine Elms, near Vauxhall; Greenwich, Croydon, South-eastern or London and Dover, and the Brighton, at Duke Street, London Bridge; the Blackwall, at Fenchurch Street; the Eastern Counties, and Northern and Eastern, at Shoreditch. To enter into a detail of these stupendous works belongs not to a volume of this sort; but as London already, in some degree, experiences the advantages of this mode of travelling, and as an extension of its benefits may shortly be expected, to those who may be desirous of obtaining the best information on the subject, we cannot do better than, as in the former case, refer them to works that well describe, and accurately illustrate the whole subject. To commence, *Mogg's Hand-book for Railway Travellers*, a neat pocket volume, constructed from official documents supplied by the several companies, and illustrated by maps, amply describes all the railroads at present in operation; while *Mogg's Maps of England*, varying in price from two pounds to five shillings, delineate, upon various scales, the different lines for which acts have already passed, as well as those in progress, and completed. *Mogg's Map of the Country Forty-five Miles round London*, a splendid work (to the extent of nearly fifty miles), beautifully illustrates this subject; it may also be consulted in other respects with great advantage; and, whether proceeding by road or railway, will be found a very delightful travelling companion. To professional men, to commercial travellers, and, indeed, to all to whom time is an object, railways offer temptations not to be resisted; expedition is, however, the only advantage attending that rapid rate of procedure; as a pleasurable mode of conveyance, when compared with stage-coach travelling, as at present conducted, impartially considered, it is decidedly inferior. The traveller, elevated upon the box or front seat of a well-appointed stage-coach, may be said to enjoy an enviable position; thus advantageously situated, in his progress through the country, he is gratified with a varied and perpetual succession of panoramic beau-

ties, many of which leave lasting impressions on the mind, and give rise to observations, upon which, when hereafter reflecting, he will occasionally delight to dwell. To these, dark tunnels, deep cuttings, and a rapidity that, in running through the excavations, occasions an unpleasant sensation, present a striking contrast. Considered with regard to their general effect upon the country, it is impossible to deny that their establishment has been injurious to the agricultural interest; while to the inn-holders of all descriptions, the towns and villages on the lines, and lastly to the roads themselves, they have proved ruinous.

### EXHIBITIONS.

**The National Gallery** \*, Trafalgar Square, affords a lamentable instance of the danger of intrusting to incompetent persons the conduct of a great national establishment, and the consequences are here strikingly exemplified. Occupying unquestionably the finest site in the metropolis, the paltry building here erected, from the contempt in which it is universally held, has been stigmatised with the damning designation of a national disgrace. It is the first architectural effort of the *economic* school; let us hope it will be the last: the permission of its continuance may well be pronounced a monument of folly.

The gallery is nearly 500 feet long: it consists of a central portico of eight Corinthian columns in front, and two in depth, ascended by steps at each end at an elevation of 8 feet from the ground. Between the centre and the wings are two entrances, composed of four Corinthian columns, one leading to Castle Street, the other to the barracks. The portico is surmounted by an ornamented dome, and the whole range of building by a balustrade. The portion to the right side of the portico is devoted to the Royal Academy, and that to the left comprises the galleries for the works of art; the two being connected by the grand staircase and vestibule dividing the building into equal parts.

\* The gallery is open the four first days in the week, from 10 to 5, to the public, and on Fridays and Saturdays to students; but is generally closed for six weeks, commencing from the middle of September.



## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The adoption of the Electric Telegraph on the principal lines of railway at present in work, and certainty of its introduction on all the chief lines upon their arrival at completion, has induced the editor to direct the public attention to that invaluable discovery, which promises at no distant period to be second only in value to the railway itself. Important as the Electric Telegraph undoubtedly has become, when applied to a line of railway, its powers now seem likely to be extended far more widely. In order to carry out a scheme of national communication, applicable to commercial and general purposes, an act of parliament was in the late session sought for and obtained, which empowered a company to purchase the various patents of Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone. It also gave to the company the right of purchasing and working any other patents, having reference to electric telegraphs, and conferred upon them other privileges, tending to render the extension of the telegraph throughout England more easy. The Electric Telegraph Company thus constituted, have determined on establishing in England one grand and general system of communication. The various principal towns will be linked to one another and to the metropolis, by lines of telegraph, so that intelligence may be transmitted instantaneously from one point in this chain to any other. At the same time, it is proposed to connect the various lines of railway as intimately as possible with this grand system of communication, that by their co-operation it may be rendered as universally beneficial as its originators have desired it to be. The project has been scarcely yet sufficiently matured to enable us to speak of it in more than very general terms. It is sufficient at present to indicate the outline of a plan, which in point either of grandeur of conception, or of general utility of purpose, yields to none. To the government, whether we regard it in a civil or military point of view, the existence of such a method of communication will be all important, and every precaution will accordingly be adopted to secure the use of the telegraph for its purposes in case of emergency. The merchant or man of business will sufficiently appreciate the advantages of any system, which will render his information and directions alike instantaneous, from and to any point of our vast system of commercial intercourse. To the public in general, such a project offers benefits which are obviously of the highest order. The Electric Telegraph is publicly exhibited at the Great Western Railway Station, Paddington, and may be seen in daily operation. Admission 1s.

**The Colosseum** is, as its name implies, a building of immense proportions. This vast structure was commenced in 1824, and completed in 1827, under the direct superintendence of Mr. Decimus Burton; its substance is brick, faced with cement, tinted to imitate stone. The interior is judiciously disposed into a saloon, where works of art are exhibited, and galleries for viewing the splendid panorama of London. This latter exhibition is a very extraordinary performance, alike remarkable for its extent and fidelity of representation: it occupies nearly an acre of canvas, painted under the superintendence of Mr. Parris, from sketches made by Mr. Horner in 1821, from St. Paul's, at the time when repairs were going on above the dome of that cathedral. By the aid of machinery that carries a moveable room through the centre of the building, the visiter is raised to a level with the summit of the panorama, and thus spared the trouble of mounting a staircase. A model of the cross of St. Paul's, and the original ball, are retained at the Colosseum. The gardens surrounding the Colosseum are laid out so as to appear much more extensive than they really are, and comprise conservatories, waterfalls, fountains, a Swiss cottage, a marine cave and grotto, all of beautiful construction. Of this very extraordinary exhibition, the following short history are the leading particulars; connected with which are some startling facts. It was an emanation from the mind of Mr. Horner, an ingenious land surveyor and draughtsman of the Temple, who by connecting himself with Mr. Rowland Stephenson, a banker, of Lombard Street, was enabled through his influence to carry up the building, and the whole plan into execution without the outlay of a single shilling. Upon the completion of the building, or very shortly after, Stephenson, who had become involved, fled and never appeared to his bankruptcy, upon the proceedings in which the foregoing account is deduced, from the evidence of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, the chief creditors: The whole was for some time in the possession of the vocalist Braham, to whom it is believed to have proved any thing but a profitable concern; perceiving which, its present proprietors, at a vast expense, entered on a series of improvements that, executed with great skill and judgment, have established for it the character of one of the most striking and beautiful exhibitions at present in London.

Admission to view the whole 2s.; open from 10 till 10.

**Burford's Panorama.**— Among the various attractive exhibitions of London, is that belonging to Mr. Burford, situated at

the eastern corner of Leicester Square, where a series of unrivalled productions, from the pencil of that distinguished painter, afford a truly gratifying treat to the curious in topographical delineation. There are, generally, two views of celebrated places; admission to each view, 1s., and catalogues, 6d.

**Miss Linwood's Exhibition**, in Leicester Square, since the demise of that lady, has been sold, and the pictures dispersed, and the rooms are now occupied by Madame Wharton's performance at the

**Walhalla**, that daily attracts a numerous audience.

**The Diorama**, in Park Square, Regent's Park, long an object of wonder and delight in Paris, was first opened in London, September 29. 1823. This is a very extraordinary and beautiful exhibition; it consists of two pictures that are alternately brought into view by a very ingenious mechanical contrivance; the interior resembling a theatre, consisting of one tier of boxes and a pit, being made to revolve upon a centre with the spectators, thus gradually withdraws one picture and introduces the other to the view. A judicious introduction of the light, and other contrivances, give increased effect to pictures beautifully painted, which, by a concentration of talent, completes an illusion that with perfect justice may be pronounced, "the acme of art."

**The Cosmorama**, Regent Street, presents correct delineations of the celebrated remains of antiquity, and of the most remarkable cities and edifices in every part of the globe. The subjects are changed every two or three months; it is, altogether, a very beautiful exhibition.

**The Apollonicon**, 101, St. Martin's Lane, is a grand mechanical Musical instrument. By its mechanical, or self-acting powers, it is capable of performing any piece of music which may be arranged on it with a grandeur and precision unequalled by any instrument hitherto produced, of a similar description. Any piece of music may likewise be played on it by one or six performers at the same time. This exhibition is open daily, from 1 to 4 o'clock; but an eminent professor is engaged to play on Saturdays, during the winter season; admission, 1s.

**The United Service Museum**. — This institution, which is of recent origin, was established, as a central repository for ob-

jects of professional art, science, and natural history; and for books and documents relative to those studies, or of general information. The museum and library are comprised in four rooms, and 1200 volumes have already been presented, besides various curious objects of professional interest.

**The Soane Museum**, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, is a splendid suite of rooms, ornamented with paintings by Canaletti and Hogarth, and many eminent modern masters, and with designs by Sir J. Soane himself. They are likewise enriched with a choice collection of Roman and Grecian specimens of architecture, Etruscan vases, Egyptian antiquities, &c.; particularly the alabaster sarcophagus, brought by the late enterprising traveller Belzoni from the ruins of Thebes. This unique collection was presented to the nation by the proprietor, in 1833, an act of Parliament having sanctioned the disposal of this valuable museum in its present form.

**The Zoological Society** was instituted in 1826. It owes its foundation to the late Sir Stamford Raffles, Lord Auckland, Sir H. Davy, and other lovers of science, and was established with the view of promoting the study of zoology. The museum of the Zoological Society, at present closed, awaits the erection of a building intended for its reception: it contains several thousand specimens of stuffed birds and animals; the collection made by Sir S. Raffles in Sumatra; and a curious collection of horns; the major part of these varieties being presents from various persons to the Society. The gardens and menagerie of the Society, on the north side of the Regent's Park, were opened in 1828. For the admirable arrangement of these beautiful grounds, and judicious distribution of the several buildings, the Society are indebted to the talent of Mr. Decimus Burton, whose well-known taste and judgment are throughout strikingly exemplified. This grand collection is here displayed to the greatest advantage; the selection of site, and form of dwelling, being rendered at all times as congenial to the habits of the animals as the extent of the premises and a due regard to safety will permit; and aviaries, dens, paddocks, and poles have all been formed in furtherance of that object; together with ponds for the beavers, water-fowl, &c. These gardens are one of the greatest attractions of the metropolis; they have long been the resort of rank and fashion, and enjoy, as they deserve, a large share of public patronage, not fewer than 112,000 persons having visited them in the course of one year: they are open from ten till dusk upon every day, save Sunday (when they are accessible only to the members and their friends), and may be seen upon payment of one shilling at the entrance, and presentation of a member's order, obtainable of any of the subscribers, of whom a list may be seen at the Society's Office, No. 11, Hanover Square.

**Royal Botanic Society of London.**— This society was incorporated in 1839, by a royal charter granted to the Duke of Norfolk, K. G., E. M. ; the Duke of Richmond K. G. ; the Earl of Albemarle ; Lieut.-Col. Rushbrooke ; Philip Barnes, Esq. ; and James de Carle Sowerby, Esq., for the promotion of botany in all its branches, and its application to medicine, arts, and manufactures, and also for the formation of extensive botanical and ornamental gardens within the immediate vicinity of the metropolis.

The ground now in the possession of the society forms the inner circle of the Regent's Park, consists of about 18 acres, and is admirably adapted to the purposes contemplated: preparations are making for the reception of plants from all countries.

A great part of the garden has been laid out ornamentally and planted, and it is proposed to erect conservatories, hot-houses, and suitable buildings for a lecture-room, museum, library, studio, or such other purposes as may be deemed requisite to attain the objects stated in the charter.

Admission here is by tickets only, obtainable of a member of the society.

#### ADDITIONAL STATUES.

**Statue of William IV.**— The erection of the Statue of William IV. upon the spot it now occupies in King William Street in the City, whereon was originally intended to be placed a simple obelisk in order to break the length of the crossing from one foot pavement to the other, and afford a refuge from the continuous transit of carriages by which the street is frequently filled, is an era of good taste in the City. Fortunately a better genius than is always present at City councils presided, and the result is the erection of one of the most ornamental statues in the metropolis. The work in question is from the chisel of Mr. S. Nixon, well known to the public by his felicitous production of the four seasons that adorn Goldsmiths' Hall, and by various other works. The statue is highly creditable to the artist, and whether considered with respect to features or figure is alike faithful in the delineation. It is of granite, colossal in its dimensions, the figure of the King and the pedestal on which it stands being upwards of 40 feet in height. It is altogether an excellent specimen of the advance of sculpture in this country, and an ornament to the locality it occupies. It was first thrown open to the public February 4. 1845. This, with the Statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Chantry, noticed at page 61. as standing in front of the Royal Exchange, makes the second work of that kind that in the course of the years 1844 and 1845 have been added to the pre-existing ornaments of the metropolis.

## WELLINGTON STATUE.

This great work was executed at Mr. Wyatt's studio, Dudley Grove House, in the Harrow Road. The entire group was modelled by Mr. Wyatt, and his son, Mr. James Wyatt, who studied under his father. The model was commenced in May, 1840, and occupied the artists upwards of three years. The vastness of the subject required certain precautions to ensure its entireness; thus to give strength to the body of the horse, a beam passes through it longitudinally like a back bone, from which spring transverse pieces similar to the ribs of a ship.

The entire group represents the Duke of Wellington, as he appeared on the field of Waterloo, upon his favourite horse "Copenhagen," in a standing position. The Duke sat to the sculptor for the portrait; the head is remarkably fine, and the likeness good. The warrior wears his customary short cloak, which the artist has skilfully draped, so as to give it something of the grace of classic costume. The material is bronze; a compound of zinc, copper, and tin.

The group was cast in about eight pieces. In order that the legs of the horse should be capable of carrying the great weight they would have to sustain, it was found necessary to cast them solid; the other portions of the work vary from 1 to 3 inches in thickness, with strong ribs internally to give it additional strength. It is computed that the whole group cannot weigh less than 40 tons; its height approaches 30 feet, and such is the bulk of the horse that eight persons have dined within one half of it. The following are a few of the other main dimensions:—

	Feet.	In.
Girth round the horse - - -	22	8
From the horse's hocks to the ground	6	4
From the horse's nose to the tail -	26	0
Length of head - - -	6	0
Length of each ear - - -	2	4

The elevation of the Wellington Statue, that from its colossal dimensions and great weight, 40 tons, being an operation of no ordinary nature, and one that required the utmost precaution, was effected on the 30th of September, 1845, by a party of riggers from Woolwich Dockyard, by whom it was placed upon the triumphal arch, erected at the entrance of the Green Park, from designs by Mr. Decimus Burton.

## EAST INDIA HOUSE.

**The East India House** is a vast edifice ; it was originally founded in 1726, but was in 1798 so much altered and enlarged as to become almost an entire new building ; it comprises the principal offices of the East India Company, and contains several noble apartments. The *Grand Court Room* is a light and elegant apartment. The *New Sale Room*, a noble apartment, is ornamented with pilasters, and contains several paintings illustrative of Indian and other commerce. The *Old Sale Room* is embellished with the statues of Sir Eyre Coote, Lord Clive, Sir G. Pocock, and General Laurence. The room for the *Committee of Correspondence* is embellished with portraits of the Marquis Cornwallis and Warren Hastings, and with numerous views of Indian scenery. The *Library*, well stored with works on general literature, possesses, in addition, every book published upon the subject of Asia, and a fine collection of Chinese and Indian manuscripts ; and the *Museum* adjoining it abounds in Indian curiosities of every description.

## GRESHAM COLLEGE,

Was founded and endowed by Sir Thomas Gresham, but the building no longer exists. He devised a portion of his property in trust to the City and the Mercers' Company, for the purpose, amongst others, of paying four lecturers in divinity, astronomy, music, and geometry, and three readers in civil law, physic, and rhetoric ; and in order to promote general instruction, the lectures were to be read *daily*, both in Latin and English. The intention of the founder was long departed from, and the lectures were for a long time delivered in term time in a room at the corner of the old Royal Exchange, were purposely made very short, and the professors' places rendered little better than sinecures. The trustees have, however, recently erected a college, from designs by G. Smith, Esq., in conjunction with a theatre capable of containing 500 persons, where in future the lectures will be delivered, and the intention of the founder more fully carried out. The terms are four in each year, and the lectures are announced by public advertisement. The admission is gratuitous.

**The Egyptian Hall**, Piccadilly, erected in 1812 in the Egyptian style of architecture, was originally built by Mr. Bullock, for the reception of his museum: that long exhibited in Liverpool with considerable success was at length brought to London, and here terminated its fortunate career. The Egyptian Hall, since the removal of Mr. Bullock's Museum, has been devoted to the display of various exhibitions.

**Crosby House**, in Crosby Square, Bishopsgate Street, is a venerable relic of antiquity, named after its founder, Sir John Crosby, who was sheriff of London in 1470, and erected this building in 1472. It consists of many apartments, the principal of which are occupied by the Crosby Hall Literary and Scientific Institution; and thus an edifice that, long neglected, remained for years a reproach to the neighbourhood, and even to the metropolis itself, from the combined efforts of a few spirited individuals has again become an object of interest from its association, and a theatre of usefulness from its application. Its noble hall, now converted into a lecture and concert room formed with great elegance, has a beautiful roof, divided by three rows of pendants ranging along, and, connected by pointed arches, is highly ornamented; its windows of stained glass have been repaired; it is furnished with a handsome organ, and, completely renovated, presents a beautiful appearance. In this house Richard Duke of Gloucester lodged after he had conveyed his innocent nephews to the Tower, and here meditated on their murder.

**Polytechnic Exhibition.** — The Polytechnic Exhibition was commenced by a party of scientific gentlemen, with a view to the promotion of the arts and manufactures, by their connection with science. Over the entrance hall, where many interesting works are to be witnessed in operation, is the Theatre, where lectures on various scientific subjects are occasionally delivered; in addition to which may be witnessed the descent of the Diving-bell, — whose powers of preservation in safety under water visitors are, upon payment of an additional shilling, hourly permitted to put to practical proof. The Polytechnic Exhibition is an object of great attraction; it is fully and fashionably attended, and a visit to its rooms will amply repay, by the abundance and variety of its articles, and excellence of its general arrangement, every admirer of art and science; who will, while listening to the various lectures daily delivered here, become acquainted with the latest discoveries, the result of philosophical research in various branches of optics, in magnetic and mechanical electricity, and experimental chemistry; and, in addition, be introduced to a knowledge of every mathematical, mechanical, and musical invention and improvement. Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s.



**Surrey Zoological Gardens, Walworth.**—As these gardens cover a considerable extent of ground, we shall premise by stating that there are two several entrances thereto; one in Penton Place, Newington; the other in New Street, Kennington Road. These very beautiful grounds were first opened to the public in August, 1831, under the patronage of the now Dowager Queen Adelaide; and it would be in vain to deny, have proved a very formidable rival to those in the Regent's Park. The gardens are very extensive, they occupy an area of fifteen acres, are ornamented with a fine sheet of water, called the lake, and others of smaller dimensions, in which many of the larger quadrupeds are occasionally permitted to indulge. The whole of this charming pleasure-ground is finely timbered, the margin of the lake particularly so, and is throughout tastefully disposed; the sides of the principal walks and avenues being planted with every description of native and exotic forest tree, capable of enduring this climate. The large conservatory is in itself a great curiosity, and being dome-shaped, has a very beautiful effect; it is the largest continued surface of glass in England, comprising upwards of 6000 feet; it contains a beautiful collection of the larger carnivorous animals, among which are some of the finest lions ever seen in this country; near this is a building of considerable dimensions, with suitable paddocks for the more domesticated animals, such as elephants, camels, zebras, lamas, Brahmin bulls, &c., with many of the largest birds of prey; the ostrich, cassiowary, pelican, &c. A beautifully picturesque, and ruinous pile of rock, that long adorned the garden of that great anatomist the late J. Brooks, Esq., has been erected here for the eagle tribe (among which are some noble specimens); and, at the foot of this is a dam with chambers for beavers. A semicircular glazed building has been erected for that amusing assemblage of families, the monkeys, who here exhibit their fantastic tricks to the great delight of the junior visitors. A long range of aviaries contains among others some fine specimens of the falcon tribe, many of which are extremely rare. A large, varied, and beautiful collection of aquatic birds sport upon the lake. A rustic building, of considerable size, with a paddock for the elephant, is on the southern side of the grounds, as are also the habitations of the wolves and dogs; and upon the western side is a neat structure, with a raised terrace, that commands a beautiful view of the gardens; the antics of the bears and their activity in climbing the pole placed in the centre of the den for their amusement, are also seen here to great advantage. A magnificent view of the city of Rome, painted by Mr. Danson, is erected on the margin of the lake; the effect of the picture is considerably heightened by a grand display of fireworks, that, ingeniously contrived,

give an appearance of reality to the illusion, and the whole being reflected in the water produces a *coup-d'œil* at once brilliant and beautiful. Admiring thousands have crowned this establishment with complete success; and it is due to truth to add, that during the summer months these gardens may be considered one of the most delightful recreations in the metropolis. Admission one shilling each person.

**Exeter Hall, Strand.** — This edifice was erected in 1830, from designs by Mr. Gandy Deering, for the meeting of religious, charitable, and scientific institutions. The principal entrance is between two houses in the Strand, but there is one at the western extremity of the building. It consists of a portico, formed by two pillars, and two pilasters, over which is an entablature with the Greek compound Philadelphieion, signifying fraternal love. Beyond is the vestibule. The ground-floor is occupied by offices, committee-rooms, and a room for small meetings, 58 feet by 31 feet, capable of holding 800 persons. On the upper floor is the principal room, 136 feet by 76 feet, capable of accommodating 2500 persons. The building cost about 30,000*l.* Oratorios are occasionally performed here in a style of great excellence.

**Madam Tussaud's Exhibition, Baker Street, Portman Square.** — Previously to entering upon a description of this very delightful exhibition, it is our duty to remark that, whoever may have visited any of the wretched productions that, under the denomination of wax-work, have at different periods disgraced the town, should at once banish the recollection of all such rubbish from their mind, any trace of which, if permitted to remain, would, at the mere mention, prove injurious to the exhibition of Madam Tussaud. Be it our business, in justice to this lady, to rescue her fame from an association with these contemptible pretenders to her art, to elevate her to her proper position, and to assure our readers that a visit to Baker Street will, while it confirms the justice of these observations, most assuredly prove productive of great gratification. This exhibition, always beautiful, but most brilliant of an evening, consists of groupes of figures, tastefully and elegantly disposed; one, in particular, illustrative of an historical event, consisting of the most celebrated characters who figured in the late war, is an effective, impressive, and interesting group. The monarchs of England, from George the Fourth \* to Queen Victoria, the royal dukes, together with her great naval and military heroes; assemblages in groups, interspersed with single figures of the leading members of the British senate, her

\* In his coronation robes, — of themselves an exhibition of unrivalled splendour.

most distinguished literary writers, authors, and actors, and, in striking and effective contrast, some of her most wretchedly depraved and abandoned characters. The monarchs of Europe, characters distinguished in history, the principal actors in, together with the blood-stained murderers and victims of, the French Revolution, &c. &c. To pursue this subject further, rendering it strict justice, would be to print a catalogue of this very interesting and splendid collection; such should and may be had at the rooms; and acknowledging our incompetence to do justice to the subject, which we should only injure by an attempt more fully to describe, we cannot, in this instance, render better service to our readers, whether rural or resident, than recommend them to pay an early visit to the very beautiful exhibition of Madam Tussaud.

**Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings, Pall Mall East.** — The insufficiency of space for the exhibition of water-colour drawings at the Royal Academy, led to the formation of this establishment, which annually opens in May, and is justly esteemed one of the most beautiful exhibitions of which the metropolis can boast.

The last exhibition of the Society, from the increased number of excellent pictures produced, gave proof of a rapid advancement in this branch of the arts.

**Museum of Economic Geology, Craig's Court, Charing Cross.** — This institution, which, under the superintendence of Sir H. De la Beche, is connected with the Office of Woods and Forests, has been formed for the purpose of showing the application of Geology to the useful purposes of life, by collecting and exhibiting specimens of the mineral produce of Great Britain, including ores of the various metals, building stones, marbles, coal-pits, &c.: with a collection of models of mines and mining machinery. A laboratory is attached to the Museum, in which the analysis of soils, ores, &c., is performed for the public, and in which pupils receive instruction in chemical analysis. The Museum is open every day from 10 to 5 in summer, and from 10 to 4 in winter, and may be seen upon application to Mr. Phillips.

**Bartholemew Fair,** the only one held in London, commences on the 3d of September, and continues for three days, to the great annoyance of all the respectable inhabitants of Smithfield, the proprietors of public-houses and gin palaces alone excepted. It is held by ancient charter, and is invariably proclaimed by the Lord Mayor in person. Our rural visitors, who, in their peaceful villages, have enjoyed the humour of a country

fair, must not expect to find in Smithfield a repetition of the harmless amusements that, in a rustic revel, are always accompanied with spirit-stirring mirth. Bartholemew Fair presents a picture of a very different description; the visitors to that scene of boisterous exuberance chiefly consisting of low apprentices, servant maids, the working classes of the lowest order, a very small sprinkling of decent people, few and far between, together with an innumerable herd of thieves, vagabonds, prostitutes, and pick-pockets.

LONDON.—ITS PRESENT EXTENT, GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, RELATIVE BEARING, CLIMATE OF, AND ASTONISHING INCREASE.

**London**, when considered in the aggregate, must be regarded as the most opulent and extensive metropolis that exists. It includes the City and Liberties, the City and Liberties of Westminster, and nearly thirty of the surrounding villages of Middlesex and Surrey. Its extent, hitherto much misrepresented, is, from west to east, or, from the Horns at Brompton to Blackwall, taken in a direct line, six miles and three quarters; by the road, very nearly eight miles; and its breadth, from the Horns at Kennington to the Cock at Islington, in a direct line, four miles and a quarter; by the road, very nearly four miles and three quarters: its circumference is about thirty miles. The greatest portion is situated on a gentle ascent, in Middlesex, on the northern bank of the Thames; whilst Southwark, Lambeth, Horslydown, and Rotherhithe, extend along the opposite shore, on a level and once marshy ground, in the county of Surrey. These principal divisions are connected with each other by six bridges, of which two are of iron and four of stone. The soil is principally a bed of fine gravel, with a very large proportion of clay; to which latter circumstance alone a considerable part of the great increase of buildings is to be attributed, the bricks being made upon the spot where they are afterwards used.

The breadth of the streets, and the space occupied by the major part of the families residing in London, contribute greatly to health, but there are a variety of circumstances tending to the same point. The greater part of the town is situated on a rising ground; the soil is of the best kind for residence, being sound and dry, the lower parts are freed from moisture by subterraneous sewers and drains; a broad and rapid river, flowing through the heart of the town, and agitated twice in twenty-four hours by the tide, ventilates and purifies the whole; the immense quantities of water conveyed into the houses, even of the meanest, for domestic purposes, afford the means of cleanliness, one of the surest companions of health. In a word, although the atmosphere of London

is moist, the weather often in extremes, and the changes from one extreme to another frequently sudden, yet the metropolis may fairly be deemed one of the most healthy in the world. The climate of London is temperate, but variable, and inclined to moisture. The average temperature is  $51^{\circ} 9'$ , although it varies from  $20^{\circ}$  to  $81^{\circ}$ , the most severe cold usually occurring in January, and the greatest heat in July. It is situated in  $51^{\circ} 31'$  north latitude, and  $5^{\circ} 37''$  west longitude from Greenwich; and its distance and relative bearings from the principal cities of Europe are as follows: From Edinburgh, 395 miles, south; Dublin, 338 miles, south-east; Amsterdam, 190 miles, west; Paris, 225 miles, north-north-west; Copenhagen, 610 miles, south-west; Vienna, 820 miles, north-west; Rome, 950 miles, north-north-west; Constantinople, 1000 miles, ditto; Moscow, 1000 miles, east-south-east; St. Petersburg, 1140 miles, south-west; Stockholm, 750 miles, south-west; Berlin, 540 miles, west; Lisbon, 850 miles, north-north-east.

The figure of London is very irregular, but approaches to an oblong, its size enormous; its improvement proceeded very slowly during the early part of the reign of George III.; to the fine taste of George IV., the public are indebted for the creation of its most distinguished ornaments; the whole of his reign and previous regency having been devoted to the completion of a series of improvements, unparalleled in convenience, taste, and magnificence; and to the introduction of a style of increased beauty, and splendour of effect; its increase was, however, during the latter part of the reign of George III. immense; throughout the whole of that period it experienced an enlargement altogether unexampled; in confirmation of which assertion plans published sixty years ago, and of course within the memory of man, prove it to have attained during that period to double its former size.

## PLAN FOR VIEWING LONDON IN EIGHT DAYS.

The late Sir John Sinclair, about the year 1796, made the tour of Europe in three months, during which he visited all the capitals, and, as the reader will readily imagine, returned not much the wiser; seeing, that to have become thoroughly acquainted with any one of them, would have occupied little less than the whole of that period. The visiter to the metropolis, who employs no longer than eight days in its inspection, will return, like the baronet, very ill informed upon the subject of its contents. To obtain a thorough knowledge of London, six months may well be devoted; but as all have not the leisure to employ that time in its exploration, we subjoin a list of such as may be exteriorly viewed in the very short period of eight days; the evenings of which may,

in addition, be devoted to an inspection of any of the theatres. To avoid the inconvenience of taxing his friend to an attendance upon him in his peregrinations, it is indispensable that he provide himself with a good plan of London, among a variety of which those published under the titles of *London in Miniature*, and *Mogg's Plan of London*, sold by the proprietor at 14, Great Russell Street, Covent Garden, may be pointed out as the clearest and best works upon this subject; like the clue of Ariadne, they will conduct him through the labyrinth, and, occasionally consulted, will enable him, unattended, to thread with ease the mazes of this vast metropolis. Thus provided, and starting from Charing Cross, he will visit, on the

**First Day,** Nelson Column and Statues of Charles I., George III., and George IV., at Charing Cross, Admiralty, Horse Guards, Whitehall Chapel, Council Office, Richmond Terrace, Board of Control, Westminster Hall, House of Commons, House of Lords, St. Margaret's Church, Statue of Canning, Westminster Abbey, New Houses of Parliament, St. John the Evangelist, Penitentiary, Vauxhall Bridge, Vauxhall Gardens, Lambeth Church, Lambeth Palace, Westminster Bridge, Charing Cross.

**Second Day.**—St. James's Park, Terraces on the site of Carlton Palace, York Column, Marlborough House, Stafford House, Queen's Palace, Royal Mews at Pimlico, Chelsea Hospital, Royal Military Asylum; return by Eaton Square, Belgrave Square, Pantechnicon, St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, Triumphal Arches at the entrance to Hyde Park and Green Park, Duke of Sutherland's, Spencer House, St. James's Palace, Oxford and Cambridge Club, British Institution, St. James's Square, Travellers' Club, Reform Club, Athenæum Club, United Service Club, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross.

**Third Day.**—Union Club, College of Physicians, Water-Colour Exhibition, United University Club, Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, Italian Opera House, Haymarket Theatre, Junior United Service Club, St. Philip's Chapel, County Fire Office, St. James's Church, Burlington House, Burlington Arcade, Devonshire House, Duke of Wellington's, Chinese Collection, Hyde Park, Statue of Achilles, Serpentine River, Kensington Palace and Gardens; return by Bayswater and Park Lane, Marquis of Westminster's Gallery, Chesterfield House, Piccadilly, Model of St. Peter's at Rome in Pall Mall, Charing Cross.

**Fourth Day.**—Adelaide Gallery of Practical Science, Leicester Square, Miss Linwood's Exhibition, Panorama, Piccadilly, Bond Street, Western Exchange, Berkeley Square, Lansdowne House, Grosvenor Square, Portman Square, Bryanstone Square, Montague Square, Baker Street Bazaar, Madame Tussaud's Exhibition,

Marylebone Church, round the Regent's Park, Zoological Gardens, St. Katherine's Hospital, Colosseum, Diorama, Park Square and Crescent, Statue of the Duke of Kent, Portland Place, All Souls' Church, Cavendish Square, Hanover Square, St. George's Church, Regent Street, Hanover Chapel, Regent's Quadrant, Charing Cross.

**Fifth Day.**—St. Martin's Church, Apollonicon, St. Martin's Lane, St. Giles's Church, Soho Square Bazaar, Pantheon Bazaar, Bedford Square, London University, Euston Square, Birmingham Railway, St. Pancras Church, Tavistock Square, Russell Square, Bloomsbury Square, British Museum, Covent Garden Theatre, Drury Lane Theatre, Covent Garden Market, Charing Cross.

**Sixth Day.**—Northumberland House, Hungerford Market, Lowther Arcade, Exeter Hall, Somerset House, King's College, St. Mary's Church, St. Clement's Church, Temple Bar, St. Dunstan's New Church, Temple Church and Gardens, St. Bride's Church, Blackfriar's Bridge, splendid Shops on Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Cathedral, New Post-Office, Goldsmiths' Hall, Bow Church, Guildhall, Mansion House, St. Stephen's, Walbrook, Bank, Stock Exchange, Auction Mart, Hall of Commerce, Excise Office, Crosby House; Roman Catholic Chapel, Moorfields; London Institution, Finsbury Square, St. Luke's Hospital; Charter House, West Smithfield; St. Sepulchre's, Newgate; St. Andrew's, Holborn Hill; Lincoln's Inn, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Soane's Museum, Surgeons' Hall, thence to Charing Cross.

**Seventh Day.**—Proceed as in sixth day to Bow Church, Cheapside; thence to Southwark Bridge, London Bridge, New Fishmongers' Hall, Monument, Billingsgate Fish Market, Custom House, Tower, Mint, St. Katherine's Docks, London Docks; cross the river, and visit the Thames Tunnel; recross the river to West India Docks, East India Docks; return by the Commercial Road to Leadenhall Street, Commercial Sale Rooms, Corn Exchange, East India House, St. Michael's, Cornhill, Cheapside, Ludgate Hill, and Strand.

**Eighth Day.**—Westminster Bridge, Astley's Amphitheatre, Orphan Asylum, Bethlehem Hospital, Philanthropic Institution, Obelisk, New School for the Blind, Surrey Theatre, Magdalen Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, King's Bench Prison, Guy's Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, St. Saviour's Church, Greenwich Railway; return by Union Street, across Blackfriar's Road, Victoria Theatre, St. John's Church, Waterloo Road, Waterloo Bridge.

**The Princess's Theatre** in Oxford Street, recently erected from designs by Mr. T. Marsh Nelson, is an elegant structure. The audience part consists of four tiers of boxes, exclusive of the stage boxes, and a pit. It is constructed upon the plan of the best Italian theatres, of the horse-shoe form, is decorated entirely in the *renaissance* style by French artists, and the ornaments from Paris in *carton pierre* are richly gilt. It is the only specimen of the Francis the First style of decoration in England. A chandelier, correspondent in style, composed of brass and glass, of Parisian manufacture, depends from the ceiling. The grand Concert Room of this establishment, elegantly decorated, is one of the largest in London, and the saloon, or minor Concert Room, though not so extensive, is nevertheless of noble proportions. The Theatre and Concert Rooms are calculated to contain about 3000 persons.

**Victoria Gate**, and improvements in its vicinity. — The Victoria Gate in Hyde Park, within a minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, is a new opening to that delightful spot, made by order of her present Majesty, with the view of affording increased accommodation to the nobility and gentry whose dwellings border its northern boundary. These, from Park Lane to Victoria Gate, form, with some few exceptions, a continued range of stately edifices, of which Connaught Place, Hyde Park Terrace, and last, though not least, Hyde Park Gardens, with its well-disposed inclosure, are the leading features. The view they command is eminently beautiful; the foreground being filled by Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, with its mass of foliage, and, extending for some miles over the valley of the Thames, is terminated by the Surrey hills. In the rear of these are rapidly rising ranges of streets and squares, that, when completed, will constitute one of the most beautiful localities and best modern improvements of which the metropolis can boast.

### ADDITIONAL HOSPITALS.

In the article on Hospitals and similar institutions, many of which are at once an ornament and honour to the metropolis, the following benevolent, and, to the poor, very beneficial establishments having been omitted, are here introduced to the reader's notice; viz. Greville Street Free Hospital for malignant fevers, in Greville Street, Hatton Garden; Queen Adelaide's Lying-in Hospital, Queen Street, Golden Square; The Ophthalmic Infirmary, King William Street, Strand; and, recently, the establishment, in a quarter where it was much wanted, of King's College Hospital, in Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.



## NEW PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.

The following is the last report of Mr. Barry the architect, relative to the state of this building. The carcase works of the building, as far as the site is available or free from temporary buildings, are completed, with the following exceptions, viz. the upper portions of the Victoria Tower, the Clock Tower, and the Central Tower, which are upon an average 100 feet above the ground, St. Stephen's Porch above the level of about 60 feet from the ground, two bays of the western portion of St. Stephen's Hall, which are within eight feet of their intended height, and the central masses of the building abutting upon the Central Tower; and the towers of the river-front, which, together with St. Stephen's Hall, are now being roofed in.

The scaffolding, stages, and hoisting tackle for the three towers are nearly completed, and contracts have been made for proceeding with the upper portion of those towers. The stone groin over the Octagon Hall, under the Central Tower, is turned, the centring is struck, and the bosses are now being carved. The stone groining to the corridors in communication with the central hall, and other groins in various parts of the building, including those over the public staircase, are for the most part completed.

The fittings and finishings of the Peers' and Commons' Libraries, the Peers' Refreshment Rooms, and the offices attached thereto, and the offices for the Clerk of the Crown, are so far advanced as to allow of those portions of the building being occupied prior to the Easter recess. The fittings and finishings of the committee rooms and corridors in the one pair story of the river front are far advanced, and might have been completed by next Easter if the rooms had not been required for use at the commencement of the present session.

The finishing of the Lord Great Chamberlain's apartments, Her Majesty's Robing Room, and the wood ceilings, wainscot framings, doors, &c., for numerous apartments, corridors, &c., in various portions of the building, are in hand, and in part fixed. There are at present 1399 men engaged upon the works of the New Palace, of which number 776 are employed at the building, 120 at the quarries, 335 at the Government works at Thames Bank, upon the joiner's works and wood carvings, and 168 upon miscellaneous works both at the building and elsewhere.

**The Nelson Column.**—Of the Nelson Column, erected from designs by Mr. Railton, of solid granite, the following are the dimensions: steps 7 feet, pedestal 37 feet, column 105 feet, total 156 feet. The statue from the base, or plinth on which it stands, to the top of the hat, is 17 feet, making the entire height 173 feet. It is formed of stone\* brought from the Grauton quarry of the Duke of Buccleuch, in Scotland, being carved out of two of the largest blocks the quarry had produced; is the work of Mr. Bailey; represents the hero "in his habit as he lived;" possesses the great merit of likeness and character, and is highly creditable to the artist. The shaft of the column is fluted throughout, its lower diameter being 10 feet; the capital is taken from the bold and simple example of Mars Ultor at Rome; its ornamental parts are of bronze cast from cannon of the Royal George. When completed bassi relievi in bronze will adorn the sides of the pedestal, and at the angles of the steps will be placed lions couchant. The Nelson Column, including the statue, is 40 feet higher than Trajan's Pillar at Rome, 43 feet higher than Buonaparte's Column in the Place Vendôme at Paris, 50 feet higher than the York Column, and only 19 feet lower than the London Monument.

**Equestrian Statue of George IV.**—The bronze statue of George IV. by Chantry is, generally speaking, a fine work, at once worthy of the artist and an ornament to the metropolis, if we except the omission of the boots and spurs, and also a covering for the head, which, whether hat or helmet, might have been placed in the hand, and the absence of which give it an unfinished and incomplete appearance. The likeness is at once characteristic and elegant; the rider is well placed in the saddle, and has an air of dignified ease, the left hand holding the bridle loosely, and the right holding a baton, which rests on the thigh. The horse stands firmly in a natural position, all four feet being placed on the ground, the head small, and animated in expression, chest ample, and limbs finely formed; the hind quarters, however, appear somewhat spare,—a circumstance arising from the artist having adopted the Arabian instead of the Flemish breed, the sort of horse that, much in use among cavalry regiments, generally figures in the battle-pieces of Rubens. Clothed in a mantle, the artist has escaped from the difficulty of representing the King in the unpicturesque costume of the present day; but the propriety of this may perhaps be questioned,—the preferable mode, as being more true to nature, being to represent the monarch "in his

\* It should have been bronze.

habit as he lived ;" a departure from which, it must be admitted, renders it of nondescript character, and consequently somewhat unsatisfactory.

### PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

The following grand improvements are in actual progress under the sanction of government. 1. A new street from opposite the north end of Bow Street, in Long Acre, carried with a gradual sweep to the south end of Plumtree Street, St. Giles's, and widening of that thoroughfare, by which an excellent drive, long wanted, will be formed across the town, nearly in a direct line, from Waterloo Bridge to the Hampstead Road. 2. The formation of an opening from the east end of Coventry Street into Leicester Square, and construction of a new street from its north-east corner to the west end of Long Acre. 3. The widening of Little St. Martin's Lane, thereby throwing open a spacious avenue and more direct way from Charing Cross to Bedford Square. 4. A new street from Oxford Street to Southampton Street, Holborn, in a line more direct than the present circuitous route by St. Giles's church and Broad Street. 5. A new street from Farringdon Street to Clerkenwell Green ; and in its neighbourhood a project has been set on foot for the formation of a viaduct, on arches, from the Holborn end of Fetter Lane to Newgate Street, by which the dangerous declivities of Holborn Hill and Skinner Street would be avoided, and this having obtained the sanction of the civic authorities, seems not unlikely to be carried into execution. A new park, to be called Victoria Park, is in a course of formation between the banks of the Regent's Canal and Old Ford, near Bow ; and a suspension foot bridge is constructing across the Thames from Hungerford Market to the opposite shore at Lambeth. The wooden pavement, at present partial only for carriageways, will, when in more general use, by a diminution of noise, and the comparative quiet it ensures, effect one of the greatest benefits it has been the good fortune of the metropolis to experience ; but of all the improvements London has experienced, the intended embankment of the Thames, and formation of a noble road full fifty feet wide, with paved footways, from Whitehall Place to Blackfriars Bridge, will be one of the grandest. It was proposed about twenty years since by Sir Frederick Trench, but was on its then introduction to the notice of Parliament ridiculed by Sir Robert Peel, although it now appears to have found favour in the eyes of that functionary.

Finally, a plan has been submitted to Her Majesty, and is now under consideration, for a new and beautiful addition to the

metropolis, by the formation of another Royal Park, in Battersea Fields, with a proposal for an approach thereto by a new road to be formed from the south end of Sloane-street to the Thames, which it is intended to cross by a suspension bridge, and this is recommended by the commissioners of Woods and Forests as being, in a financial point of view, well worthy the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

### HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Of the Hungerford Suspension Bridge for foot passengers, that constructed from designs by Mr. Brunel, and thrown open to the public on Thursday the 8th of May, 1845, the following are the particulars. Two brick piers, in the Italian style, are built in the river, over which the chains are carried, thus forming a central and two side spans, the whole being of the following dimensions: — The two piers are in height 80 feet; the central span between the piers  $676\frac{1}{2}$  feet, being 110 feet wider than the Menai Bridge. The length between the abutments is  $1352\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Deflection of the chain, 50 feet. Length of each link (7 in. wide, 1 in. thick), 24 feet, the weight of each link being  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. The connecting pins are  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in. diameter. The whole number of links is 2600; their weight 715 tons. The number of links in the centre span is 1280; their weight 352 tons. Width of the platform 14 feet. Height above high water, at the centre of the centre span,  $32\frac{1}{2}$  feet; height near the piers  $28\frac{1}{2}$  feet, giving a rise of 4 feet in the centre, which leaves additional height for the river traffic, produces a graceful sweep, and prevents any appearance of swagging. The section of the chains at the centre of the centre span is 296 square inches; near the piers 312 square inches. Its cost was 106,000*l*.

## LITERARY RECOLLECTIONS.

Blackstone was born in Cheapside; Lord Byron in Holles Street, Cavendish Square; Camden, the antiquary, in the Old Bailey; Colley Cibber in Southampton Street, Strand; Cowley in Fleet Street, at the corner of Chancery Lane; Gray in Cornhill; Hogarth in Ship Court, Old Bailey; Holcroft, the dramatic writer, in Orange Court, Leicester Square; Ben Jonson in Hartshorn Lane, the site of the present Northumberland Street, Strand, near Charing Cross; Milton in Bread Street, where his father was a scrivener; Lord Chancellor More in Milk Street; Pope in Lombard Street; Spenser in East Smithfield; Stow, the historian, in Cornhill.

Lord Bacon resided in Gray's Inn; Barry, the painter, in great penury, in Castle Street, Oxford Street; Beaumont and Fletcher at Bankside; Butler, the author of "Hudibras," in Rose Street, Covent Garden; Cibber, the elder, in Holborn, near St. Andrew's Church; Sir Edward Coke in Hatton Garden; Defoe in Cornhill, where he kept a hosier's shop; John Fox in Grub Street, where he compiled the greater part of his "Martyrology;" Garrick in Southampton Street, as well as on the Adelphi Terrace; Gibbon in Bentinck Street; Handel in Brook Street, Grosvenor Square; Hans Holbein in Duke's Place, as well as on Old London Bridge; Hume in Lisle Street, Leicester Square; Dr. Johnson in Temple Lane, and in Bolt Court, Fleet Street; Ben Jonson in Bartholomew Close; Sir Godfrey Kneller in Great Queen Street; Milton in St. Bride's Churchyard, Aldersgate Street, Jewin Street, Barbican, Bartholomew Close, and Scotland Yard; Prior in Duke Street, Westminster; Sir Joshua Reynolds in Newport Street, St. Martin's Lane, and Leicester Square; Sir R. Steele in Bury Street, St. James's; Dr. Stillingfleet in Hatton Garden; Sir James Thornhill in Covent Garden; and Voltaire, while at London, in Maiden Lane.

Boswell, the biographer of Johnson, died in Great Portland Street; Sir Francis Bourgeois in Portland Place; Chatterton in Brook Street, Hatton Garden; Congreve in Surrey Street; Dryden in Gerrard Street; Garrick in the Adelphi; Glover in Albemarle Street; Gibbon in St. James's Street; Holcroft in Clipstone Street; Hoyle, the whist player, in Welbeck Street; Archbishop Leighton at the Bell Inn, Warwick Lane; Milton in Artillery Walk, Bunhill Fields; Nollekens, the sculptor, in Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square; Sir Joshua Reynolds in Leicester Square; Richardson, the novelist, in a passage leading from Water Lane to Salisbury Street; Sheridan, without a shil-

ling, in Saville Row, from whence, on his death-bed, he addressed the most pressing letters to his friend Whitbread for pecuniary aid; Spenser at an inn in King Street, Westminster, it is said for lack of bread; Sterne in Old Bond Street; and Horace Walpole in Berkeley Square.

### LIGHTING THE STREETS.

At the last meeting of the Statistical Society, in a paper read by Mr. Joseph Fletcher, the Secretary, it was estimated that the metropolis and its environs are lighted from 18 establishments; that the amount of capital invested in works, pipes, tanks, &c. is 2,800,000*l.*, which employ 2,500 persons, and that there are 380 lamplighters constantly employed in attending to 30,400 public lamps.

**Cremorne House.**—On the north bank of the Thames, near the western extremity of Chelsea, and a short distance from Battersea Bridge, stood the villa of the Viscountess Cremorne, which was built by Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of George II., the grounds of which, and they are very pretty, were first converted into tea gardens by the Baron de Berenger, of Stock Exchange notoriety. The whole having passed into the hands of other proprietors, have experienced great improvement, and now forms one of the chief attractions of its kind on the borders of the metropolis. It is very easy of approach, being accessible by both steamboat and omnibus, the former at a charge of 6*d.* from the City, and the latter of 2*d.*

**The St. James's Assembly Rooms.**—This fine building, formerly the Crockford Club, and still the property of that family, was erected in 1827 by the late Mr. Crockford, from designs by Messrs. B. and P. Wyatt, and is in truth a noble structure. The interior contains, upon the ground floor, a lofty and spacious hall, coffee-room and dining-rooms. A staircase of great elegance leads to the upper rooms, that consist of an ante-room, saloon or drawing-room, a boudoir, ball-room and supper-rooms, all of which are of noble proportions, and decorated in a style of indescribable splendour and magnificence. The periods when assemblies are held are always advertised in the public papers.

# LIST OF CHURCHES.

A List of the Churches within the City and Liberties of London, showing their precise Situation and Period of Erection, with the annual Value of the Livings, and Names of the Incumbents.

Allhallows Barking, corner of Seething Lane, Tower Street. V. 1651. S. J. Knight, M.A. 956*l*.

Allhallows, Bread Street, corner of Watling Street. R. 1685. G. T. Andrewes, M.A. 264*l*.

Allhallows, Lombard Street. R. 1694. Rev. T. S. Austin. 357*l*.

Allhallows, London Wall, R., opposite Winchester Street. Built by Dance, 1766. Rev. C. Lacy, M.A. 477*l*.

Allhallows, Staining, Star Alley, Mark Lane. C. 1694. Rev. L. Sharpe, M.A., F.S.A. 624*l*.

Allhallows, the Great, with Allhallows the Less, nearly opposite Bush Lane, Thames Street. The last-named church being destroyed by the fire of London, the two parishes were then united under the above head. R. 1683. Rev. W. St. Andrew Vincent, B.D. 458*l*.

St Alban. Wood Street. R., about 1688. Rev. J. A. Roberts. 247*l*.

St. Alphege, Aldermanbury. R. Built by Sir W. Staines, 1777. Rev. J. T. Hutchins, M.A. 313*l*.

St. Andrew, Undershaft, corner of St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street. R. 1532. Rev. W. Antrobus, B.D. 1576*l*.

St Andrew Wardrobe, R 1760. St. Andrew's Hill, Upper Thames Street, and St. Ann, Blackfriars. Upon the destruction of the latter by the fire of London, the two parishes were united. Rev. J. Harding. 483*l*.

St. Andrew's, Holborn. R. completed 1704. Rev. J. T. Robinson. 1336*l*.

District Churches, &c. :—

St. Peter, Saffron Hill. P. C. Rev. Edward Pizey.

Trinity Chapel, Gray's Inn Road. P. C. Rev. J. W. Worthington.

Welch Chapel, Ely Place. Rev J. R. Williams.

St. John's Chapel, Great James Street, Bedford Row. Hon. Baptist W. Noel.

Gray's Inn Lane, Providence Chapel. Rev. T. Mortimer, B.D.

[This was erected by the notorious William Huntington\*, in place of a similar structure belonging to him that stood in Titchfield Street, but was destroyed by fire. It is now a Proprietary Chapel of the church of England.]

St. Anne and St. Agnes, with St. John Zachary, St. Anne's Lane, Aldersgate Street. R. 1685. Rev. John V. Povah. 239*l*.

St. Anthony, Budge Row, Watling Street. R. 1682. With this is united St. John the Baptist. Rev. W. Goode. 239*l*.

St. Austin, corner of the Old Change; Watling Street. R. 1695. United with St. Faith. Rev. Richard Shutte, M.A. 222*l*.

St. Bartholomew the Great, Bartho-

\* This individual was described, by himself and friends, as Wm. Huntington, S.S., Sinner Saved, and was commonly called the Coalheaver.

- Iomew Close, Smithfield. R. Rev. J. Abbiss, M.A. 680/.
- St. Bartholomew the Less, North Gate of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield. V. about 1420. Rev. Samuel Wix, M.A. F.R.S. 30/.
- St. Benet Sherehog, with St. Stephen's, Walbrook. The former church sharing the common fate, in the general conflagration in 1666, and not being rebuilt, the parish was annexed to that of St. Stephen, Walbrook. Rev. George Croly, D.D.
- St. Benet, Gracechurch Street, corner of Fenchurch Street. R. 1685. United with St. Leonard's, Eastcheap. Rev. C. Mackenzie, M.A. 300/.
- St. Benet, with St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, corner of St. Bennet's Hill, Upper Thames Street. R. about 1670. Rev. W. J. Hall, M.A. 254/.
- St. Botolph, Aldersgate Street, corner of Little Britain. P. C. 1757. Rev. W. F. C. Webber. 450/.
- St. Botolph, Aldgate, opposite the Minories. C. 1744. Rev. W. Baker, M.A. 247/.
- St. Botolph, Bishopsgate Street, opposite the North West end of Houndsditch. R. Rev. J. Russell, D.D. 2290/.
- St. Botolph and St. George, Botolph Lane, Upper Thames Street. R. Rev. Charles Champneys, M. A. 320/.
- St. Bride's, Fleet Street, the Mother Church. V. 1680. Rev. Charles Marshall. 562/.
- District Church:—Trinity, Great New Street, Shoe Lane. P. C. Rev. Dennis Kelly.
- Bridewell Precinct, Bridewell Hospital\*, Bridge Street, Blackfriars. Rev. R. Munro. 458/.
- St. Catherine Coleman, Fenchurch Street. R. 1734. Rev. W. H. Dickinson. 1019/.
- St. Catherine Cree, corner of Creechurch Lane, Leadenhall Street. P. C. 1630. Rev. J. J. Gelling. 120/.
- Christchurch, near Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street. V., about 1670. The parish is united with St. Leonard, Foster Lane. Rev. M. Gibbs. 537/.
- St. Clements, Eastcheap, corner of Moorgate Street. R., about 1686. The parish is united with St. Martin Orger. Rev. W. Johnson, B.D. 290/.
- St. Dionysius Backchurch, Lime Street, Fenchurch Street. R. about 1764. Hon. and Rev. E. G. Pellew. 439/.
- St. Dunstan in the East, St. Dunstan's Hill, Lower Thames Street. R. Rebuilt in 1820, with the exception of the tower, which is universally admired for its light and elegant construction. Upon its erection, it was deemed a bold attempt in architecture, affording at the same time an additional proof, among many, of the great geometrical skill of Sir Christopher Wren, by whom it was constructed, in 1768. Rev. T. B. Murray. 375/.
- St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet Street, was rebuilt in 1832. V. Rev. E. Auriol, M.A. 490/.
- St. Thomas, or Rolls Chapel, Rolls Garden, Chancery Lane. P. C. Rev. T. R. Redwar. 200/.
- St. Edmund the King, with St. Nicholas Acons, Lombard Street. R. 1690. Rev. T. H. Horne. 306/.
- St. Ethelburga, near St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street. R. Rev. J. M. Rodwell. 363/.
- St. Gabriel†, with St. Margaret Patens, Fenchurch Street. R. Rev. H. J. Newbery. 214/.
- St. Giles, Cripplegate, Redcross Street. Ven. Archdeacon Hale. 2018/.
- † The old church, founded, about 1090, by Alfune, the first master of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, having been destroyed by fire in 1545, the present structure was erected; and was one of the few that escaped the fire of London, in 1666.
- St. Helen's, Great Saint Helen's Bishopsgate Street. 209/.
- V. T. H. Le Mesurier.

\* This, which is one of the five royal hospitals, was once a royal palace, and here King John held his court.

† Church destroyed by the fire of London.

‡ Here lie the remains of the incomparable John Milton, the author of *Paradise Lost*, to whose memory an excellent monument, by Bacon, was erected in the church, at the expense of the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq.



- District Church:—All Saints, Skinner Street, Bishopsgate Street. P. C. Rev. R. H. Ruddock.
- St. James, Duke's Place, 1622, but partly rebuilt in 1727. C. Rev. A. M. McCaul, D.D. 1107.
- St. James, Garlick Hill, 1683. R. Rev. T. Burnett, D.D. 3107.
- St. Lawrence Jewry, with St. Mary Magdalen, King Street, Cheapside. V. 1686. Rev. Allatson Burgh, M.A. 3007.
- St. Magnus, London Bridge, completed in 1705. R. Rev. T. Leigh, M.A. 2947.
- St. Margaret, Lothbury, facing the Bank. 1690. R. Rev. J. B. Hollingworth, D.D. 5507.
- St. Margaret Pattens, Rood Lane, Fenchurch Street. 1687. R. Rev. H. J. Newbery. 2147.
- St. Martin, Ludgate, Ludgate Street. 1684. R. Rev. J. B. Bingham, B.D. 2667.
- St. Martin Outwich, corner of Bishopsgate Street and Threadneedle Street. 1796. Rev. J. J. Ellis, M.A. 5857.
- St. Mary Abchurch, Abchurch Lane, with St. Lawrence Pountney, 1686. R. Rev. B. Gibson. 2067.
- St. Mary, Aldermanbury\*, corner of Love Lane. 1766. P. C. Rev. J. P. Bean. 2557.
- St. Mary Aldermary, corner of Bow Lane, Watling Street, with St. Thomas, the Apostle. 1681. R. Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D. F.S.A. 4357.
- St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside. 1763. R. Rev. Archdeacon Hamilton, M.A. 3507.
- St. Mary-at-Hill, Billingsgate, partly rebuilt in 1670. R. Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite. 3877.
- St. Mary Magdalen, corner of the Old Change, Old Fish Street. 1685. R. Rev. R. S. Bower, M.A. 2457.
- St. Mary Somerset, opposite Broken Wharf, Upper Thames Street. R. 1695. Rev. J. S. Sergrove, B.C.L. 2357.
- St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street. 1719. R. Rev. S. Birch, D.D. 2807.
- St. Matthew, Friday Street. 1699. R. Rev. W. A. C. Durham. 2547.
- St. Michael Bassishaw, Basinghall Street. 1679. R. Rev. E. G. Beckwith. 2397.
- St. Michael, Queenhithe. 1677. R. Rev. J. Lupton. 2707.
- St. Michael, corner of Huggin Lane, Wood Street. 1669. R. Rev. J. A. Busfield, D.D. 2607.
- St. Michael Royal, College Hill, Thames Street, with St. Martin, Vintry. R. Rev. E. W. Darling. 2427.
- St. Mildred, Bread Street. 1683. R. 2227.
- St. Mildred, in the Poultry. 1676. R. Rev. J. C. Minchin. 2697.
- St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Old Fish Street. 1676. R. Rev. J. V. Austin. 2877.
- St. Olave, Hart Street, Crutched Friars. Date of its erection unknown; it is known, however, as having escaped from the flames of the fire of London in 1666, at which time it was standing. R. Rev. John Letts. 1897.
- St. Peter ad Vincula, in the Tower. Date of its erection unknown. R. Rev. Henry Melville, B.D.
- St. Peter's, Cornhill. 1680. R. Rev. J. P. Wood, B.C.L. 3887.
- St. Peter-le-Poer, near the Excise Office, Broad Street, Royal Exchange. 1791. with St. Benet Fink. R. Rev. J. W. Vivian, D. D. 6297.
- St. Sepulchre's, corner of Giltspur Street, in Skinner Street. 1670. V. Rev. Richard Wood. 6667.
- St. Stephen, Walbrook. This church occupies the site of a former structure; that falling a prey to the flames during the fire of London, Sir Christopher Wren was employed to construct the present edifice, which has been eulogised by many writers as the masterpiece of the architect: supposed about 1670. R. Rev. George Croly, M.A. 3327.
- St. Swithin, corner of St. Swithin's Lane in Cannon Street. 1650. R. Rev. H. G. Watkins, M. A. 2597.
- Trinity Church, near Haydon Square, in the Minories. C. Period of its erection unknown. P. C. Rev. W. Blunt. 6917.
- St. Vedas, Foster Lane, with St. Michael le Querné, 1697. Rev. T. P. Dale. 3007.

\* Here the infamous Judge Jeffreys was buried.

# LIST OF CHURCHES IN WESTMINSTER, &c.

A List of Churches that surround the Cities of London and Westminster, including those of the circumjacent Villages, embracing an Area of Ten Miles in extent; showing, if in the Country, their Distance from the Metropolis, the Value of their several Benefices, and Names of the Incumbents.

ACTON, Middlesex, 5. R. Rev W. Antrobus, B. D. 908*l*.

Barking, Essex, 7. V. Rev. P. Rashleigh, M. A. 1197*l*.

Barnes, Surrey, 5. R. J. Jeffreys, M. A. 375*l*.

Battersea, Surrey, 4. V. Hon. R. J. Eden, M. A. 982*l*.

Chapel of Ease, St. George's, Battersea Fields. Rev. J. Weddell.

Beckenham, Kent, 9. R. Rev. A. Brandram, M. A. 900*l*.

Beddington, Surrey, 2 miles from Croydon. R. Rev. James Hamilton. 1212*l*.

Bermondsey, Surrey, St. Mary Magdalen (the mother church), south end of Bermondsey Street, 1680. R. Rev. J. E. Gibson, M. A. 514*l*.

Bermondsey, Surrey, St. James, near Jamaica Row. District Church. P. C. Rev. William Norval.

Bethnal Green, St. Matthew's, the mother church. R. Rev. J. King. 614*l*.

District Churches: — St. John's, on Bethnal Green. P. C. Rev. John Tagg. 198*l*.

St. Peter's, near Weymouth Terrace, Hackney Road. P. C. Rev. J. G. Packer. 150*l*.

St. Andrew's, South Conduit Street, Bethnal Green Road. P. C. Rev. G. H. Parker. 224*l*.

St James the Great, corner of Pollard Row, Bethnal Green

Road. P. C. Rev. W. James. 100*l*.

St James the Less, Bonner's Field, near Victoria Park. P. C. Rev. H. P. Haughton. 150*l*.

St. Bartholomew, Cambridge Road. P. C. Rev. R. W. Relton. 150*l*.

St. Matthias, Hare Street. P. C. Rev. Joseph Brown. 100*l*.

St. Jude's, Old Bethnal Green Road. P. C. Rev. J. E. Keane. 100*l*.

St. Simon Zelotes, Morpeth Street, Green Street, Bethnal Green. P. C. Rev. G. Guyon. 100*l*.

St. Philip's, Friars' Mount, Church Street, Bethnal Green. P. C. Rev. G. Alston. 224*l*.

Jew's Episcopal Chapel, Bethnal Green. Rev. J. B. Cartwright.

Bloomsbury, St. George's. R. Hon. and Rev. Montague Villiers. 1000*l*.

District Churches: — Christ Church, Woburn Square. Rev. George Hamilton. 500*l*.

Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury Street, Bloomsbury. Rev. T. Ward.

Brentford, Middlesex, 7. Rev. F. E. Thompson. 141*l*.

Brentford, New. V. Rev. J. Stoddart. 283*l*.

Bromley, Kent, 10. C. Rev. James E. Newell, B. A. 160*l*.

Bromley, Middlesex, 2. C. Rev. Peter Fraser, M. A. 190*l*.

- Brompton, 1. Holy Trinity. Rev. W. J. Irons. 639*l*.
- Camberwell, Surrey, 2. V. St. Giles's, Church Street. The mother church. Rev. James Williams, M. A. 1820*l*.
- Camberwell, St. George's, on the south bank of the canal. P. C. Rev. S. Smith, M. A. 500*l*.
- Camberwell, Camden Chapel, Church Street. Rev. D. Moore, M. A.
- Camberwell, Emanuel Church, High Street, Camberwell. P. C. Rev. Robert Fayer.
- Camberwell, Christ Church, Caroline Street, near the Surrey Canal Bridge, Kent Road. P. C. Rev. R. C. Burton.
- Camberwell Chapel, East Dulwich. P. C. Rev. M. Anderson.
- Camberwell, Peckham Chapel. Hill. Camberwell, St. Mary Magdalen, near Pomeroy Street, Peckham. Rev. — Darrell.
- Carshalton, near Sutton, Surrey, 11. V. Rev. W. A. Cator. 600*l*.
- Charlton, Kent, 7. R. Rev. Arthur Drummond. 600*l*.
- Chelsea Old Church, Cheyne Row, 3. C. Rev. John Rush. P. C. 300*l*.
- District Churches: — St. Luke's, in Robert Street. R. Rev. C. Kingsley. 1003*l*.
- Christ Church, near Paradise Row. P. C. Rev. W. H. Howard.
- Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, Sloane Street, near Sloane Square. R. Rev. Richard Burgess. 840*l*.
- St. Saviour's, Chelsea, near Turk's Row. P. C. Rev. W. Niven.
- St. Jude's, Upper Chelsea, Walton Place, near Hans Place, Sloane Street. Rev. John Patteson.
- Chelsea (Little), Park Chapel. Rev. J. C. Miller.
- Chelsea, St. John's, Kensal Green. P. C. Rev. A. G. Pemberton.
- Chigwell, Essex, 10. V. Rev. R. B. Greenlaw. 623*l*.
- Chigwell, St. John's Chapel. P. C. Rev. C. Staton.
- Chingford, Essex, 8. R. Rev. Robert B. Heathcote. 538*l*.
- Chiswick, 5. V. Rev. T. F. Bowerbank, M. A. 601*l*.
- Christ Church, Surrey, Blackfriars' Road, 1737. R. Rev. J. H. Mapleton, M. A. 601*l*.
- Clapham, Surrey, 34. 1776. R. Rev. Archdeacon Dealtry, D.D., F.R.S. 1275*l*.
- Clapham, St. James's, Park Hill. P. C. Rev. Charles Bradley.
- Clapham, St. Paul, Wandsworth Road. P. C. Rev. William Borrow. 200*l*.
- Clapham, St. John, Clapham Road. P. C. Rev. Robert Bickersteth.
- Clapton, St. James's. Rev. James Powell, M. A.
- Clerkenwell, St. John's, already noticed, is in St. John's Square. R. Rev. H. Hughes. 260*l*.
- Clerkenwell, St. James's, near Clerkenwell Green, with Pentonville Chapel. P. C. Rev. W. E. L. Faulkner. 712*l*.
- Clerkenwell, St. Mark's, Myddelton Square. C. Rev. F. Dollman. 535*l*.
- Clerkenwell, St. Philip's, near Pentonville Lower Road. C. Rev. T. Watson. 280*l*.
- Croydon, Surrey, 9. V. Rev. John George Hodgson, M. A. 587*l*.
- Deptford, Kent, 4. St. Nicholas. V. Rev. A. E. Sketchley, M. A. 557*l*.
- Deptford, St. Paul. R. Rev. B. S. Finch, B. A. 400*l*.
- Ealing, Middlesex, 6. Rev. J. Smith, M. A. 679*l*.
- Ealing, Old Brentford. V. Rev. F. E. Thomson. 141*l*.
- East Ham, Essex, 6. V. Rev. W. Streatfield, M. A. 94*l*.
- Edgeware, Middlesex, 8. C. N. Fiott, M. A. 403*l*.
- Edmonton, Middlesex, 8. V. Rev. Thomas Tate. 1550*l*.
- Edmonton, St. Paul. P. C. Rev. E. B. Warren. 100*l*.
- Edmonton, Weld Chapel, Southgate. P. C. Rev. T. Sale. 100*l*.
- Eltham, Kent, 8. V. Rev. Charles G. Fryer, M. A. 180*l*.
- Enfield, Middlesex, 10. V. Rev. J. M. Heath. 1174*l*.
- District Churches and Chapels of Ease: — St. James's. P. C. Rev. J. F. Russell. 150*l*.
- Jesus Chapel. Rev. W. C. Roberts. 100*l*.
- Trent, Christ Church. P. C. Rev. R. S. Talbot. 500*l*.
- Finchley, Middlesex, 5. R. Rev. R. Worsley, M. A. 417*l*.
- Finchley, Whetstone. P. C. Rev. H. L. Ventris. 120*l*.

- Fulham, Middlesex, 4. V. Rev. R. G. Baker. 835*l*.  
 Fulham, North End. D. Rev. Sparkes Byers.  
 Greenford Magna, near Hanwell, Middlesex, 9*¼*. R. Rev. J. Tomkyns.  
 Greenwich, Kent, 5. St. Alphage. V. W. A. Soames, M. A. 1013*l*.  
 District Church:—St. Mary. Rev. Charles Claydon Christie, M. A.  
 Hackney, Middlesex, 2. St. John, near Clapton Square. V. R. Rev. T. O. Goodchild. 1082*l*.  
 Hackney, South, near Bannister's Lane, Well Street. R. Rev. H. H. Norris. 399*l*.  
 Hackney, West, Stoke Newington Road. R. Rev. T. D. Lamb. 464*l*.  
 Hackney, West, St. Peter's, Beauvoir Town. P. C. Hon. and Rev. F. J. Monkton.  
 Hackney, Stamford Hill Chapel. P. C. Rev. C. J. Heathcote. 165*l*.  
 Hammersmith, Middlesex, 3*¼*. St. Paul. V. Rev. T. F. Attwood, M. A. 300*l*.  
 Hammersmith, St. Peter's, 4. P. C. Rev. George Chisholme, D. D. 500*l*.  
 Hampstead Old Church, Middlesex, 3*¼*. P. C. Rev. Thomas Ainger. 887*l*.  
 All Saints Temporary Church, near the turnpike in the new Finchley Road.  
 Well Walk Chapel. R. E. Hankisson.  
 Hampstead, St. John's Chapel. P. C. Rev. J. Ayre.  
 Hanwell, Middlesex, 8. R. Rev. Charles Clarke, M. A. 482*l*.  
 Harrow, Middlesex, 10. V. Rev. T. T. Cunningham, M. A. 627*l*.  
 Hendon, Middlesex, 7. V. Rev. T. Williams, M. A. 1280*l*.  
 St. Paul's, Mill Hill. P. C. Rev. B. Nichols.  
 Heston, Middlesex, 11. V. Rev. H. Trimmer, M. A. 654*l*.  
 Highgate, Middlesex, 4. P. C. Rev. T. H. Causton. 550*l*.  
 Homerton, Ram's Chapel. Rev. Thomas Griffiths, M. A.  
 Hornsey, Middlesex, 5. R. Rev. Richard Harvey, M. A. 493*l*.  
 Hornsey, St. James, Muswell Hill. Rev. James Bromell, M. A.  
 Horsley Down, Fair Street, Southwark. R. Rev. James Ralph.  
 Hoxton, Christ Church, between Salisbury Street and Dorchester Street, New North Road. P. C. Rev. W. Scott. 150*l*.  
 Isleworth, Middlesex, 8. V. Rev. H. Glossop, M. A. 681*l*.  
 Islington, St. Mary, the mother church. V. Rev. D. Wilson, M. A. 1155*l*.  
 District churches and chapels of ease:—St. John's, Upper Holloway. P. C. Rev. E. Hoare. 250*l*.  
 St. Paul's, Balls Pond. P. C. Rev. J. Sandys. 335*l*.  
 Holy Trinity Chapel, Cloudesly Square. H. F. Fell, M. A. 485*l*.  
 St. Stephen's, New North Road. P. C. Rev. T. B. Hill.  
 St. Peter's, River Lane. P. C. Rev. J. Haselgrave.  
 St. James's, Lower Holloway. P. C. Rev. W. Mackenzie 351*l*.  
 Holloway, chapel of ease. P. C. Rev. J. Hambleton.  
 Highbury Vale Church. P. C. Rev. C. F. Childe.  
 St. Paul's, Norfolk Street. C. Rev. — Nelson. 150*l*.  
 All Saints, near Thornhill Bridge, King's Cross. Rev. F. C. Wilson.  
 Kensington, 2. Mother church. V. Rev. Archdeacon John Sinclair, D. D. 1242*l*.  
 District Churches:—St. Barnabas, Addison Road. P. C. Rev. John Rogers Piuman, M. A. 405*l*.  
 St. John's, Notting Hill. P. C. Rev. W. Holdsworth.  
 St. James's, Norland Square. P. C. Rev. W. H. Ibotson.  
 Kew, Surrey, 6. V. Rev. R. B. Byam. 401*l*.  
 Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, 10. V. Rev. W. S. Gandy, M. A. 888*l*.  
 Kingston New Town, District Church, St. Mark. Rev. E. Phillips.  
 Lambeth, St. Mary, the mother church. R. Rev. C. B. Dalton.  
 District churches and chapels of ease:—St. James's, Kennington Road. P. C. Rev. R. Martindale.  
 St. John the Evangelist, Waterloo Road. Rev. Robert Irvine. 483*l*.  
 All Saints, Lambeth Marsh. P. C. Rev. Abraham Peat.

- Carlisle Chapel, Kennington Lane. P.C. Rev. T. T. Cuffe.
- Holland Chapel, North Brixton. P. C. Rev. F. G. Crossman.
- Trinity Church, Carlisle Street. Rev. Leigh Spencer.
- St. Mary's, Lambeth Butts. P.C. Rev. Robert Eden. 170*l*.
- St. Michael's, Park Road, Stockwell. P. C. Rev. Charles Kemble. 250*l*.
- St. Matthew's, Denmark Hill. P. C. Rev. S. Bridge.
- St. Matthew's, Brixton. Rev. John Vaughan, M.A. 650*l*.
- St. Mark, Kennington Common. P. C. Rev. Charlton Lane. 700*l*.
- St. Paul's Chapel, Kennington Lane, near Vauxhall Gardens. P. C. Rev. J. R. Barb.
- South Lambeth Chapel. P. C. Rev. R. Cattermole.
- Verulam Chapel, near the Three Stags. Rev. H. Christmas.
- Lee, Kent, 6. Rev. George Lach, M. A. 464*l*.
- Lewisham, Kent, 5. V. Hon. and Rev. Heneage Legge, D. C. L. 946*l*.
- Leytonstone, or Low Leyton, Essex, 5*½*. Rev. C. Laprimaundaye, M.A. 534*l*.
- Limehouse, St. Anne's. Mother church. R. Rev. J. Radcliffe, M.A. 716*l*.
- District church:—St. James's, Butcher Row, Ratcliffe Cross. P. C. Rev. J. Williams, B.A.
- Luke's, St., Old Street. Mother church. R. Rev. John Saunders, M.A. 578*l*.
- District Churches:—St. Barnabas, King Square, Goswell Street. P. C. Rev. Robert L. Hill. 150*l*.
- St. Thomas, Charter House. P. C. Rev. Wm. Rogers. 190*l*.
- St. Paul's, Bunhill Row. P. C. Rev. Lewis Marcus. 200*l*.
- Merton, Surrey, 7. C. Rev. Essex Henry Bond, M.A. 93*l*.
- Mitcham, Surrey, 7*½*. V. Rev. Richard Simpson, B.A. 456*l*.
- Morden, Surrey, 9. R. Rev. Robert Tritton, M.A. 353*l*.
- Mortlake, Surrey, 6*½*. C. Rev. F. J. H. Reeves. 132*l*.
- Newington Butts, St. Mary, the mother church. R. Rev. Arthur Cyril Onslow, M.A. 1300*l*.
- District Churches:—Holy Trinity, Trinity Square, Borough. Rev. G. Chesnutt.
- St. Peter's, Trafalgar Street, Walworth. Rev. G. Ainslie, M.A.
- Paddington, St. James's, Sussex Gardens, Bayswater. P. C. Rev. A. M. Campbell. 930*l*.—N.B. This is now the parish church.
- District Churches and Episcopal Chapels:—Bayswater Episcopal Chapel. Rev. Cornwall Smalley.
- St. John's, Southwick Crescent, P. C. Rev. James S. Boone. 360*l*.
- St. Mary's, Paddington Green, Rev. J. W. Buckley.
- Holy Trinity, Bishop's Road. P. C. Rev. John Miles.
- Perivale, or Greenford Parva, Middlesex, 9. R. Rev. J. F. Lateward.
- Plumstead, Kent, 10. V. Rev. H. J. Shackleton. 706*l*.
- Poplar. R. Rev. Samuel Hoole, M.A. 632*l*.
- Putney, Surrey, 4. P. C. Rev. W. T. Briggs. 362*l*.
- Rotherhithe. R. Rev. Edward Blick, M.A. 772*l*.
- Shadwell, St. Paul. R. Rev. B. C. Sangar, M.A. 800*l*.
- Shoreditch, St. Leonard. Mother church. V. Rev. T. S. Evans.
- District Churches:—St. James, in the Curtain Road. P. C. Rev. William Henry Jones, M.A.
- St. Mary's Haggerstone, Brunswick Street, Hackney Road. Rev. P. P. Gilbert. 157*l*.
- St. John the Baptist, near Myrtle Street, Hoxton. P. C. Rev. A. P. Kelly. 250*l*.
- Southwark, St. Saviour's, near London Bridge. Rev. W. Curling, M.A., and Rev. S. Benson, Chaplains, 800*l*. each.
- Southwark, St. George's, near Great Dover Street. R. Rev. J. Horton. 700*l*.
- Southwark, St. Thomas's, St. Thomas's Street. Lay impropriation, Rev. W. Decy. 215*l*.
- Southwark, St. Olave's, Tooley Street. R. Rev. W. C. Le Breton, 628*l*.
- Spitalfields, Christchurch, Church Street. R. Rev. W. Stone. 445*l*.
- District Churches:—St. Mary's, Chapel Street, Wheeler Street (late Sir George Wheeler's

Chapel). P. C. Rev. Joseph D'Arcy Sirr.  
 St. Mary's, Spital Sq. Rev. J. Garwood.  
 Stanmore, Magna, Middlesex. 10.  
 R. Rev. — Irvine, LL.D. 566*l*.  
 Stanmore, Little, B. J. Armstrong, M.A.  
 Stepney, St. Dunstan's, the mother church, High Street. V. R. Rev. Daniel Vautreay. 1190*l*.  
 District Churches: — All Saints, Spicer Street, Brick Lane, Whitechapel, now called Mile End, New Town. Rev. J. Harris. 180*l*.  
 St. Philip, Turner Street, Oxford Street, Whitechapel. P. C. Rev. J. Banwell. 330*l*.  
 St. Thomas, Arbour Street, Arbour Square. P. C. Rev. W. Valentine. 250*l*.  
 Holy Trinity, Tredegar Square, Mile End Road. P. C. Rev. Edward Boyle.  
 St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, 1736. R. Rev. W. Short, M.A. 569*l*.  
 St. George's in the East, Cannon Street, Ratcliffe Highway. R. Rev. Bryan King. 396*l*.  
 District Church: — Christchurch, Watney Street, Commercial Road. P. C. Rev. William Quekett, M.A.  
 Episcopal Chapels: — Trinity, Cannon Street Road.  
 St. Matthew's, Pell Street, Ratcliffe Highway.  
 Stoke Newington. V. Rev. A. W. Taylor. 438*l*.  
 St. Pancras Old Church. P. C. Rev. G. S. Drew, M.A. 200*l*.  
 St. Pancras New Church, Euston Sq. V. Rev. T. Dale, M.A. 1190*l*.  
 District Churches: — All Saints, Gordon Square. P. C. Rev. H. Hughes.  
 Kentish Town Chapel. P. C. Rev. R. B. Paul. 200*l*.  
 Percy Chapel, Charlotte Street, Rathbone Place. Rev. R. Montgomery, M.A.  
 Christchurch, Clarence Street, Regent's Park. P. C. Rev. W. Dodsworth, M.A.  
 St. Katherine's Chapel, Regent's Park. Divine service is delivered here by the following brethren: — Rev. Robert Baxter, B.D.; Rev. George Nicolay, F.L., M.A.; Rev. John Wightman.

Woburn Chapel, Tavistock Place, Woburn Square. Rev. T. F. Baker.  
 Holy Trinity, Wells Street, Gray's Inn Road. Rev. T. Mortimer.  
 Pratt Street, Camden Town. The church at present existing here is denominated Camden Chapel, and is a perpetual curacy. Incumbent, Rev. Edward P. Hannam, M.A. It is in contemplation, however, to alter the name to that of St. Stephen's Church. 200*l*.  
 Regent Square. P. C. Rev. A. Jennour. 400*l*.  
 Fitzroy Chapel, London Street, Fitzroy Square. Rev. J. Holmway, D.D.  
 Somers Town, St. Mary's, Union Street. P. C. Rev. T. Judkin, M.A. 400*l*.  
 St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, Denmark Street. R. Rev. J. Endell Tyler, D.D. 698*l*.  
 District Churches and chapels of ease: — Holy Trinity, Little Queen Street. P. C. Rev. Robert Morris. 338*l*.  
 Christchurch, Endell Street. P. C. Rev. Robert Watts, M.A.  
 West Street Chapel. Rev. F. Dibdin.  
 St. Mary-le-bone. Opposite York Gate, New Road, the mother church. R. Rev. John Hume Spry, D.D., F.S.A.  
 District Churches and chapels of ease: — Parish Chapel, High Street. P. C. Rev. G. Everard. 150*l*.  
 All Souls, Langham Place. R. Rev. C. Baring. 1186*l*.  
 Christchurch, Stafford Street, Lisson Grove. R. Rev. Robert Walpole, B.D. 780*l*.  
 Christ Chapel, Northwick, Terrace, St. John's Wood Road. Rev. G. Flak, LL.B.  
 St. Mary's, Wyndham Place, Bryanston Square. Rev. John Hampden Gurney, D.D. 915*l*.  
 St. Paul's, Great Portland St. P. C. Rev. George Pocock. 350*l*.  
 Trinity Church, Albany Street, New Road. Rev. G. Elliot.  
 Brunswick Chapel, Upper Berke-

- ley Street. P. C. Rev. T. B. Smyth.  
 St. Paul, Lisson Grove. P. C. Rev. H. Davis.  
 Quebec Chapel, Quebec Street. Rev. A. Williams.  
 Portman Chapel, Baker Street. Rev. Reeves.  
 Margaret Chapel, Margaret St. Rev. W. U. Richards.  
 St. Peter's Chapel, Vere Street, Oxford Street. Rev. Edward Scobel. 450/.  
 St. Andrew, Wells Street, Oxford Street. Rev. T. Mountfallow, M.A. 160/.  
 St. John, Wapping, near the grand entrance basin of the London Docks. 1617. R. Rev. J. Parsons, D.D. 258/.  
 Westminster, Churches in, with their District Churches and Chapels of Ease :—  
 St. Ann, Dean Street, Soho. Rev. N. Wade, M.A. 909/.  
 St. Clement Danes, Strand, near Temple Bar. R. Rev. W. Ellis. 519/.  
 St. George's, Hanover Square, Great George Street, Hanover Square. R. Rev. Henry Howarth, B. D. 1000/.  
 District Churches and Chapels of Ease :— Hanover Chapel, Regent Street. Rev. J. G. Brett. 700/.  
 Lock Chapel, Westbourn Green, Paddington.  
 Charlotte Chapel, Charlotte St., Pimlico. Rev. James Kelly, M.A.  
 Curzon Chapel, Curzon Street, May Fair. Rev. R. Sandilands. 400/.  
 Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street. Rev. Evan Nepean. 700/.  
 St. George's Chapel, Albemarle Street. Rev. Wm. Webb Ellis.  
 Halkin Chapel, Halkin Street, Grosvenor Place. Rev. W. Thorpe, D. D.  
 St. George's Chapel, Bayswater.  
 St. Mary's Chapel, Park Street. C. Rev. J. D. Glennie. 375/.  
 St. Mark's, North Audley Street. P. C. Rev. Allen Cooper. 700/.  
 St. Michael's, Chester Square, Pimlico. Rev. W. Harrison.  
 St. Paul's Church, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge. P. C. Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, M.A.  
 St. Peter's Church, Eaton Sq. P. C. Rev. Thomas Fuller, M.A. 700/.  
 Trinity Chapel, Conduit Street, Bond Street. Rev. H. H. Beamish.  
 St. James's, opposite Swallow Street, Piccadilly. R. Rev. J. Jackson, M.A. 1468/.  
 District Churches and Chapels of Ease :— Archbishop Tenison's Chapel, Regent Street. 320/. Rev. A. B. Hazlewood.  
 St. James's Chapel, in the Hampstead Road. Rev. Henry Stebbing, D.D. F.R.S.  
 St. Philip's Chapel, Regent Street. C. Rev. Edward Repton. 400/.  
 St. Luke's, Berwick Street. C. Rev. W. H. Brookfield.  
 York Street Chapel, York Street, St. James's Square. Rev. T. Haverfield.  
 St. John, Church Street, Millbank. R. Rev. John Jennings, M.A. 359/.  
 Chapel of Ease :— St. Mary's, Vincent Square.  
 St. Martin's in the Fields, Trafalgar Square. Mother church. R. Rev. Sir Henry Robert Dukinfield, Bart. 1258/.  
 District churches and chapels of ease :— St. Michael's, Burleigh St., Strand.  
 Long Acre Chapel. Rev. Septimus Ramsey.  
 St. Matthew Chapel, Spring Gardens.  
 Tavistock Chapel, Broad Court, Long Acre. Rev. H. Cole.  
 St. Margaret's, Palace Yard. R. Rev. H. H. Milman, M.A. 459/.  
 District churches and chapels of ease :— Brompton Chapel, Rawstone Street, Brompton. Rev. W. Harness.  
 Christchurch, in the Broadway. P. C. Rev. C. W. Page.  
 Duke Street Chapel. Rev. W. Cuthbert.  
 Trinity Chapel, Knightsbridge. C. Rev. Hibbert Binney.  
 St. Mary le Savoy, near Waterloo Bridge. Rev. John Forster. 130/.  
 St. Mary le Strand, near Somerset House. R. Rev. Joshua Denham, M.A., F.R.S. 266/.  
 St. Paul, Covent Garden. R. Rev. Henry Hatton, M.A. 508/.

- Stratford le Bow. R. Rev. Hamlet Harrison, B.D. 319 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Streatham, Surrey, 5. R. Rev. John Richard Nicholl, M.A. 1136 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Tooting, Surrey, 6. R. Rev. R. W. Greaves, M.A. 377 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Tottenham, Middlesex, 4. V. Rev. T. Newcome, M.A. 978 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Tottenham, Trinity Church. Rev. George Brewster Twining, M.A.
- Twickenham, Middlesex. 10. V. Rev. C. Proby, M.A. 717 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Walham Green, Middlesex, 3. P. C. Rev. W. Garratt, M.A. 230 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Waltham Cross, Herts, 11. Holy Trinity. C. Rev. Samuel Garrat.
- Walthamstow, Essex, 5. V. Rev. W. Wilson, M.A. 772 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Wandsworth, Surrey, 5. V. Rev. E. R. Pemberton, D. C. L. 810 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Wandstead, Essex, 6. R. Rev. W. P. Wigram. 616 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- West Ham, Essex, 5. V. Rev. H. T. Grace. 347 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Westminster Temporary Church. Rev. W. Tenant, Incumbent of the new district (Miss Burdett Coutts' endowment).
- Whitechapel, St. Mary Matfelon, the mother church. R. Rev. William Weldon Champneys. 700 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- District Church:—St. Mark's, in the Tenter Ground, Goodman's Fields. P. C. Rev. Nevill Jones.
- Willesden, Middlesex, 5. V. Rev. H. J. Knapp.
- Wimbledon, Surrey, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ . R. Rev. H. Lindsay. 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Woodford, Essex, 8. R. Rev. W. H. Phillips. 779 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Woolwich, Kent, 9. R. Rev. Wm. Greenlaw, M.A. 740 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Woolwich, St. John. Rev. G. W. Sandys.



## THE TEMPLE CHURCH,

From the singularity of its style and recent restoration, demands, as it deserves, a separate notice; we shall therefore trace its origin, and describe its several parts. It is what is denominated a round church, and is one of the four circular churches erected in England after the return of the Templars from the first and second Crusades, taking as a model the vestibule of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Of the other three, one may be seen at Cambridge, erected in 1120; one at Northampton, built in 1180; and a third at Little Maplestead, three miles north of Halstead, in Essex, supposed to have been built in 1273. These round churches are considered to present some of the earliest specimens of pointed arches, a style just then supplanting the Romanesque or semicircular. The architecture of the round parts of the Temple Church stands midway between the Romanesque and early English-Gothic, denominated the Lancet style. For further particulars of the history of the Knights Templars, the reader is referred to the account of them recently published by Mr. Addison, a barrister of celebrity; Gibbon's account of the Crusaders in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and Sir Walter Scott's novels of "Ivanhoe" and "the Talisman." A brief history of the Templars in England, and of this church, may be read in the rude effigies of the successive kings during whose reigns they flourished, now painted on the west end of the chancel. At the south corner sits Henry I. (A. D. 1128), holding the first banner of the Crusaders, half black, half white, entitled "Beauséant;" white signifying favour towards friends, black terror to foes; a symbol that was changed in the reign of King Stephen (A. D. 1146) for the red cross.

And on his breast a bloodie cross he bore,  
The deare remembrance of his dying Lord.

To those unfamiliar with the Temple and its intricacies, its situation being somewhat secluded, it may not be improper to observe that the approach to it is through Inner Temple Lane, the entrance to which is opposite the end of Chancery Lane, in Fleet Street. The best exterior view of this pile, whose characteristic is simplicity, is obtained from the parade fronting the Temple Gardens' Gate, from which the entrance to the Church is but a short remove. Descending into the porch, the visitor passes through a noble Norman arch, formed of beautifully

sculptured semicircles, and through a massive oak door into the round, the diameter of which is fifty-eight feet, and where a dome, decorated somewhat in the Saracenic character, has been substituted for the flat wooden ceiling by which it was formerly surmounted. The figures of the crusaders, in crossed-legged effigy, are placed in two divisions, of four each, in the round, and one in each aisle; the best authorities assign five of them as follows: — to Geoffrey Magnaville, Earl of Essex, A. D. 1144, right arm on his breast, and large sword at his right; he is not mentioned by Weaver; William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, A. D. 1219, sculptured in Sussex marble, with his sword through a lion's head; Robert Lord de Ros, A. D. 1245 (head uncovered, with long flowing hair), whose effigy is said to have been brought from Helmsly Church, Yorkshire; William Mareschal, jun., Earl, 1231, with lion rampant on shield, and sheathing his sword; Gilbert Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, 1241 (drawing his sword), winged dragon at feet, both in fire-stone, restored by Mr. Richardson. The effect of the chancel, with its new, gorgeous, and magnificent altar, beheld from the round church, is most imposing; and these, with the extreme beauty and brilliancy of the windows, form a combination of splendid and subdued harmony, that will in vain be sought in any other building in England. The oblong portion of the Temple Church is a pure and graceful specimen of the Lancet style of architecture. A nave and two aisles of equal height are formed by four pair of clustered solid marble columns. that support a ground chalk vaulting; corresponding to these, on the side walls, is a series of three light shafts. On the south side are five, on the north four windows; the space of the central window on the north side being occupied by the organ gallery, beneath which a small vestry has been constructed, the walls of which are covered with monuments, the most interesting of which is a tablet recently erected to the memory of Oliver Goldsmith, who was buried in the Temple churchyard. The length of the chancel is 82 feet, width 58 feet, and height 37 feet.

The round part of the Temple Church was built in the reign of Henry II. (A. D. 1185); both king and church are represented by the third figure. Before this time, the chief house of the Knights Templars in England stood on the site of old Southampton House, without Holborn Bars. The old historical legend which records the building of the present round church, is now painted inside, above the western doorway.

Richard I., with the sword which he wielded as a crusader, and John, his brother, are the next kings; and in the north aisle is portrayed Henry III., holding the two churches, the chancel or

square part having been added in his reign, and consecrated on Ascension day, 1240. About this time, the crusades, failing of success, and over costly, lost their once magical influence, and the prime supporters of the principle, the Templars, were suppressed (A. D. 1308). This, their chief house, passed for a time into the possession of the Earl of Lancaster, with whom tradition says that the lawyers (A. D. 1315) "made composition for a lodging in the Temple, and so came hither, and have continued here ever since." Subsequently, the Temple was granted to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John Jerusalem, (a sort of military monks, rivals to the Templars,) who continued in possession of it until the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII.

The windows and painted decorations have been designed and executed by Mr. Willement. The eastern window, in particular, which is held to be one of the best specimens of modern stained glass, was the gift of the above named talented artist. The pavement is laid with encaustic tiles, the patterns of which have been almost wholly obtained from the floor of the Chapter House, in Westminster Abbey. To Mr. Savage, the architect, belongs the merit of designing and carrying out the chief works, which have been completed under the superintendence of Mr. Sydney Smirke and Mr. Decimus Burton.

To obtain a private view of this curious structure, it will be necessary to procure a bencher's order, but it may be seen on any Sunday during the hours of divine service.

# DISSENTERS' MEETING HOUSES.

A List of the different Dissenters' Meeting Houses, at present existing in various Parts of London.

**EXPLANATION.** — A. Arian. — B. Baptist. — G. B. General Baptist. — P. B. Particular Baptist. — C. Calvinist. — C. M. Calvinistic Methodist. — F. Freethinker. — H. Huntingtonian. — I. Independent. — Irv. Followers of Irving. — J. S. Followers of Johanna Southcote. — L. H. Lady Huntingdon. — M. Moravian. — N. J. C. New Jerusalem Church. — P. Presbyterian. — S. C. Scotch Calvinist. — S. Ch. Scotch Church. — S. S. Scotch Secession. — Sa. Sandemanian. — So. Socialist. — U. Unitarian. — W. M. Wesleyan Methodist. — Wh. M. Whitfield Methodist.

Acton Place, York Street, Walworth -	I.	Black Eagle St., Spitalfields -	W. M.
Adelphi Chapel, Hackney Road -	L. H.	Blandford Street, Manchester Square, in a court opposite the end of East Street -	B.
Aldermanbury Postern, London Wall -	I.	Bloomfield St., Finsbury Circus -	S. C.
Aldersgate Street, Hare Court -	I.	[This is an elegant building, erected in 1826, from designs by Mr. Brook.]	
Amelia Street, Walworth -	J. S.	Boar's Head Court, Middlesex Street, Whitechapel -	C.
Argyle Square, King's Cross, New Christian Church.		Borough Road, Borough Road Chapel -	B.
Artillery Lane, Bishopsgate St.	U.	Borough Road, Surrey Tabernacle -	B.
Austin Street, Shoreditch, Providence Chapel -	B.	Borough Road, Portland Place -	B.
Aylie Street, Goodman's Fields -	C.	Borough Road -	P.
Aylie Street (Little), Goodman's Fields, St. George's, German Lutheran Church.		Bow, Harley Street Chapel -	I.
Back Street, Horsleydown -	C.	Bow, Old Ford Chapel -	I.
Barbican Chapel, Barbican -	I.	Brick Lane, Old Street, Jireh Meeting -	P. B.
Barbican, Jacob's Well Court -	Sa.	Brixton, Unitarian Chapel, Effra Road -	U.
Barnsbury Street, Islington -	I.	Brixton, Trinity Chapel -	I.
Bayswater, Royal Hill, Queen's Road -	U.	Broad Street, New Royal Exchange -	C.
Bermondsey, Jamaica Row Chapel -	B.	Broad Street, Wapping -	
Bermondsey, Neckinger Road -	C.	Brompton, Trevor Chapel, Trevor Square -	C.
Bermondsey, Paragon Chapel, Webb Street -	C.	Bull Lane, Stepney -	C.
Bethnal Green Meeting, Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green -	I.	Burton St., Burton Crescent, West London Synagogue.	
Bethnal Green, Gibraltar Place, Church St., Bethnal Green Road -	B.	Camberwell, Denmark Place Chapel, Cold Harbour Lane -	B.
Bishopsgate Street Without, near Union Street -	I.		

Cammomile Street, Bishops- gate Street -	C.
Cannon Street Road, Ratcliffe Highway -	C.
Carnaby Street, Marlborough Street, Craven Chapel -	C.
Carter Lane (Little), Doctor's Commons -	U.
Chapel Path, Somers Town -	B.
Chapel Street (Little), Soho -	I.
Chapman Street, St. George's in the East -	B.
Chelsea, Paradise Chapel, Pa- radise Walk, Paradise Row -	B.
Chelsea, Ranelagh Chapel, George Street -	C. M.
Chelsea, Sloane Terrace Cha- pel, Sloane Street -	W. M.
China Terrace, near the Three Stags, Lambeth -	W. M.
Church Lane, Whitechapel -	C.
Church Street, Blackfriars Rd. -	B.
Church Street, Lambeth -	Welch.
Church Street, Mile End New Town -	I.
Church Street, Spitalfields -	W. M.
City Road, opposite Bunhill Fields Burying Ground -	W. M.

[This chapel was erected by the justly celebrated Rev. John Wesley.]

City Road, near the Orphan School -	C.
City Road, near Pickford's Wharf -	B.
Clapton (Upper) -	B.
Clement's Inn -	B.
Coleman Street Scotch Church -	S. C.
Collier's Rents, Long Lane, Borough -	C.
Commercial Road, Devonshire Place -	B.
Commercial Road, Limehouse, Island Row, Coverdale Cha- pel -	I.
Commercial Road, Philpot St. Wycliffe Chapel -	I.
Compton Place, East -	B.
Cook's Grounds, near Cheyne Row, Chelsea -	C.
Crescent, Jewin Street -	F.
Crosby Row, Snow's Fields -	B.
Cross Street, Hatton Garden, Hatton Chapel, or New Jeru- salem Church, by which latter name the congregation is designated.	

[This chapel stands on the site of Hatton House, built by the Lord Chancellor of that name.]

Crown Court, Little Russell Street, Covent Garden -	S. C.
Crown Street, Soho -	I.
Cumberland Street, Curtain Road, Shoreditch -	Wh. M.
Dalston, Roseberry-street -	W. M.
Denmark Court, Crown Street, Soho -	S.
Devonshire Square Chapel -	P. B.
Duncan Street, Islington -	Irv.
Eagle Street, Red Lion Square -	B.
Edward Street, Soho -	B.
Eldon Street, Finsbury Circus -	B.
Essex Street, Strand -	U.

[This Meeting was formerly a portion of the house occupied by Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex.]

Ewers Street, Gravel Lane, Bo- rough -	B.
Falcon Square, Aldersgate St. -	I.
Fetter Lane Chapel, opposite Dean Street, Fetter Lane -	I.
Fetter Lane, near Rolls' Build- ings -	M.
Fetter Lane, Elim Court -	P. M.
Fetter Lane, Fleur-de-lis Court, Chapel for the Deaf and Dumb.	
Finsbury Circus, East Street, Albion Chapel -	S. C.
Finsbury Place, London Wall -	S. P.
Fish Street Hill, Welgh House Chapel -	I.
Fox's Lane, Shadwell -	W. M.
Frederick Street, Hampstead -	W. M.
Road, Albany Chapel -	I.
Friars Street, Shoemaker Row, Blackfriars -	N. J. C.
Gainsford Street, Horsleydown -	W. M.
Gate St., Lincoln's Inn Fields -	W. M.
Gee Street, Goswell Street -	W.
Gloucester Street, Shoreditch -	I.
Goswell Street Road, Spencer Place Meeting-House -	B.
Gower Street North -	L. H.
Grafton Street, Soho -	B.
Grange Road -	H.
Gravel Lane, Old, Wapping -	C.
Green Walk, Blackfriars Road -	C.
Greystoke Place, Fetter Lane -	W. M.
Guildford Street (Little) Bo- rough -	I.
Hackney, Old Gravel Pit Meet- ing -	I.
Hackney, New Gravel Pit Meet- ing, Chatham Place -	U.
Hackney, Mare Street -	B.
St. Thomas's Square -	I.
New Wesleyan Chapel near the Grove -	W. M.

Hammersmith - - -	B.	Leading Street, Shadwell - -	C.
Hammersmith, George Yard, near Brook Green - -	I.	Leather Lane - - -	A.
Hare Street, Spitalfields - -	C.	Leather Lane - - -	W. M.
Hinde Street, Manchester Sq. -	W. M.	Lewisham Street, Westminster -	B.
Hog Lane, Shoreditch - -	B.	Lisle Street, Leicester Square -	B.
Holloway (New Gothic Chapel) -	I.	Liverpool Street, King's Cross -	W. M.
Holywell Mount, or Chapel Street, Holywell Row, Shore ditch - - -	C.	London Road - - -	C.
Hornerton Row Chapel - -	B.	London Wall, Coleman Street -	S. C.
Hope Street, Spitalfields - -	C.	Long Lane, Southwark - -	W. M.
Horseferry Road, West end of -	W. M.	Mark Lane - - -	C.
Horsleydown, Parish Street - -	C.	Market Street, May Fair - -	C.
Hoxton, Aske Street - -	W. M.	Marshall St., Golden Square, Craven Chapel - - -	I.
Islington, Barnsbury Chapel, Barnsbury Street - -	I.	Maze Meeting House, Maze Pond, Southwark - -	P. B.
Islington Chapel, Upper Street, Islington - - -	C.	Meeting House Walk, Snow's Fields - - -	B.
Islington Green Chapel - -	P. B.	Middlesex Court, Bartholomew Close - - -	C.
Islington, Liverpool Road (opposite Trinity Street) - -	W.	Mill Lane, Cable Street, Rosemary Lane - - -	C.
Islington, Lower Street - -	I.	Milton Street, Fore Street - -	C.
Islington, Maberly Chapel, Ball's Pond Road - -	I.	Milton Street, Dorset Square -	W. M.
Islington, River Terrace, City Road - - -	S. C.	Mitchell Street, Old Street - -	B.
Islington, Union Chapel, Compton Terrace - - -	I.	Moor Street, near the S. end of Crown Street, Soho, Swiss Church, Swiss Protestants. -	I.
Jamaica Row Chapel, Jamaica Row, Bermondsey - -	B.	New Broad Street - - -	C.
Jamaica Row, Rotherhithe - -	C.	New Court, Carey Street - -	U.
James Street, Westminster, Westminster Chapel - -	I.	Newington Green Chapel - -	S. S.
Jewin Crescent - - -	Welch.	Newman St., Irving's Chapel -	C.
Jewin Street, Aldersgate Street -	A.	New Road, Paddington - - -	C.
Jewin Street, Aldersgate Street -	I.	New Road, St. George's in the East - - -	C.
Jewry Street, Aldgate - -	C.	New Road, Tonbridge Chapel, Tonbridge Place - - -	C.
John Street, Doughty Street - -	B.	Orange Street, Leicester Sq. -	I.
John Street, Tottenham Court Road, Social Institution -	So.	Oxford Court, Cannon Street -	B.
Johnson Street, Old Gravel Lane - - -	C.	Oxford Street, near Charles St. Soho, Soho Chapel - -	P. B.
Kensington, Hornton Street Chapel - - -	I.	Oxendon Chapel - - -	S. S.
Kensington, Silver St. Chapel -	B.	Paddington Chapel, opposite Chapel Street, New Road -	I.
Kent Road, Alfred Place - -	B.	Paddington, New Church St., Portman Mkt., Enon Chapel -	G. B.
Kent Road, Marlborough Chapel, near the Surrey Canal -	I.	Palace Street, Pimlico - -	C.
Kent Street - - -	W.	Paradise Street, Lambeth - -	B.
Kentish Town, Bethel Chapel -	I.	Parish Street, Horsleydown, Union Chapel - - -	I.
Kentish Town, Independent Chapel - - -	I.	Paul's Alley, Red Cross Street -	Sa.
Keppel Street, Russell Square -	B.	Peckham, Hanover Chapel, High Street - - -	E. P.
Kingsland, Robinson's Row - -	I.	Pell Street, Ratcliffe Highway -	I.
Union Row - - -	B.	Pentonville, Clarendon Chapel -	I.
Kingsland Road, Philip Street -	C.	Pentonville, Vernon Square, Vernon Chapel - - -	B.
Lambeth, Buxton Place, near the Three Stags - -	W.	Peter Street, Soho - - -	S. C.
Lambeth, Verulam Chapel, Walcot Place - - -	S. C.	Pimlico, Palace Street, Buckingham Chapel - - -	I.
		Poplar, Trinity Chapel, East India Dock Road - -	I.

Portland Street, Little	U.
Poultry Chapel, in the Poultry	I.
Prescot Street, Goodman's Fields	B.
Queen Street Meeting, Ratcliffe Cross	I.
Queen Street, Great, Lincoln's Inn Fields	W. M.
Ratcliffe Highway, Bluegate Fields, Rehoboth Chapel	P. B.
Red Cross Street	B.
Red Cross Street	Sa.
Regent Square	S. Ch.
Regent Street, Lambeth	B.
River Terrace, Islington	P.
Robert Street, Grosvenor Sq.	I.
Romney Street, Westminster	B.
Rosamond St. (Upper), Willmington Square, Northampton Tabernacle	C. M.
Rose Lane, Ratcliffe	C.
Salisbury Lane, Rotherhithe	C.
Salter's Hall Chapel, Cannon Street	B.
Shacklewell Chapel, Wellington Place	B.
Shadwell, High St., Ebenezer Chapel	I.
Shakespeare's Walk, Shadwell	C.
Shoe Lane, Fleet Street	C.
Shouldham St., Edgware Rd.	B.
Sion Chapel, Sion Sq., Union Street, Whitechapel	L. H.
Somers Town, Wilsted Street, Chapel Street	B.
South Place, Finsbury Place.	

[This establishment is generally described as Presbyterian, a term most inapplicable to its real character; its talented pastor, together with his congregation, disclaiming sectarianism, would, according to the principles upon which it is founded, in the opinion of the Editor, assign it to Deism. To this it may not be improper to add, that the musical portion of the service is rendered peculiarly impressive here, by the aid of a well selected and effective choir.]

South Place, Finsbury Square  
Welsh Baptist  
Spa Fields Chapel, - Wh. M.

[This, which was formerly a tavern, and intended as an humble imitation of Ranelagh, was converted to its present

purpose in 1779, under the patronage of the late excellent, pious, and charitable Countess of Huntingdon.]

St. Helens, Little	W. M.
St. John's Square	F.
St. John's Wood Terrace, Circus Road, St. John's Wood, Portland Chapel	I.
Stoke Newington, High Street	W. M.
Church Street	I.
Spencer's Row, Goswell Street	B.
Road	B.
Staining Lane, Gresham Street	C.
Stamford Street, Blackfriars	U.
Stepney, Garden Street	I.
Stepney St., Vincent Street	S. C.
Stepney, Green Street, John Knox's Church	P.
Stepney, Bridge St., Latimer Chapel	I.
Stockwell New Chapel, Stockwell	I.
Suffolk St. (Great), Borough	P. B.
Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars Road	C. M.
Swallow Street, Piccadilly	S. C.
* Tabernacle, Tottenham Court Road, erected by George Whitfield, in 1756	Wh. M.
Tabernacle Walk, Finsbury Sq. The Tabernacle, erected by George Whitfield	Wh. M.
Three Crane Lane, Upper Thames Street	C.
Tooley Street, Unicorn Yard	B.
Chapel	B.
Trevor Square, Knightsbridge, Trevor Chapel	I.
Trinity Lane, Bread Street, German Lutheran Church.	
Union Street, Borough	I.
Union Street, Whitechapel	L. H.
Victory Place, Lock's Fields	C.
Walworth, East Street	B.
West Lane	C.
Wardour Street, Soho	C.
Waterloo Bridge Road	I.
Waterloo Bridge Road	B.
Wells Street, Oxford Street	S. C.
Wharf Road, Paddington	C.
White Street, Spitalfields	C.
Whitfield Chapel	I.
Wild Street, Little	B.
Wood Street, Fever Hospital, Pancras	U.
Woodbridge Street, Aylesbury Street, Clerkenwell	I.
Worship Street, Shoreditch	G. B.
York Road Chapel, Lambeth	I.
York Street, St. James's Sq.	U.

\* Here Bacon, the sculptor, was buried.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPELS.

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Chelsea, Cadogan Terrace, Sloane Square, St. Mary's.

Clarendon Square, Somers Town, St. Alosius.

Dockhead, Parker's Row, Most Holy Trinity.

Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Sardinian.

Duncan Terrace, Islington, St. John the Evangelist.

East Street, Finsbury Circus, St. Mary's.

Great St. Thomas Apostle, German. Grove Road, St. John's Wood, Our Lady.

Hammersmith, King Street.

Kensington, Holland Street.

Leicester Place, Little Saffron Hill. Little George Street, Portman Sq., French.

London Road, near London Street, Belgian.

Pennington Street, Ratcliffe Highway.

Poplar, Wade Street.

Romney Terrace, Horseferry Road, St. Mary's.

St. George's, St. George's Road, Lambeth.

Spanish Place, Manchester Square, Spanish.

Sutton Street, Soho, Irish.

Virginia Street, Ratcliffe Highway. 1

Warwick St., Golden Sq., Bavarian.

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At most of the above chapels, but particularly at East Street, Finsbury Place, Spanish Place, Manchester Square, and Warwick Street, the instrumental and vocal portions of the service on Sundays and Festivals, are conducted by eminent professional characters. The door-keepers expect a donation for admitting strangers to the pews. The chapel at East Street, Finsbury Place, built by Mr. Newman, is well worthy of inspection; behind the altar, which is adorned with several fine marble columns, is a fresco of the crucifixion; and on the ceiling are represented the Virgin Mary, the infant Jesus, and the four Evangelists, surrounded by paintings of the principal events in the life of our Saviour. These pictures were painted by M. Aglio, an Italian artist. Admission may be obtained for 6d. The chapel in Spanish Place, constructed from designs by Bonomi, is much admired for its classical style of architecture.



## THE ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

**Ascot Heath**, five miles from Windsor, and twenty-four from London, is celebrated for its races, which always last five days, and are generally held upon the week succeeding Whitsuntide. This is one of the most fashionable resorts of the kind; royalty, and the first families in the kingdom, usually assembling to witness these sports, together with vast multitudes from the metropolis and the surrounding country.

**Battersea**, a village upon the Surrey side of the Thames, is remarkable as the birth-place of Lord Bolingbroke, who died here in 1751, and to whose memory a monument by Roubilliac is erected in the church.

**Barnes Elms**, five miles from London, is remarkable for an old house, called Queen Elizabeth's Dairy; in this house lived and died Jacob Tonson, the celebrated bookseller, who here formed a collection of portraits of the members of the Kit Cat Club, the whole of which were painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

**Blackheath**, in Kent, five miles south-east from London, is a fine, open, elevated spot, commanding (particularly from a beautiful lawn, called the *Point*) some noble prospects. In 1780, a curious cavern was discovered on the side of Blackheath Hill; it consists of seven large chambers, has a well of very fine water 27 feet deep, and is, altogether, a great curiosity.

**Bow**, a village in Middlesex, two miles east of London, is remarkable for its bridge, said to be the first stone bridge erected in England.

**Box Hill**, in Surrey, a delightful eminence twenty-two miles from London, is remarkable for the beauty and variety of its prospects, which extends to the South Downs in Sussex, and northward to a great part of Middlesex, including the metropolis, and the country beyond it.

**Brentford**, a market town in Middlesex, seven miles west of London, derives its name from the river Brent, which, rising in the parish of Hendon, here flows into the Thames. The freeholders of Middlesex assemble here to choose their representatives.

**Bromley** is a market town in Kent, ten miles from London. The Bishop of Rochester has a palace near the town, where is a mineral spring, called St. Blaize's Well, the water of which has the same quality as that of Tunbridge.

**Bushey Park**, near Hampton Court, Middlesex, eleven miles from London, a royal domain, was long the residence of William the Fourth, prior to his accession to the throne, and is now the property of the Dowager Queen Adelaide.

**Chelsea** is a village in Middlesex, situated on the north bank of the Thames, two miles from London, and is particularly noted for two charitable institutions, the Military Hospital, and the Military Asylum. The new church, a beautiful edifice in the Gothic style, and a distinguished ornament of the parish, was built in 1824. In the old church is a monument to Sir Thomas More, erected by himself, and in the churchyard is a tomb to Sir Hans Sloane, whose collections formed the foundation of the British Museum. Here is also a botanical garden, which was bequeathed by Sir Hans Sloane to the Company of Apothecaries, who have erected a marble statue of their benefactor by Rysbrach. On the south side are two very large cedars of Libanus, which were planted in 1685. The *Royal Hospital*, or College, founded by Charles I., continued during the reign of Charles II., and completed by William III. in the year 1696, was erected by Sir C. Wren, at an expense of 150,000*l*. The building, a handsome edifice of brick 790 feet in length, forms three sides of a quadrangle, in the centre of which is a bronze statue of the founder. The governor's house contains several royal portraits; the chapel has a fine altar-piece, representing the Ascension by Ricci; and the hall is adorned with an allegorical picture by Verrio, and Ward's Battle of Waterloo; besides the main building, there are four wings devoted to the purposes of an infirmary, and the various offices connected with the establishment; a spacious inclosure on the north, and an extensive garden, reaching to the river on the south, are fine features of this noble establishment, which altogether occupies an area of forty acres. This royal foundation forms an asylum for sick and superannuated soldiers; the number of in-pensioners is about 400, the number of outpensioners unlimited. The various officers and servants of the hospital make the whole number of its inhabitants amount to nearly 600. The annual expense of the house establishment, including the salaries of the officers and all its incidental charges exceeds 40,000*l*. This, with the allowance to outpensioners is defrayed by a sum annually voted by Parliament, and which in 1837 amounted to 41,122*l*. Near the Royal Hospital, the *Royal Military Asylum*, a large handsome building was erected in 1801. This establishment, which does honour to the country was formed for the support and education of children of soldiers of the regular army, who remain here until they are of a proper age, when they are disposed of as servants or apprentices. The number amounts to about 700 boys and 300 girls. On the summit of the building is a semaphore, the second on the line of telegraphic communication between the Admiralty in London and Portsmouth.

**Cheshunt**, a village in Hertfordshire, thirteen miles from Lon-

don, is remarkable as having been the retreat of Richard Cromwell, who here spent many years of venerable old age ; a striking lesson how much obscurity and peace are to be preferred to the splendid misery of guilty ambition. In an elegant mansion erected by him, and surrounded by beautiful grounds, denominated Cheshunt Park, some few years since dwelt Oliver Cromwell, Esq., a lineal descendant of the Protector.

**Chiswick**, a village in Middlesex, five miles from London, is remarkable for a fine seat and beautiful gardens of the Duke of Devonshire. Here expired those two great statesmen, C. J. Fox and George Canning ; the former in 1806, the latter in 1827. In the churchyard of this village are deposited the remains of many celebrated characters : Earl Macartney, the conductor of the embassy to China ; Ralph, the historian ; Loutherbrough, the landscape painter ; Hogarth, on whose tomb is an epitaph by Garrick ; Mary, Countess of Falconberg, the daughter of Oliver Cromwell ; and Ugo Foscolo, an Italian of great literary attainments.

**Claremont House**, near Esher, in Surrey, sixteen miles from London, a very fine seat, was purchased by Government for the country residence of the Prince of Saxe Coburg and his illustrious consort, the Princess Charlotte, who, on the 6th of Nov., 1817, expired here, after giving birth to a still-born child. The edifice, a noble mansion, was erected by Brown, by whom the very beautiful grounds that surround it were also formed, altogether at an expense to Lord Clive of 100,000*l*.

**Croydon**, a large market town in Surrey, nine miles from London, is remarkable as possessing the finest church in the county. The canal formed here some years since, a work of little utility, but enlivening by its presence, the very beautiful country, particularly in the vicinity of Sydenham, by which it is surrounded, has been removed, to make way for a railway, now completed from hence to London.

**Deptford**, a large town in Kent, divided into two parishes, St. Nicholas and St. Paul's, is chiefly remarkable for its noble Dockyard, vast victualling establishment, and extensive store-houses. Here the royal yachts are generally kept. The manor house of Says Court, long since pulled down, was the seat of John Evelyn, Esq., a celebrated natural philosopher of the 17th century ; and here dwelt also Peter the Great, during the time he worked as a shipwright in the dockyard. Here are two hospitals for decayed pilots or their widows : both these establishments are under the superintendence of the Corporation of the Trinity House, the master and members of which come in grand procession from Tower Hill on Trinity Monday, and are here received with the

firing of cannon and other usual marks of joy and festivity. A fair also continues for three days, commencing here on Trinity Monday.

**Dulwich**, a village four and three quarter miles from London, delightful for its rural simplicity and beauty of its surrounding scenery, is more particularly celebrated for its college, which was founded by Mr. Edward Alleyn, an actor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the principal performer in many of Shakspeare's plays. This is denominated *God's Gift College*; attached to, and belonging to it, is the *Dulwich Gallery*, which contains a very valuable collection of paintings, obtained on the Continent, under peculiarly favourable circumstances, by the late Noel Desenfans, Esq., and presented to the institution by the late Sir Francis Bourgeois, with the hope of laying the foundation of a national gallery. *Dulwich Gallery* is a great attraction, to which the public are permitted access by tickets, that may be obtained gratuitously of Lloyd, Harley Street; Ackerman, Strand; Colnaghi, Pall Mall East; and of E. Mogg, Great Russell Street, Covent Garden. It is open every day, save Sunday and Friday, from ten to five, from April to November; and from November to April from eleven to three.

**Egham**, a village in Surrey, eighteen miles from London, is chiefly remarkable as containing within its precincts Runney Mead, celebrated in history as the spot where King John, in 1215, was compelled to sign Magna Charta, which, as traditionally reported, was carried into effect upon Charter Island, in its vicinity.

**Eltham**, in Kent, a village eight miles from London, contains the remains of a palace that was for several centuries a favourite retreat of the British Sovereigns. All that at present exists of this birth-place of princes, and abode of sovereigns, is the noble hall where Parliaments were held, and entertainments were given in all the pomp of feudal grandeur, and this is now converted into a barn.

**Epping**, a market town of Essex, seventeen miles from London, is celebrated for its manufacture of butter and sausages. On Epping Forest, a royal chace, extending almost to London, a stag is annually turned out on Easter Monday for the public amusement, and this motley assemblage is dignified with the well-known appellation of the Easter Hunt.

**Epsom**, a large village in Surrey, fifteen miles from London, is chiefly celebrated for its horse races, held in the week before Whitsuntide, and also in October. The former, a great object of attraction, are attended in all weathers by a vast concourse of spectators, amounting to many thousands, generally including royalty,

the various branches of the nobility; and it may be added the wealthy of all classes; it is a very extraordinary and exciting scene and should be witnessed by all visitors of the metropolis.

**Eton**, twenty-one miles from London, is a village situated on the Thames, in Buckinghamshire, opposite to Windsor, from which it is only separated by a bridge. Eton is famed for its royal college and school, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, for the support of a provost and seven fellows, and the education of seventy youths in classical learning. It consists of two quadrangles; one appropriated to the school and the lodgings of the masters and scholars; the other to the apartments of the provost and fellows. The library is one of the finest in England. The chapel is a stately structure, resembling that of King's College, Cambridge, and both that and the college may be seen by application to the attendant. Besides those on the foundation, there are seldom less than 300 noblemen and gentlemen's sons, who board at the masters' houses, or within the bounds of the college. The Eton Montem is a singular custom, which takes place triennially on Whit Tuesday, the ceremony, is generally honoured by the attendance of the royal family and a splendid company; it consists of a procession of all the pupils to a small eminence on the southern side of the Bath road, which has attained the name of Salt Hill, from which spot they disperse themselves to collect donations from all passengers, no one being permitted to pass without giving money for salt. Those collecting it are called salt-bearers, and are arrayed in fancy dresses. The money thus collected amounts to several hundred pounds, and has been known to exceed 800*l*. It is given to the senior scholar, denominated the captain of the school, for his support at one of the universities.

**Fairlop Fair**, Hainault Forest, Essex, derived its name from Fairlop Oak, a tree of immense size, no longer in existence, that for many centuries spread its branches here. The resort to this vast veteran of the forest annually increased with the return of summer, till about the year 1725, when the spot assumed the appearance of a regular fair; it is now invariably held on the first Friday in July, and is always attended by a vast and motley assemblage of visitors.

**Frogmore**, a charming seat, half a mile distant from Windsor, was formerly the property of Queen Charlotte, consort of George III., by whom the house and gardens were considerably enlarged, it subsequently experienced great improvement under the direction of the Princess Elizabeth, now Hesse Homburg, who long resided here.

**Fulham**, a village in Middlesex, four miles from London, is connected by a bridge across the Thames with Putney, in Surrey, both enjoying situations eminently beautiful upon the banks of

that noble river. The church, a neat structure, contains among numerous others a monument to the memory of Dr. Butts, mentioned by Shakspeare in Henry VIII. ; and in the churchyard are deposited the remains of most of the Bishops of London, from the Restoration. *The Episcopal Palace* of the Bishop of London, an irregular quadrangular edifice of brick, was much improved by Bishop Howley ; and the grounds, comprising thirty-seven acres, have long been celebrated for the care with which they are cultivated, and for the rare and valuable collection of plants which they contain.

**Gravesend**, a market town of Kent, twenty-two miles from London, has increased within the last seven years to nearly double its former size, an advantage for which it is entirely indebted to steam navigation ; the passage by this delightful and rapid mode of conveyance, seldom occupying more than an hour and a half. From six to seven thousand persons in the summer season, frequently resort to Gravesend on a Sunday. Piers have been provided for the landing of its numerous visitors, for whose accommodation it possesses ample means in houses of entertainment suited to the taste of all classes. The air is salubrious, the country by which it is environed is rich and varied, and the views from the summit of Windmill Hill extensive and beautiful in the extreme. Gravesend is the general residence of many of the mercantile and trading classes who reach London in the morning by the steam boats and return in the evening by the same conveyance ; a circumstance that will readily account for its rapid enlargement.

**Greenwich**, a large market town of Kent, five miles from London, is situated on the south bank of the Thames ; many of the streets are irregular, with the exception of those of recent erection in the vicinity of the hospital, where great improvements have been already made and many others are projected. Greenwich contains two handsome churches, two colleges for poor people, and numerous charitable institutions ; the buildings lay claim to great respectability of character, many of those detached being of considerable elegance. From the meridian of Greenwich all English astronomers make their calculations. On the top of the hill in the Park is the Royal Observatory, built by Charles II. for the use of Flamstead, whose name the house retains. An instrument has been erected here, consisting of a ball suspended on a perpendicular frame by the dropping of which the hour of one is proclaimed to the vessels in the river, thereby enabling the owners to ascertain the correctness of their chronometers. The park and hill are alike distinguished for their beautiful scenery and extensive prospects, which embrace not only London with much of the county of Middlesex, but parts of Surrey, Essex, and Kent ; the park is much resorted to by picnic parties in the summer

season, and during the fairs held here at Easter and Whitsuntide, is the resort of thousands. Greenwich abounds in houses of entertainment suited to every class, of which the *Ship*, well-known to all lovers of white bait, was long the chief: this once celebrated house has, however, been completely eclipsed by the erection in a style of great splendour of two taverns overlooking the river, that bearing the name of the *Trafalgar*, and *Crown and Sceptre*, supply accommodation from the small and social circle to the more numerous and gay parties upon moderate terms, and in a manner unsurpassed by any tavern in the metropolis. A railway has been recently made to Greenwich, but the major part of the visitors give preference to the steam boats, that starting several times a day from Hungerford, but every half hour on a Sunday from London Bridge, have not unfrequently disembarked at the different piers from five to six thousand passengers.

**Greenwich Hospital**, originally built as a palace by Charles II., was founded in 1694 by King William and Queen Mary, for the use of disabled English seamen and their children, and for the widows and children of such as were slain at sea. The edifice is built of Portland stone, it is erected in a beautiful situation, on the south bank of the Thames (along which there is a fine terrace, 865 feet in length), and consists of four distinct piles of building, called **King Charles's**, **Queen Anne's**, **King William's**, and **Queen Mary's**. The interval between King Charles's and Queen Anne's forming the grand square, which is 273 feet wide, the centre of which is adorned with a fine statue of George II., by Rysbrach, sculptured out of a single block of white marble, which weighed eleven tons, and was taken from the French by Sir George Rooke. **King Charles's Building** is on the west side of the great square; in the eastern part of which, erected by Webb, from a design of Inigo Jones, resided Charles II. **Queen Anne's Building**, on the east side of the square, is in a correspondent style, and behind them are King William's and Queen Mary's buildings, surmounted by magnificent domes, 120 feet in height. **King William's Building**, situated on the west side, was erected by Sir John Vanbrugh and Sir Christopher Wren. In one of the pediments is an emblematical representation of the death of Nelson, executed in artificial stone, from a design by West, in 1812. **The Painted Hall**, in this part of the building, was executed by Sir James Thornhill; in the cupola of the vestibule is represented a compass, surrounded by an emblematical representation of the four winds in alto relievo. From the vestibule a flight of steps conducts to the **Saloon**, or **Grand Hall**, a noble apartment, 106 feet long, 56 wide, and 50 high; the painted ceiling of which was repaired in 1808 by Mr. Rigaud. The

walls are decorated with a collection of pictures, first placed here in 1804; they chiefly consist of representations of sea-fights, and portraits of naval officers; here are also statues of those great naval heroes, Lords Nelson, Howe, Duncan, and St. Vincent. The centre of the ceiling represents King William and Queen Mary, surrounded by the cardinal virtues, with other figures, allegorical and representative. At the west end of the ceiling is a representation of the Blenheim, man-of-war, with a figure of victory, and another of London, accompanied by various rivers, and the arts and sciences; and, at the east end, a galley, with Spanish trophies, and portraits of Tycho Brahe, Copernicus, and Flamsteed. From this splendid apartment another flight of steps leads to the **Upper Hall**. The ceiling represents Queen Anne, and Prince George of Denmark, surrounded by various emblematical figures; and in the corners are the arms of England, Ireland, France, and Scotland, between which are introduced figures of the four quarters of the world, with the emblems and productions of each. The sides of the Upper Hall are adorned with paintings of the landing of William III., the landing of George I., and portraits of his family. **Queen Mary's Building** contains the *Chapel*, unquestionably one of the most beautiful specimens of Grecian architecture in the kingdom; it is 111 feet long, and 52 broad, and is capable of accommodating one thousand of the inmates, besides the Governor, and other officers of the establishment. The portico, supporting the organ gallery, consists of six fluted marble columns, of exquisite workmanship; and the pulpit, on the circular plan, and the reading-desk, upon the square plan, are richly ornamented. Over the communion-table is a fine painting, by West, representing the preservation of St. Paul from shipwreck. The principal events in the life of our Saviour are depicted in chiaro oscuro round the chapel, and the vestibule is adorned with statues of Faith, Hope, Meekness, and Charity, from designs by West. The council-room and the governor's apartments contain several fine portraits and sea-pieces, but these are not open to the public. The chapel, hall, dining-room, kitchen, and wards may be seen for a trifling donation to the pensioners appointed to show them, and all the money here given is appropriated to the support of the establishment. The governors of this hospital are the great officers of state and Queen's ministers, but it is under the immediate management of twenty-four directors, a governor, and lieutenant-governor. It is supported by a revenue derived from various sources, by a payment of 6d. a month from every seaman, but principally from the rents of the several estates, and from unclaimed bounty and prize-money. **The Royal Naval Asylum**, in Greenwich Park, originally commenced at Paddington in 1801,



was removed to its present situation, Pelham House (so called from having been the occasional retirement of the Home Minister Pelham), in 1807. The building, which consists of a centre, connected with two wings by a colonnade, is intended for the reception and education of 800 boys and 200 girls, the children of seamen of the royal navy.

**Hackney**, in Middlesex, two miles north-east from London, is a large and populous village, chiefly remarkable as the place of meeting of the freeholders of Middlesex, who usually assemble at the Mermaid Tavern.

**Hammersmith**, a large and populous village, three and a half miles from London, has much increased of late years; the principal street, extending a mile in length along the great western road, is undeserving of notice; but the Mall and Terrace, both upon the south side, fronting the Thames, enjoy beautiful situations; the former, in particular, is a range of buildings of a very superior order. An elegant suspension-bridge was erected here in 1827, that crossing the Thames affords a more ready communication with Richmond.

**Hampstead**, a large and populous village, three and a half miles north-west from London, lies on the brow and declivity of a hill, on the summit of which is an extensive and beautiful heath. The fine views of the metropolis and the distant country, which are to be seen from hence, and other parts of the village, embrace the following distant objects: A large portion of the county of Essex; the Nore, 45 miles distant; the river Thames, and the shipping; Gravesend, and the range of Kentish Hills, Knockholt Beeches, distant 20 miles, crowning the summit; the long range of the Surrey Hills, with Leith Hill Tower, 30 miles distant, on the summit; while Windsor Castle, early in the morning, though 22 miles distant, seems close at hand. The view, however, westward, extending to the Obelisk on Bagshot Heath, 30 miles distant; much of Berkshire; the Ashley and Bowsey Hills upon the Bath Road, 32 miles distant; and a large portion of Buckinghamshire, including the magnificent seat of Ashridge, belonging to the Countess of Bridgewater, 26 miles distant.

**Hampton Court**, a royal palace, was originally built by Cardinal Wolsey, in a style of superior magnificence to any thing then existing. Such was the magnitude, and so various and costly were the decorations bestowed on this mansion (it contained 280 silk beds for visitors), that it far exceeded all the royal palaces; and thence created much envy against the Cardinal; who, to screen himself from its effects, presented the palace, enriched with all its costly furniture, to Henry VIII., and it has continued a royal demesne ever since. The palace consists of three quad-

rangles ; the first and second are ancient, but the third, comprising the royal apartments, was built by King William III., under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren. The grand façade, towards the garden, extends 330 feet, and that facing the Thames, 328 feet. The portico and colonnade at the grand entrance, and, indeed, the general design of these elevations, are in a style of stately grandeur. The park and gardens, with the ground on which the palace stands, are about three miles in circumference.

**Harrow on the Hill**, in Middlesex, ten miles N.W. from London, enjoys an elevated position upon the summit of a hill, which renders its church a striking object to the surrounding country. Harrow is chiefly celebrated for its Free Grammar School, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth ; here were educated, among many men of eminence, the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, Mr. Percival, Lord Byron, and Sir Robert Peel.

**Hatfield House**, near Hatfield, Herts, nineteen miles from London, is the magnificent mansion of the Marquis of Salisbury ; it contains a fine collection of pictures.

**Highgate**, in Middlesex, a large and populous village, four miles from London, is situated on a lofty hill, and consequently enjoys very extensive prospects ; a new road cut through the hill was opened in 1813 ; the excavation, removing a portion of the road from this place to Hornsey, an archway was erected by which the road crosses the valley. The new church built here in 1832, an elegant Gothic structure, with a tower and spire, forms, from its elevated position, a striking object to the surrounding country.

**Islington**.—This village, once described as a pleasant country town, is now only separated from London by name : the situation is very healthy, and the salubrity of the air, with its vicinity to the metropolis, have long rendered it a favourite retirement of the citizens. The Regent's Canal passes through this parish, and is conducted under the village by means of a tunnel above half a mile in length.

**Kew**, a village in Surrey, situated on the Thames, is six and a half miles distant from London. The Royal Palace here was a favourite retreat of George III., whose consort, Queen Charlotte, expired here. The house was improved by Kent, and contains some good pictures ; but the gardens (which are open to the public on Sundays only, from Midsummer to the end of August), are the great attraction here. They are not very large, nor is their situation advantageous, as it is low, and commands no view, if we except the fine walk formed under the direction of the Princess Augusta and the Duchess of Gloucester, along the terrace bordering on the Thames, opposite to Sion House at Isleworth, which, in conjunction with the animated scenery of the

river, composes a fine prospect. They were much improved in 1661 and 1662 by Sir William Chambers, by whom they were decorated with various ornamental buildings, the most striking of which is the Chinese Pagoda, 160 feet high, which, from the flatness of the surrounding country, forms a prominent feature in the prospect for many miles round; the summit commands a very extensive view on all sides, and in some directions, upwards of forty miles distant, over a rich and beautifully variegated country. The botanic garden contains every flower and plant which can be procured, being one of the finest collections in the world.

**Norwood**, a pleasant village in Surrey, six miles distant from London, enjoys, from its elevated position, some very extensive and beautiful prospects, including Woolwich to the east, Windsor to the west, and Stanmore to the north. A place of entertainment, denominated the Beulah Spa, from its mineral spring, surrounded by a pleasure-ground of 40 acres, tastefully disposed, forms, deservedly, the chief attraction of this beautifully romantic and attractive spot; a cemetery, the South London, of considerable extent, has been established here.

**Oatlands**, near Weybridge, in Surrey, was formerly the seat of the Duke of York, of whose executors it was purchased by Lord Francis Egerton. The park and the surrounding grounds, beautifully disposed, are nearly six miles in circumference, in the centre of which stands the mansion, a magnificent edifice, that elevated upon a noble terrace enjoys prospects of great extent, variety, and beauty. The grotto, which consists of two superb rooms, incrustated with shells and minerals, and a winding passage, in which is a bath, is uncommonly beautiful and romantic; it was erected at an expense of 10,000*l.* to the Duke of Newcastle, its former proprietor. The Southampton Railway has, by consent of the noble owner, been permitted to intersect the grounds.

**Osterley Park**, near Brentford, in Middlesex, nine miles from London, is the seat of the Earl of Jersey; the house is a stately quadrangular, brick building, with a square turret at each corner. The internal arrangements and decorations display much taste and elegance, and are further adorned with a number of fine pictures. The park, as far as the unpropitious flatness of the ground will admit, is rendered pleasing by a judicious combination of those pre-eminent ornaments in nature, wood and water.

**Paddington**, once a distant village, is now united with the Metropolis. The green, in the centre of which stands the church, is planted with trees, and is an agreeable spot. Here commences the Paddington Canal, that, connected with others, completes an inland navigation that extends to Liverpool, Manchester, and

various other places in the north of England; and here, also, is the London station of the Great Western Railway.

**Primrose Hill**, a pleasing eminence, commands some very delightful prospects, and exhibits a good view of the Birmingham Railway, from Camden Town to the entrance of the tunnel.

**Richmond**, in Surrey, eight miles from London, is unquestionably the finest village in the British dominions. From the singular beauty of its situation, it has been termed the *Frescati* of England. To do justice to the beauties of Richmond, the effort of the pen and pencil are alike incompetent; it must therefore suffice for a general remark, to state that the lower part of the village, with the exception of the green and main street, skirt the Thames, here crossed by an elegant stone bridge, that forms a constituent feature, in many beautiful views, from surrounding points; at the western extremity of the village, the ground rises suddenly from the river, and thus constitutes the elevation universally known as *Richmond Hill*, the summit of which commands a luxuriant prospect, that Thomson, who resided here, has celebrated in his "Seasons." The buildings on Richmond Hill, of a superior order, are the residences of many of the nobility; while its base is bordered with magnificent mansions, and its environs are studded with stately villas. The church is a neat fabric, with a low embattled tower; here, among other eminent persons, lie buried, Mrs. Yates, the celebrated actress, James Thomson, author of "the Seasons," and that great histrionic illustrator of Shakspeare, Edmund Kean. *The Park*, eight miles in circumference, is a public thoroughfare; it is beautifully planted, and well stocked with deer, and was very greatly improved by George III.

**Shooter's Hill**, in Kent, eight miles from London, is remarkable for the tower, Severndroog Castle, erected on its summit by Lady James, to commemorate the reduction of Severndroog, a fort of that name in India, to the taking of which her husband had been highly instrumental; the views from hence are extensive and beautiful, they include London, the magnificent scenery of the Thames for many miles, the counties of Essex, Kent, and Surrey, and even part of Sussex.

**Sion House**, eight miles from London, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, is situated on the north bank of the Thames, opposite to Richmond Gardens. The edifice, a magnificent mansion of stone, was repaired by Inigo Jones, and was some years since much improved by Adam; it contains some noble apartments, a valuable collection of pictures, a fine library, and a museum. The most beautiful scenery imaginable is formed before two of the principal fronts, for even the Thames itself

seems to belong to the gardens; the latter, principally laid out by Brown, contains a very extensive and valuable collection of exotics, and a conservatory, that recently erected at an expense of 40,000*l.*, is esteemed one of the finest in the world.

**Staines**, a market town of great antiquity, sixteen miles from London, is supposed to derive its name from the stone that, situated on the margin of the river, near the church, marks the extent westward of the jurisdiction of the city of London over the Thames, which is here crossed by a bridge of modern erection.

**St. Albans**, a market town of Hertfordshire, twenty miles from London, on the north-west road, was once the capital of Britain, and, previous to the invasion of Julius Cæsar, the residence of British Princes. The Abbey Church, of great antiquity, recently repaired by public subscription, is well worthy of a visit.

**Tilbury Fort**, in Essex, opposite to Gravesend, a regular fortification, may be termed the key-stone to London: it was formed by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to Charles II. Its chief strength on the land side consists in its being able to lay the whole level under water. On the side next the river is a strong curtain, with a noble gate, called the water-gate, and before it is a platform, on which are planted 106 guns, from 24 to 46-pounders each, with small ones between them: the bastions and curtain are also planted with guns. Here is a high tower, called the Block House, said to have been built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

**Twickenham**, a village of Middlesex, ten miles from London, is situated near the Thames: it is distinguished for the beauty of its surrounding scenery, and the many interesting villas that adorn its vicinity. Of these, Strawberry Hill may be denominated the chief, near to which was Pope's villa, that, unfortunately falling into the hands of the Baroness Howe, was by her orders demolished; an act for which she was severely and justly censured. Here Pope wrote his *Dunciad*, the *Essay on Man*, the *Epistles*, and many of the *Letters*, so much admired for their wit and elegance: and here he died. Pope and his parents are entombed in Twickenham Church. The walk along the margin of the river from Richmond to Twickenham, distinguished for its luxuriant display of sylvan scenery, is justly esteemed the most beautiful promenade in England.

**Windsor Castle**, the most delightful and splendid palace of our sovereigns, was built by William the Conqueror, on account of its elevated and pleasant situation, as a place of security. It was enlarged by Henry I. Our succeeding monarchs resided in it till Edward IV., who was born in it, caused the ancient building to be taken down, with the exception of three towers at the

west end of the lower ward, erected the present stately castle, and St. George's Chapel, inclosed the whole with a rampart of stone, and instituted the Order of the Garter. The rebuilding of the castle was principally under the direction of William of Wykeham, afterwards Bishop of Winchester. Great additions were made to it by Edward IV., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and Charles II. The last entirely changed the face of the upper court, enlarged the windows, and made them regular; richly furnished the royal apartments, decorated them with paintings, and formed a magazine of arms: he likewise enlarged the terrace walk made by Queen Elizabeth, on the north side of the castle, and carried another terrace round the east and south-east sides of the upper court. In short, Charles II. left little to be done, except some additional paintings in the principal apartments, which were added by his successors, James II. and William III., in whose reign the whole was completed. Many improvements were made here during the reign of George III. Its complete reparation, with many improvements, and additions of great magnificence, were, however, carried into effect during the reign of George IV., whose fine taste is strikingly exemplified throughout, and at whose suggestion it was completed, in its present state, by Sir Jeffery Wyatville, at an expense of 300,000*l*. The castle is divided into two courts, or wards, with a large round tower between them, called the middle ward, the whole containing about twelve acres, with many towers and batteries. It is situated on a high hill, which rises by a sudden ascent, and has its base laved by the waters of the Thames. On the declivity of this hill is the fine terrace, faced with a rampart of free-stone; and, for strength, grandeur of effect, and beautiful prospects, is universally allowed to be the noblest walk in Europe. St. George's Chapel, or the Collegiate Church of Windsor, is situated in the centre of the lower court: it is a beautiful structure, in the purest style of pointed architecture, and was founded by Edward III. in 1377; it was much improved and enlarged by Edward IV., and completed by Henry VII., who finished the body of it, and whose prime minister, Sir Reginald Bray, assisted in the construction of the roof, which is of stone, is decorated with an infinite number of devices, and, for the beauty and excellence of its workmanship, is universally considered a masterpiece of art. The whole was repaired and beautified, the choir in particular, about 1790, under the direction of Mr. Emlyn, by order of George III., who contributed, from his privy purse, 15,000*l*. towards the expense. The organ, built by Green, is esteemed one of the finest in England. Taste and convenience have been consulted in the various alterations and improvements, a light and airy style pervades the

whole, and the general effect of the stone-work, with the neatness of the finishing, strikes the spectator with wonder. The *tout ensemble* is one of the most magnificent ever seen in a place of Divine worship. The *Royal Vault* is a free-stone edifice, built by Henry VII., as a place of sepulture for himself and his successors; but, altering his purpose, he began the more noble structure at Westminster; and this remained neglected, till Cardinal Wolsey began a sumptuous monument for himself, whence the building obtained the name of Wolsey's Tomb House. The Cardinal, dying soon after his disgrace, was buried in the Abbey at Leicester, and the building remained unfinished. James II. converted it into a Popish Chapel; but it afterwards fell to decay, and remained so till the reign of George III., when it was formed into a *Royal Mausoleum*, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt. Here are deposited the remains of George III. and his Queen, his daughter, the Princess Amelia; his sons, the Duke of Kent, the Duke of York, George IV., and William IV.; his granddaughter, the Princess Charlotte, and her infant son; and his nephew, the Duke of Gloucester. The remains of the infant Princes Alfred and Octavius, children of George III., were, during the life of that monarch, removed hither from Westminster Abbey. To do justice to Windsor Castle in the pages of this work is impossible; a volume might well be devoted to its description; to be appreciated it must be seen: it is deemed, by all who have visited it, as one of the most delightful spots in the world. When beheld from a distance, it at all times presents itself with superior dignity; but its majestic grandeur is best seen towards the close of day, when the broad effulgence of the setting sun illumines its walls and towers with vivid radiance.

**Windsor Little Park** is a fine inclosure, which embraces the north and east sides of Windsor Castle, and is about four miles in circumference, declining gently from the terrace to the Thames. It is a charming spot, pleasantly wooded, and contains a row of ancient trees, said to have been planted by order of Queen Elizabeth, and still retains her name.

**Windsor Great Park**, a magnificent appendage to Windsor Castle, is on the south side of the town; it is about twelve miles in circumference. It consists of nearly 4,000 acres, beautifully diversified in hill and dale; many parts of it are nobly planted with venerable woods, varied with wild and romantic scenery. The drives in every direction, through plantations of trees and extensive lawns, are truly delightful. The long walk, a noble avenue, nearly three miles in length, lined with a double row of elms, leads from the Castle to Snow Hill, whence there is a very delightful prospect. An equestrian statue of George III. has

been erected here ; near the southern extremity of the Long Walk is the cottage, during the last years of his life, the retirement of George IV. At the south-east corner of the Great Park is the lake called Virginia Water, surrounded by pleasant grounds. Virginia Water is well stocked with fish ; it is crossed by three bridges, one of which, a single arch, is 165 feet in the span ; and on the south-west margin is a temple and fishing gallery. Virginia Water enlivens, by its cascades, a spot to which it gives name, twenty-one miles distant from London, and is well-known to all travellers of the Western Road.

**Woolwich**, a market town of Kent, about nine miles from London, is situated on the south bank of the Thames. It is celebrated for its dockyards, in which the largest ships in the British navy have been built. The arsenal, including nearly sixty acres of land, is the grand national *dépôt* for every species of ordnance, whether military or naval, and within its boundaries are several furnaces and machines for boring cannon, as well as workshops for finishing the ordnance, and storehouses for its protection. Here is a Royal Military Academy, for the education and instruction of young gentlemen intended for engineers. The Royal Artillery Barracks, a noble structure, is 400 feet in length ; here, also, is a riding school, an ordnance and a veterinary hospital, with barracks and an hospital for the marines. Woolwich is well deserving of a visit, and is recently rendered more easy of access than heretofore, by means of steamboats, that in the summer season start from Hungerford Market daily, at different periods, and also from Old Swan Pier, near London Bridge ; but the readiest way to reach Woolwich, which may now be accomplished in little more than an hour, is by the Blackwall Railway, from the London station of which, in Fenchurch Street, trains start every quarter of an hour for Blackwall (performing the distance,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, in about 15 minutes), and from whence steamboats leave about every half hour for Woolwich.





# A LIST

## OF

### 500 OF THE PRINCIPAL STREETS,

#### WITH

*References to their Situation on the accompanying Plan of London.*

---

Abingdon Street, C 3.  
 Adam Street, A 2.  
 Adelaide Street, C 3.  
 Adelphi, C 3.  
 Admiralty, C 3.  
 Albany Road, F 4.  
 Albany Street, B 1.  
 Agar Street, C 2.  
 Albermarle Street, B 2.  
 Aldermanbury, E 2.  
 Aldersgate Street, E 2.  
 Aldgate, F 2.  
 Alfred Place, C 2.  
 Allsop's Buildings, A 1.  
 Alpha Road, A 1.  
 America Square, F 3.  
 Amwell Street, D 1.  
 Argyll Street, C 2.  
 Arlington Street, B 3.  
 Arundel Street, D 2.  
 Ashford Street, F 1.  
 Augustus Street, C 1.  
 Austin Friars, F 2.  
 Baalzephon Street, E 3.  
 Baker Street, B 2.  
 Baker Street, D 1.  
 Bank, The, E 2.  
 Barbican, E 2.  
 Bartholomew Close, E 2.  
 Basinghall Street, E 2.  
 Beaumont Street, B 2.  
 Bedford Place, C 2.  
 Bedford Square, C 2.

Bedford Street, C 2.  
 Bedford Street, D 2.  
 Belgrave Square, A 3.  
 Belgrave Street, B 3.  
 Bennett Street, B 3.  
 Bentinck Street, B 2.  
 Berkeley Square, B 2.  
 Berkeley Street, B 2.  
 Bermondsey Street, F 3.  
 Bernard Street, D 2.  
 Berner's Street, C 2.  
 Berwick Street, C 2.  
 Bethlehem Hospital, D 4.  
 Bidborough Street, C 1.  
 Billiter Lane, F 2.  
 Birchin Lane, F 2.  
 Bishopsgate Street, F 2.  
 Blackfriars Road, D 3.  
 Blackman Street, E 3.  
 Blandford Square, A 1.  
 Blandford Street, B 2.  
 Bloomsbury Square, D 2.  
 Bolton Street, B 3.  
 Borough, The, E 3.  
 Boston Street, A 1.  
 Bow Street, C 2.  
 Bread Street, E 2.  
 Brewer Street, C 2.  
 Brick Lane, E 2.  
 Bridge Street, E 2.  
 Bridge Street, C 3.  
 Bridge Street, E 3.  
 Britannia Street, E 1

British Museum, C 2.  
 Broad Street, F 2.  
 Broad Street, C 2.  
 Broad Street, H 3.  
 Brook Street, B 2.  
 Brook Street, D 4.  
 Brunswick Place, F 1.  
 Brunswick Square, D 1.  
 Bruton Street, B 2.  
 Bryanston Square, A 2.  
 Buckingham Palace, B 3.  
 Bucklersbury, E 2.  
 Bulstrode Street, B 2.  
 Bunhill Row, E 2.  
 Burton Crescent, C 1.  
 Bury Street, C 3.  
 Cadogan Place, A 3.  
 Cambridge Terrace, B 1.  
 Cannon Street, E 3.  
 Carey Street, D 2.  
 Carlton House Terrace, C 3.  
 Castle Street, C 2.  
 Cateaton Street, E 2.  
 Catherine Street, D 2.  
 Cavendish Square, B 2.  
 Chancery Lane, D 2.  
 Chandos Street, B 2.  
 Chandos Street, C 2.  
 Chapel Street, B 2.  
 Chapel Street, B 3.  
 Charing Cross, C 3.  
 Charles Street, B 3.  
 Charles Street, D 2.  
 Charlotte Street, B 2.  
 Charlotte Street, C 2.  
 Charlotte Street, E 3.  
 Charter House Square, E 2.  
 Chopside, E 2.  
 Chesham Place, A 3.  
 Chester Terrace, B 1.  
 Chester Street, B 3.  
 Chesterfield Street, B 3.  
 Chiswell Street, E 2.  
 City Road, E 1.  
 Claremont Square, D 1.

Clarence Terrace, A 1.  
 Clarges Street, B 3.  
 Clayton Street, D 4.  
 Clerkenwell Green, E 2  
 Clifford Street, B 2.  
 Cockspur Street, C 3.  
 Coleman Street, E 2.  
 Colosseum, B 1.  
 Conduit Street, B 2.  
 Connaught Place, A 2.  
 Connaught Square, A 2.  
 Connaught Terrace, A 2  
 Cork Street, B 2.  
 Cornhill, F 2.  
 Cornwall Terrace, B 1.  
 Covent Garden, C 2.  
 Coventry Street, C 2.  
 Crawford Street, A 2.  
 Cromer Street, D 1.  
 Crutched Friars, F 3.  
 Cumberland Market, C 1.  
 Cumberland Place, A 2.  
 Cumberland Street, A 2.  
 Cumberland Terrace, B 1.  
 Curzon Street, B 3.  
 Davis Street, B 2.  
 Dean Street, C 2.  
 Dean's Yard, C 3.  
 Deveril Street, E 4.  
 Devonshire Place, B 2.  
 Devonshire Street, B 2.  
 Devonshire Street, D 4.  
 Dorset Crescent, F 1.  
 Dorset Square, A 1.  
 Dorset Street, B 2.  
 Doughty Street, D 2.  
 Dover Street, B 2.  
 Downing Street, C 3.  
 Drummond Street, C 1.  
 Drury Lane, D 2.  
 Duke Street, C 3.  
 Duke Street, B 2.  
 Durweston Street, B 2.  
 Dutchess Street, B 2.  
 Earl Street, A 1.

East Lane, F 4.  
 Eaton Place, B 3.  
 Eaton Square, B 3.  
 Edgeware Road, A 2.  
 Ely Place, E 2.  
 Ernest Street, B 1.  
 Euston Square, C 1.  
 Exmouth Street, D 1.  
 Farringdon Street, D 2.  
 Fenchurch Street, F 3.  
 Fetter Lane, D 2.  
 Finsbury Circus, F 2.  
 Finsbury Place, E 2.  
 Finsbury Square, F 2.  
 Fitzroy Square, C 2.  
 Fleet Street, D 2.  
 Foley Place, C 2.  
 Fore Street, E 2.  
 Foster Lane, E 2.  
 Francis Street, E 4.  
 Frederick Street, A 2.  
 Frederick Street, B 1.  
 Frederick Street, C 1.  
 George Street, B 2.  
 George Street, C 1.  
 Gerrard Street, C 2.  
 Gloucester Street, A 1.  
 Gloucester Place, A 2.  
 Golden Lane, E 2.  
 Golden Square, C 2.  
 Goodge Street, C 2.  
 Goodman's Fields, F 2.  
 Gordon Square, C 1.  
 Goswell Street, E 2.  
 Gower Street, C 1.  
 Gracechurch Street, F 2.  
 Gray's Inn Lane, D 2.  
 Great Bland Street, E 4.  
 Great Cambridge Street, G 1.  
 Great Coram Street, C 1.  
 Great Dover Street, E 3.  
 Great George Street, C 3.  
 Great Marlbro' Street, C 2.  
 Great Marybone Street, B 2.  
 Great Ormond Street, D 2.

Great Portland Street, B 2.  
 Great Queen Street, D 2.  
 Great Russell Street, C 2.  
 Great Russell Street, D 2.  
 Green Street, A 2.  
 Grosvenor Place, B 3.  
 Grosvenor Square, B 2.  
 Grosvenor Street, B 2.  
 Guildford Street, D 2.  
 Hackney Road, G 1.  
 Halfmoon Street, B 3.  
 Halkin Street, B 3.  
 Hamilton Place, B 3.  
 Hampton Street, E 4.  
 Hanover Square, B 2.  
 Hanover Terrace, A 1.  
 Hans Place, A 3.  
 Harley Street, B 2.  
 Hay Hill, B 2.  
 Haymarket, C 3.  
 Henrietta Street, B 2.  
 Henrietta Street, C 2.  
 Hereford Street, A 2.  
 Hertford Street, B 3.  
 High Street, B 2.  
 Hill Street, B 2.  
 Holborn, D 2.  
 Horsely Down, F 3.  
 Horse Guards, C 3.  
 Houndsditch, F 2.  
 House of Commons, C 3.  
 House of Lords, C 3.  
 Howland Street, C 2.  
 Hoxton Square, F 1.  
 Hungerford Market, C 3.  
 Hunter Street, D 1.  
 Hyde Park Corner, B 3.  
 India House, F 2.  
 James Street, B 3.  
 Jermyn Street, C 3.  
 John Street, C 2.  
 Judd Street, D 1.  
 Kennington Lane, D 4.  
 Kennington Oval, D 4.  
 Kent Road, F 4.

Kent Street, E 3.  
Kent Terrace, A 1.  
Keppel Street, C 2.  
King Square, E 1.  
King Street, C 3.  
King Street, C 2.  
King William Street, C 2.  
King William Street, E 3.  
King's Bench, E 3.  
King's College, D 2.  
King's Road, A 4.  
Kingsland Road, F 1.  
Knightsbridge, A 3.  
Lamb's Conduit Street, D 2.  
Leadenhall Street, F 2.  
Leather Lane, D 2.  
Leicester Square, C 2.  
Lincoln's Inn Fields, D 2.  
Lisson Grove, A 1.  
Liverpool Street, D 1.  
Liverpool Street, F 2.  
Lloyd Square, D 1.  
Lodge Road, A 1.  
Lombard Street, E 2.  
London University, C 1.  
London Wall, E 2.  
Long Acre, C 2.  
Long Lane, E 2.  
Long Lane, E 3.  
Lothbury, E 2.  
Lowndes Square, A 3.  
Ludgate Hill, E 2.  
Manchester Square, B 2.  
Manchester Street, B 2.  
Manchester Street, D 1.  
Manor Place, E 4.  
Mansfield Street, B 2.  
Marchmont Street, C 1.  
Margaret Street, B 2.  
Marlborough Street, C 2.  
Mary Street, C 1.  
Marylebone Lane, B 2.  
Mecklenburgh Square, D 1.  
Mile End, H 2.  
Milton Street, A 1.

Milton Street, E 2.  
Minories, F 2.  
Montague Place, C 2.  
Montague Square, A 2.  
Montague Street, A 2.  
Montague Street, C 2.  
Mortimer Street, B 2.  
Morningson Place, C 1.  
Motcombe Street, A 3.  
Mount Street, B 2.  
Museum Street, C 2.  
Myddleton Square, D 1.  
Myddleton Street, D 1.  
Nelson Square, E 3.  
New Street, D 4.  
New Bond Street, B 2.  
New Cavendish Street, B 2.  
New Palace Yard, C 3.  
Newgate Street, E 2.  
Norfolk Street, A 2.  
Norfolk Street, D 2.  
North Audley Street, B 2.  
North Bank, A 1.  
Northampton Square, E 1.  
Northumberland Street, B 2.  
Norton Falgate, F 2.  
Nottingham Place, B 2.  
Old Bailey, E 2.  
Old Bond Street, B 2.  
Old Burlington Street, B 2.  
Old Cavendish Street, B 2.  
Old Jewry, E 2.  
Old Palace Yard, C 3.  
Old Street, E 2.  
Orchard Street, B 2.  
Osnaburgh Street, B 1.  
Oxford Street, B 2.  
Paddington Street, B 2.  
Pall Mall, C 3.  
Pantehnicon, A 3.  
Park Crescent, B 1.  
Park Lane, A 2.  
Park Place, B 3.  
Park Road, A 1.  
Park Street, A 1.

Park Street, B 2.  
 Park Terrace, A 1.  
 Park Square, B 1.  
 Paragon, E 4.  
 Parliament Street, C 3.  
 Penton Place, E 4.  
 Pentonville, D 1.  
 Piccadilly, B 3.  
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